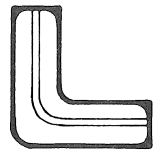
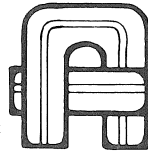


# NEWSLETTER

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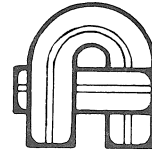
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## LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

President: Carmelo Mesa-Lago (University of Pittsburgh)

Past President: William P. Glade (University of Texas-Austin)

Vice-President: Péter H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

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Executive Director: Carl W. Deal (University of Illinois)

Associate Director and Newsletter Editor: Susan Flynn (University of Illinois)

Assistant to Executive Director: Norene McGhiey

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Published in March, June, September and December. All contributions and correspondence should be directed to the Editor at the LASA Secretariat, 911 West High Street, Room 100, Urbana, IL 61801 (217-333-7726). Copy deadlines are the 10th of the month preceding the month of publication. For information regarding LASA membership, please contact the Secretariat. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association or its officers.

### LASA COMMITTEE NEWS

TASK FORCE ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS. At its April meeting the Executive Committee discussed the conditions under which LASA should participate in cooperative projects with Latin American universities. As part of its recommendation to Bill Glade, who will represent LASA at a meeting in Caracas of Latin American studies programs and organizations from Latin America, Europe, and the United States to discuss possible joint projects, the EC noted:

"He will also make clear at the Caracas meeting the membership's concern to maintain the standard of scholarly integrity and its concerns on academic freedom. These concerns will be taken into account by LASA in any collaboration with individuals and programs in Latin America."

The Task Force, at its meeting in May, endorsed the EC position on this issue. In view of information from Chile, El Salvador, Guatemala, Uruguay and Argentina, which has reached the Task Force, the Task Force would like to offer the following resolutions to the LASA membership at its Bloomington meeting in October, 1980.

1. LASA's Executive Council should consult with the Academic Freedom and Human Rights Task Force prior to establishing formal relations or programs between LASA and any Latin American academic programs or institutions in countries in which credible non-government organizations and/or the United States government have documented violations of fundamental human rights.

(Explanatory note: The Task Force favors relations with institutions and programs in Latin American countries where serious violations of human rights have occurred when these relations aid intellectuals and scholars who otherwise might not be able to work professionally in their own countries.)

2. Though in no way wishing to impose a narrow concept of academic freedom upon Latin American intellectual life, we believe it our responsibility to call attention to the ongoing violations of fundamental human rights against academics and intellectuals. Accordingly, we recommend against university relations with Latin American institutions when these relationships serve to legitimate or otherwise sustain structures or environments perpetuating such violations.

Finally, to assist the Academic Freedom and Human Rights Task Force in its advisory role, the membership is requested to furnish the Task Force with information to which it

has access regarding institutional relationships, existing or planned, about which questions of academic freedom and human rights might be raised. Please direct responses to Michael Fleet, Chairperson of Academic Freedom and Human Rights Task Force, Department of Political Science, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233.

A TASK FORCE ON THE MARKET FOR LATIN AMERICANISTS and its curricular implications was established by the executive council chaired by David Chaplin (Sociology, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008) and Jane Jacquette (AID) and Arturo Porzecanski (Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.). The members were chosen to represent and investigate possibilities in academia, government and the private sector. They welcome any suggestions members wish to make.

PROGRAM COMMITTEE, WASHINGTON MEETING, SPRING, 1982.

Paul Drake (co-chairperson), University of Illinois  
Anthony Maingot (co-chairperson), Florida International University  
Rodolfo Cortina, University of Wisconsin  
Alex Wilde, Woodrow Wilson Center  
Virginia Domínguez, Duke University  
John Hébert, Library of Congress  
Peter Wogart, World Bank

NOMINATING COMMITTEE FOR 1982 LASA OFFICERS

Kempton E. Webb, (chairperson), Columbia University  
Giles Wayland-Smith, Allegheny College  
Elinor Burkett, Frostburg State College  
José Limon, University of Texas-Austin  
Francine R. Masiello, University of California-Berkeley  
Julian Zamora, University of Notre Dame

#### WASHINGTON NEWS

Former LASA President, Prof. Riordan Roett, has been named by Mr. Allen Kassof, Executive Director of the National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies, to chair the National Targets Panel for Latin America. The National Targets Project proposes to provide effective answers to fundamental questions regarding the importance of foreign languages and international studies to the national interest, ways in which needs for expertise in these areas can be expressed quantitatively in terms of high-quality manpower, the gaps between these needs and what we now have, and new institutional forms and resources which will be necessary to maintain our present capacity to close the gap.

