

ERRATA

In *LARR* 45, no. 3 (2010), in the article “Our Indians in Our America: Anti-Imperialist Imperialism and the Construction of Brazilian Modernity” by Tracy Devine Guzmán, the caption to figure 5 (p. 58) should read: *Students from São José dos Marabitanas receive Sivamzinho notebooks (1998). Courtesy of Leila S. R. Guzmán.*

In the same issue, the following acknowledgment was inadvertently omitted from the title page of the article “Electoral Revolution or Democratic Alternation?” by María Victoria Murillo, Virginia Oliveros, and Milan Vaishnav:

We want to thank Martin Ardanaz, Ernesto Calvo, Guillermo Calvo, Cecilia Martinez-Gallardo, Lucas Gonzalez, Mark Jones, Robert Kaufman, Rudy Lee-Kung, Grigore Pop-Eleches, Marcelo Nazareno, David Samuels, Carlos Scartassini, Andrew Schrank, Maria Laura Tajina, Ines Valdez, and Peter Van der Windt for comments. We would also like to thank the participants in the “Latin America’s ‘Left-Turn’: Causes and Implications” conference at Harvard University for their help and suggestions. In particular, Javier Corrales, Evelyne Huber, Steve Levitsky, and Ken Roberts provided us with detailed comments on an earlier version of this article. We would also like to thank Gretchen Helmke, Grigore Pop-Eleches, Susan Stokes, and James Vreeland for generously sharing their data. All errors are our own.

Finally, due to our failure to correct a technical error in the production of *LARR* 45, no. 3 (2010), several footnotes were either deleted from or incorrectly repeated in the review essay, “The Transformation of Venezuela” by Harold A. Trinkunas (pp. 239–247). The callout numbers are all correctly placed in the published essay. The correct footnotes are as follows:

1. Although Richard Gott’s *In the Shadow of the Liberator* (London: Verso, 2000) marked the beginning of this genre, books for a general audience on Hugo Chávez have continued to appear at a rather steady clip throughout the past decade.

2. A number of histories written in Venezuela reexamine Gómez’s rule with an eye to developing a more accurate account. Although not an exhaustive list, these include the following: Germán Carrera Damas, *Jornadas de historia crítica: La evasora personalidad de Juan Vicente Gómez y otros temas* (Caracas: Universidad Central de Venezuela, Ediciones de la Biblioteca, 1983); Yolanda Segnini, *La consolidación del régimen de Juan Vicente Gómez* (Caracas: Academia Nacional de Historia, 1982); Tomás Polanco Alcantara, *Juan Vicente Gómez: Aproximación a una biografía* (Caracas: Academia Nacional de Historia, 1990); Francisco Carreño Delgado, *El benemérito: Un bellaco admirable* (Caracas: Editorial Texto, 1987); Manuel Caballero, *Gómez, El tirano liberal* (Caracas: Monte Ávila, 1994).

3. For a fine overview of state formation in Venezuela, see Doug Yarrington, “Cattle, Corruption and Venezuelan State Formation during the Regime of Juan Vicente Gómez, 1908–1935,” *LARR* 38, no. 2 (2003): 9–33.

4. See Terry Lynn Karl, *The Paradox of Plenty: Oil Booms and Petrostates* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1997).

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5. For a historical overview of race in Venezuela, see Winthrop Wright, *Café con leche: Race, Class, and National Image in Venezuela* (Austin: University of Texas Press, 1990). For more recent work on racism in Venezuela, see Jesús María Herrera Salas, "Ethnicity and Revolution: The Political Economy of Racism in Venezuela," *Latin American Perspectives* 32, no. 2 (2005): 72–91; Barry Cannon, "Class/Race Polarisation in Venezuela and the Electoral Success of Hugo Chávez: A Break with the Past or the Song Remains the Same?" *Third World Quarterly* 29, no. 4 (2008): 731–748. Noam Lupu reviews the role of class and race in support for Chavismo in "Who Votes for Chavismo? Class Voting in Hugo Chávez's Venezuela," *LARR* 45, no. 1 (2010): 51–81.

6. In the interest of full disclosure, I also was raised in two oil camps in Zulia, at least until my family moved to Caracas in 1975.

7. See Ramón Espinasa, "El auge y el colapso de Pdvs a los treinta años de la nacionalización," *Revista Venezolana de Economía y Ciencias Sociales* 12, no. 1 (2006): 151. Data for the economically active population (EAP) suggest that the oil industry employed 3.5 percent of the EAP in Venezuela in 1948, at its peak, dropping to 2 percent in 1960 and 0.6 percent in 1975 at the time of oil's nationalization. The EAP data are available from the Oxford Latin American Economic History Database, <http://oxlad.qeh.ox.ac.uk/search.php>.

8. Saskia Sassen-Koob, "Economic Growth and Immigration in Venezuela," *International Migration Review* 13, no. 3 (1979): 455–474.

9. Javier Corrales and Michael Penfold-Becerra, "Venezuela: Crowding Out the Opposition," *Journal of Democracy* 18, no. 2 (2007): 99–113; Elisabeth Jay Friedman, "Venezuela's Past in the Chavista Present," *NACLA Report on the Americas* 41, no. 3 (2008): 44–46.

10. Michael Penfold-Becerra, "Clientelism and Social Funds: Evidence from Chávez's Misiones," *Latin American Politics and Society* 49, no. 4 (2007): 63–84.

11. Thad Dunning, *Crude Democracy: Natural Resource Wealth and Political Regimes* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008); Francisco Monaldi and Michael Penfold, "Institutional Collapse: The Rise and Breakdown of Democratic Governance in Venezuela," in *Venezuela: Anatomy of a Collapse*, ed. Ricardo Hausmann and Francisco Rodríguez (University Park, PA: Penn State University Press, forthcoming).

12. For a review of this debate, see Steve Ellner and Miguel Tinker Salas, "The Venezuelan Exceptionalism Thesis Separating Myth from Reality," *Latin American Perspectives* 32, no. 2 (2005): 5–19.

LARR sincerely regrets these errors and omissions.