The following article is a reflection on the role which professional associations are or should be taking in response to today's opportunities and needs for placing well-trained persons from all disciplines in the public and private sectors, as well as in academic positions. The author, Dr. Johanna Mendelson, is chairing a CLASP workshop on "Employment Prospects and Opportunities for Latin Americanists" at the LASA meeting on October 18 in Bloomington.

#### A Lost Generation of Scholars?

What does a vice-president's speech writer have in common with the special assistant to the Secretary of Labor? Or the public information representative at duPont share with the educational consultant from Washington? Very little in the way of job descriptions, but a great deal in their respective backgrounds. All four people chose to write doctoral dissertations in the humanities; all four chose not to teach.

Since 1974, when the academic job crisis reached its peak and the market was glutted with humanities PhDs, there have been varied and inconsistent attempts by professional associations to address the employment issue head on. Most efforts have only been directed toward the short range problem: the placement of PhDs in jobs which were respectable alternatives to university positions. Such efforts were not always successful. It did not take long to discover that humanists--historians, anthropologists, sociologists;

political scientists, literature and linguistic students--could work outside the academy, and could make the transition with relative ease and limited retraining. While such a revelation represented an immediate solution to the professional dilemma of what to do with an advanced degree in the humanities, it also created a new problem for the professional associations, oriented to the university. How would this new constituency, which emerged from the halls of ivy, be represented by professional associations whose goals and often structure were those of a traditional learned society?

An almost analogous dichotomy to the Renaissance vita activa and vita contemplativa arose with professional associations. Those persons with doctorates working in non-traditional areas of employment were torn between their love of learning and research and the need to utilize their knowledge now, in ways which would reflect those years of training and serve some common good. Professional associations, long viewing the only vita activa as the one in the classrooms, could not comprehend those whose active work was in the corporate board room or in the halls of Congress. Nor could this new constituency within the professional association completely feel secure that their choice of work would be accepted by the associations claiming to represent their interests. For at no time did a real effort evolve which would include scholars from very different sectors of the marketplace within the work of these associations.

In 1977, in the U.S. 4559 persons received doctorates in the humanities and social sciences. Fewer of these recipients will work within the academy walls than their counterparts ten years ago. The decline in university undergraduate enrollments tends to auger a bleak decade for teachers. But if one sector of our economy is feeling the pinch because of the end of the baby boom, Department of Labor predictions are rosier in other areas of employment--business, non-profit and local government. Even in education, the rise of adult and continuing education and community colleges appear to be an area where a demand for good teachers is on the upswing.

In recent months I have attended several conferences, symposia, meetings and luncheons which have tried to argue that the basic fight in higher education has been one of elitism versus populism. The emphasis on advanced training, as opposed to quality undergraduate education seems paramount in educators' minds. Such a dichotomy is essentially simplistic and also self-defeating. First, the elitist-populist debate holds little water since higher education, by its very nature, is indeed a privilege. In 1975, 126,785 people received bachelor's degrees in the social sciences. In the same year only 4,160 persons received social science PhDs. The numbers speak for themselves.

A more useful approach to liberal arts education and especially to advanced training in the humanities, would be to question how much time, money and effort should go into funding basic research programs as opposed to application of results. If examined from this perspective, research versus application, guidelines could be set based on national priorities and the nature of the marketplace. I believe that the question of who teaches and who does not will fade into oblivion if we decide how to balance research needs with application. Today, professional associations narrowly view teaching as the only acceptable application of advanced training. Anything outside didactic endeavors is questioned as not fulfilling the humanist ideal.

Perhaps the professional associations should expand their outlook and break away from the learned society format to that of organizations which still cherish their trainees, no matter where they choose to work in the real world.

The Institute for Research in History, an organization founded in 1975 as a direct response to the employment crisis, emerged as a model of alternatives to the academy. It is still going strong, serving its 200 plus members as a base for writing, research, discussion and publications. It provides a powerful lesson in human nature which the professional association could heed. Although members of the Institute range from unemployed historians, to historians turned stockbrokers, lawyers or physicians, in the words of its executive director, Marjorie Lightman, "they are all scholars in the Institute's eyes. Their other employment does not matter."

Maybe the same broadmindedness will someday be true of professional associations. But until professional associations feel they can accept the errant scholars who believed there was a life outside the academy, and until these associations recognize that the vita activa can be successfully merged with the vita contemplativa, their future as effective advocates of advanced degree holding humanists will continue to diminish.

## CALL FOR PAPERS

The 22nd ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MIDWEST ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (MALAS) will take place on October 1-3, 1981, in Athens, Ohio on the campus of Ohio University. The theme of the meeting will be "The U.S. Role in Latin America: Contribution or Impediment?" Ideas and proposals for roundtable luncheon discussions, panel sessions and keynote speeches are solicited. The program chairpersons are Manuel Serna Maytorena, Modern Languages (614-594-6320) for folklore, literature, and linguistics topics; and Thomas W. Walker, Political Science (614-594-5495) for all other disciplines. Both are at Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701.

The 32nd ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST COUNCIL ON FOREIGN LANGUAGES will be held on April 10-12, 1981, in Portland, Oregon. Proposals for panels, workshops, etc. should be sent to Angela Ayres, Dept. of Foreign Languages, Clackamas Community College, 19600 S. Molalla Ave., Oregon City, OR 97045 by December 1, 1980.

## BID SPECIFICATIONS FOR LASA SECRETARIAT

The three-year tenure of the LASA Secretariat at the University of Illinois will terminate in July, 1981. In order to effect an orderly transfer, at this time the Latin American Studies Association invites bids for the transfer of the Secretariat from Urbana for a three-year renewable contract. Deadline for receiving bids in the Secretariat is October 15, 1980. Bids for five-year terms will be given preference over those made for three years.

As the only national multi-disciplinary professional association devoted entirely to furthering the interests and activities of Latin Americanists, the Latin American Studies Association is enjoying an increase in membership. Since its inception, LASA has organized and supported a range of publications and conferences of the sort associated with all disciplines and area associations. But, increasingly, acutely aware of the kinds of challenges facing Latin Americanists in the United States and elsewhere, the Association has worked vigorously at other informational, pedagogic, and lobbying activities of interest to all our members. Additionally, LASA has sought and continues to seek ways in which closer ties with Latin Americans and Latin American institutions can be established. The role of the Association's Executive Director and Secretariat is crucial to the above activities.

The Association's Secretariat has been located at the University of Illinois since August, 1978, with Professor Carl Deal (Executive Director) and Dr. Susan Flynn (Associate Director and Newsletter Editor) as LASA's administrative officers. The University of Illinois has contributed all Secretariat personnel which are listed as follows:

- a. Director (half-time, 11 months)
- b. Associate Director and Newsletter Editor (half-time, academic year)
- c. Office secretary, manager and bookkeeper (full-time)

In addition, the University has contributed basic housekeeping expenses (except for telephone services) including office machines and other equipment, three offices and storage space for a modest number of publications and four file cabinets. The Association defrays all other operational expenses, including postage, printing, office supplies, a modest amount of student assistance, and travel of the Executive Director and Associate Director to national meetings and other LASA meetings and activities.

LASA's activities, especially for the six-month period preceding a national meeting, sometimes require more than half-time each for the Executive Director and the Associate Director, a situation which in part is alleviated by farming out routine mailings and hiring hourly help for special projects.

The present executive staff of a half-time Executive Director and one half-time Associate Director has worked well at Illinois. However, some other pattern of executive leadership might be proposed.

LASA's many activities require substantial time for bookkeeping to supply appropriate records for an annual audit by a professional auditor. Copies of the full audit will be supplied on request to interested bidders, and a condensed version with the FY 1980 budget appears in the December 1979 Newsletter.

Candidates for Executive Director should be Latin Americanists of Assistant Professor rank or higher and preferably tenured. Functions of the Secretariat and responsibilities of the Executive Director are as follows:

Administrative

1. Serving as the chief administrative and coordinating agency and officer of the Association under the direction of the LASA Executive Council;
2. Coordinating CLASP activities as requested by the CLASP Steering Committee;

Financial

3. Receiving dues and other income, paying Association expenses, and maintaining the financial records of the Association;
4. Aiding in the development of Association activities and projects and grant proposals
5. Administering outside grants and maintaining contact with all LASA Task Forces and Committees and participating in the activities of some;

Editorial

6. Editing, publishing and mailing the LASA Newsletter and all other LASA/CLASP publications;

Housekeeping

7. Overseeing the operations of the Secretariat;
8. Answering inquiries about the Association and the profession;

Representational

9. Attending conferences and meetings with the Office of Education and other area studies support groups, meeting with members of the Area and International Studies Associations, and maintaining contact with the regional Latin American Studies associations and the LASA Regional Liaison Committee.

The Executive Director has a significant role in developing plans and activities of the Association. Examples of activities currently being emphasized are a substantial membership campaign, development of a new directory of Latin Americanists, planning for national meetings scheduled for Bloomington, Indiana (October, 1980), Washington, DC (April, 1982) and Mexico City (October, 1983), and opening and maintaining close liaison with LASA's new Washington Office.

The Secretariat has substantial contact with members in the United States and Latin America and serves as an information center, especially as publisher of the LASA Newsletter. Close contact is maintained with the staff of the Latin American Research Review, particularly in regard to membership of LASA.

Institutions wishing to host the Latin American Studies Association are invited to submit their expressions of interest to the Executive Director, 911 West High Street, Room 100, Urbana, IL 61801, by October 15, 1980. Formal bids should include the following:

1. Curriculum vitae of the proposed Executive Director and Associate Director, if that position is included, as well as a personal letter from the Executive Director candidate expressing interest in assuming the responsibilities of the work of the Association;
2. A letter from the responsible administrative official (e.g. program director, vice-president or dean) pledging institutional support; and
3. A detailed statement regarding personnel, housekeeping support, and other services to be provided by the host institution.

If further information is needed, please write or telephone Executive Director Carl Deal, 911 West High Street, Room 100, Urbana, IL 61801 (217-333-7726).

## CONFERENCES

CIRCULO DE CULTURA CUBANA and the Cuban Ministry of Culture held a one-week seminar on literary criticism and cultural policy in contemporary Cuba in Havana June 1-8, 1980. The seminar was partially supported by a Ford Foundation grant. For information on Círculo de Cultura Cubana write: G.P.O. Box 2174, New York, NY 10116.

A symposium on SOCIAL MOBILITY, EMPLOYMENT AND THE BRAZILIAN INCOME DISTRIBUTION was held at the University of Wisconsin-Madison on July 23-26, 1980, and sponsored by the Foundation Institute of Economic Research of the University of São Paulo and the Dept. of Rural

Sociology of the Univ. of Wisconsin through grants from the Inter-American Foundation, the Johnson Foundation and the Tinker Foundation,

A conference titled INTERNATIONAL ISSUES: MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES took place on April 9-11, 1980, in Muscatine, IA. The meeting was sponsored by The Stanley Foundation, 420 E. Third Street, Muscatine, IA 52761, and the participants included Everett Briggs (US Dept. of State), Guy Erb (International Development Cooperation Agency), Robert Fox (Inter-American Development Bank), Antonio Gonzalez-de-Leon (Ambassador), Alfredo Gutierrez Kirchner (Minister, Mexican Embassy), Abraham Lowenthal (Woodrow Wilson International Center), Miguel Marín Bosch (Ambassador, Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores), Enrique Martín del Campo (Minister, Mexican Embassy Science Office), Robert McBride (Inter-American Council on Manpower and Development President), Gale W. McGee (Ambassador to the OAS), Robert Stephen Pastorino (Office of Mexican Affairs, Director), Olga Pellicer (El Colegio de Mexico), Jon Rosenbaum (Office of US Trade Representatives), Csanad Toth (Bureau of International Organization Affairs Director). A report of the conference is available free of charge upon request from The Stanley Foundation.

## EMPLOYMENT

### VACANCIES REPORTED

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Bloomington, IN 47405. Director of Indiana University's Archives of Traditional Music, an expanding collection of over 60,000 recordings of folk and ethnic musics and interviews from all parts of the world; opportunity to teach. Qualifications: administrative skills in dealing with staff and student assistants, budgets, and archival materials; leadership in expanding scholarly research facilities; broad background in humanities, social science, and ethnomusicology with advanced degree in relevant field; archival and library experience. Salary depending on qualifications. Send application, vita, names of three references, and support materials before December 1, 1980 to: Dr. Portia K. Maultsby, Dept. of Afro-American Studies, Memorial Hall East M37.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, OH 43210. The National Center for Research in Vocational Education has 3 full-time positions in its Dissemination and Utilization program. Available are positions for Senior Research Specialist to give overall leadership to the program, a Research Specialist II to help build the capacity of the field to disseminate and use educational products, and a Research Specialist II to manage development of knowledge products. The program is national in scope and is a major focus of the Center. Job descriptions may be requested from Robert E. Taylor, Executive Director, National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus (614-486-3655).

THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY OF JERUSALEM has available a tenure-track position in Latin American History. Contact Dr. Myrna Solotorevsky, Chairman, Depto. de Estudios Españoles y Latinoamericanos.

WOMEN IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN, IL 61801. The Ford Foundation has several staff positions available, involving work in the Foundation's international development programs. These are carried out in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East. Salient program concerns are agriculture and rural development; health, nutrition and fertility; and education. Qualifications generally include knowledge about a particular region, a strong social science background, and community development experience. Positions in Brazil, Mexico, the Andean region, and in the New York office of the International Division are expected. Contact Barbara Yates in the Women in International Development office.

### CANDIDATE AVAILABLE.

JOURNALIST/WRITER-EDITOR. MA Latin American History, BA English, four years residence and wide travel in Latin America. Have photographed in every LatAm Country. Journalism, research and teaching experience in both North and South America. Seeking position in publishing, education, business. Versatile and responsible. (S-1)

## REGIONAL NEWS

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL. 1980-81 IAC officers are William Carter (Library of Congress), president; Margaret Daly Hayes (SAIS-Johns Hopkins University), vice-president; James Rudolph (American University), secretary; Ann Carson (freelance editor and writer formerly with ICA), treasurer; and G. Harvey Summ (Georgetown University), Regional Liaison Committee representative.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC COUNCIL FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES. MACLAS, the newest regional association for Latin Americanists, held its first election in January, 1980. Elected were Charles Ameringer (Penn State), president; Ivo Dominguez (University of Delaware), vice-president; and Robert Alexander (Rutgers), Michael Burke (Villanova), Asunción Lavrin (Howard), and Larman Wilson (American), Executive Committee. The EC appointed Michael Burke Secretary-Treasurer, and Jack Child (Inter-American Defense College) Newsletter Editor.

MACLAS held its first annual meeting at the University of Delaware, April 17-19. The meeting included sixteen panels; close to 150 Latin Americanists attended.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES. NECLAS will hold its 1980 meeting on October 4 at Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH. Carmen Diana Deere, Catherine Lugar, Judith Weiss, William Culver and Joyce W. Bailey are panel chairpersons. Prof. Paul Goodwin, University of Connecticut, is program chairman.

Brown University is the site of the 1981 annual fall meeting. Prof. José Amor y Vazquez, Hispanic and Italian Studies at Brown, is in charge of local arrangements.

## PERSONAL

The Alice and Edith Hamilton Prize was awarded to SUSAN C. BOURQUE and KAY B. WARREN for their work Women of the Andes: Patriarchy and Social Change in Rural Peru. The prize-winning book will be published by the University of Michigan Press in their Women and Culture Series.

RUSSELL W. RAMSEY has complete sets of LARR and the Journal of Latin American Studies. Contact him at Box 593, Rte. 2, Melrose FL 32666 if interested.

ROBERTO ESQUENAZI-MAYO (University of Nebraska) attended the World Conference on Comparative International Education in Seoul, Korea on July 3-9, 1980. He also lectured at Sophia University in Tokyo.

MARCO PALACIOS' book titled Coffee in Colombia 1850-1970. An Economic, Social and Political History will be published by Cambridge University Press this fall.

ARTURO MADRID has been appointed director of the Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education, part of the U.S. Office of Education.

## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The University of Kansas, Lawrence, announces its First Annual Conference on International Affairs, November 13-14, 1980. This year's conference focuses on recent developments and U.S. policy in the Caribbean. Major speakers include Senator Nancy Landon Kassebaum; former senator James Pearson; Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Distinguished Service Professor of Economics and Director of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh and current President of the Latin American Studies Association; Stephen Dachi, Deputy Director of the Office of American Republics' Affairs, Washington, D.C.; Charles Stansifer from the University of Kansas; Carlos Tünnermann, Minister of Education, Managua, Nicaragua. For information contact Susan Levine, Assistant to the Dean, the Graduate School, 226 Strong Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. (Tel. 913-864-3301)

Marco Gandásegui, Secretario General of ALAS (Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología) announces the upcoming XIV Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología which will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, October 5-9, 1981. The main theme will be "Clase, Nación y



Estado," and there will be four subthemes. Following an organizational meeting in September more details will be available from Mr. Gandásegui, Secretario General ALAS, Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos "Justo Arosemena", Apdo. 6-3093, El Dorado, Panama.

SYMPOSIUM: IDENTITY AND IDEOLOGIES IN ANDEAN SOCIETIES. During Oct.-Nov., 1980, the Department of Sociology of the Université Laval will host a symposium addressing the general theme of identity and ideologies in Andean societies. Various topics related to this theme will be discussed by specialists in the field, including R.T. Zuidema, Pierre Duviols, María Rostworowski, Alberto Flores Galindo, Lionel Vallée, Irene Silverblatt, Henrique Urbano. The papers presented to the symposium, which will take place over several weeks, will be grouped according to major historical periods: Andean society before the Spanish conquest, during the Colonial and Republican periods, as well as contemporary highland Andean culture. The Laboratory of Sociological Research of Laval University will publish a special volume incorporating the principal papers given during the symposium. For further information, write Prof. Henrique Urbano, Departement de Sociologie, Université Laval, Québec, P.Q., Canada G1K 7P4.

An international symposium on INTELLECTUALS AS AGENTS OF CHANGE: A VIEW FROM MEXICO AND LATIN AMERICA will take place at Central College, Pella, Iowa, on October 19-20, 1980. The keynote speaker, JOHN P. HARRISON (University of Miami), will lecture on "The Role of Intellectuals in Mexico and Latin America." From Mexico, ANTONIO ARMENDARIZ (Director of DOMECCQ Cultural Institute) will speak on "The Intellectual in Government: A View from Mexico"; ENRIQUE KRAUSE (Managing Editor of Vuelta) will speak on the "Intellectual as a Cultural Entrepreneur: The Case of Daniel Cosío Villegas"; and CINNA LOMNITZ (Professor of Seismology at UNAM), will speak on "The Scientist as an Intellectual in Mexico and Latin America." JOHN BRUSHWOOD (University of Kansas) "The Creative Writer in the Mexican Intellectual Community" and JOHN SKIRIUS (UCLA) "Intellectuals in Mexico Since the Revolution" are the American participants.

The Latin American Library of Tulane University in New Orleans will host the Twenty-Sixth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), April 1-4, 1981, at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. The theme will be "Latin American Economic Issues: Information Needs and Information Sources." Information on the content of the program and working papers may be procured from Laura Gutiérrez-Witt, Benson Latin American Collection, The University of Texas General Libraries, Austin, TX 78712. News on local arrangements is available from Thomas Niehaus, Latin American Library, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118. For other information refer to the Executive Secretary, Suzanne Hodgman, SALALM Secretariat, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

The WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE to be held in conjunction with LASA at the LASA-MALAS meeting in Bloomington, Indiana, will take place October 19-20, 1980. The LASA-MALAS panel S-100A (WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA, Anya Peterson Royce, coordinator) and S-100B (WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: THE JAMAICAN CASE, A. Lynn Bolles, coordinator) will be followed by small group discussions on October 19. On Oct. 20, discussions with representatives from AID Women in Development and the Ford Foundation will take place, followed by presentations of MUCIA/WID research projects in the English-speaking Caribbean and southern Mexico. Contact Mary Hurt, 120 Concord Road, Bloomington, IN 47401 (812-339-1394) for information.

The 1980 Conference of Europeanists titled ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND POLITICAL CHALLENGES TO THE STATE will be held in Washington, DC on Oct. 23-25, 1980. Write the Council for European Studies, Columbia University, 1429 International Affairs Bldg., New York 10027 (212-280-4172) for a schedule of panels.

#### INSTITUTIONAL

McMASTER UNIVERSITY has recently finished a microfilming project, which will give Canadian researchers easy access to 5-6 million pages of documents on 17-19th century Spanish colonial history. The material, which was deteriorating in the General Archives of Central America in Guatemala City, is now safely stored on 3,925 reels of microfilm in the university library's archives and special collections division. The library is compiling a

detailed content summary of the collection and will make available, at cost, copies of whatever parts of the archives any other Canadian university is interested in.

2 grants totalling \$330,000 from the Andrew W Mellon Foundation have been made for programs at the University of Texas-Austin. \$200,000, to be used over a 5-year period, was made in support of programs in the Institute of Latin American Studies, and will be used for research grants in a variety of disciplines related to Latin American Studies. \$130,000, covering a 2-year period, will provide continuing support for the Mexico-United States Border Research Program under the direction of Dr. Stanley R. Ross.

Guy Poitras, director of the Border Research Institute, Trinity University, San Antonio, TX, is administering a grant provided by the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy to Trinity University's Border Research Institute. The purpose of the grant is for the Institute to prepare a report on "The US Experience of Return Migrants from Costa Rica and El Salvador." Copies of the report will be available from the institute by August, 1980.

The editorial offices of the Latin American Research Review will be located at the University of New Mexico from July 1, 1982 - July 1, 1987. Gilbert Merk will be the new editor of LARR.

A \$175,000 continuation grant has been awarded to the General Libraries at the University of Texas for the conversion of cataloging of Latin American Serial publications into machine-readable form. UT-Austin is one of 12 institutions to receive grants under the Higher Education Act Title II-C Strengthening Research Library Resources Program of the US Dept. of Education for the period 10-1980 through 9-1981.

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY has added five new Latin American and Caribbean area faculty for academic year 1980-81:

Jorge Salazar-Carrillo, PhD in Economics, University of California (Berkeley) was formerly associated with the Program of Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (ECIEL) in Rio de Janeiro and is a Senior Fellow and Consultant with the Brookings Institution. Prof. Salazar is the new chairperson of the Economics Department.

José L. Varela-Ibarra, PhD in Literature and Linguistics, The University of Texas, was formerly with San Diego State University (Calexico). Prof. Varela-Ibarra is Assistant Professor in the Department of Modern Languages and is Director of the translation program in that department.

Ewart D. Archer, PhD in Geography, The University of Texas, was formerly a graduate student at that institution. He will be an Assistant Professor in the Department of International Relations.

John G. Corbett, PhD in Political Science, Stanford, was formerly Visiting Assistant Professor in FIU's Department of Public Administration.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL ON FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, the private sector follow-up to the President's Commission, named DR. ALLEN KASSOFF as its new Staff Director in late May.

The Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) at the UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH has received a \$250,000 support grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, to be spread over the next five years. The award was one of four made in December by the foundation in the field of Latin American Studies, the other three being the University of California at Berkeley, Chicago, and Stanford Universities. New faculty at Pitt this year are: Alan Adelman, former outreach coordinator at Michigan State, is Associate Director of the Center; Katsumi Kumenta (Japan), Export Markets in Venezuela and the Andean region; Cheng Bo-hong (Fudan University, Shanghai), part of a 3-month cultural exchange; Francisco Leon (Chile), will teach a course on "Rural Development: Latin America's Scenario and Policies for the 1980's"; Darrell A. Posey will teach a course on "Amazonian Development and Ecology"; and 4 Tinker Research interns are Baldomero Estrada (Chile), Enrique Amayo (Peru), Jorge Hidobro (Ecuador), and Claudio Robaldo (Chile).

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM IN INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS focuses on contemporary social and public-policy concerns that are shared by the NE U.S. and the Caribbean and Latin America. Each year, up to 4 research fellows will examine one such "linking" issue,

chosen for its special relevance to (and suitability for research in) New York City. The Program has been especially designed to encourage the work of young, promising researchers. To distribute research findings broadly, the program will sponsor a yearly Research Conference and occasional publications by each of the fellows. The theme for 1981 and 1982 is LATIN AMERICA AND CARIBBEAN MIGRATION TO THE US NORTHEAST, especially the following issues:

- 1) Linkages between New York Migrants and Sending Societies. Latin American and Caribbean migrants maintain more ties with their original societies than was true of national groups in the more distant past. These ties often include a continuing interest in the politics of the sending society, remittance of money and migration advice, and periodic return visits. These relationships and communication channels call for detailed research.
- 2) Migration, Public Policy, and Urban Politics. Research should be carried further on the impact of federal and local public policies--ranging from immigration regulations to welfare rules--on migrants' life situations and choices. Much can be learned about how the migrants' arrival has influenced patterns of urban political power in the US Northeast.
- 3) Migrants' Social Position and Opportunities for Social Mobility. The results of narrowly-focused studies of migrant communities should be coordinated, to shed light on general conditions: migrants' working lives, community patterns, their social and educational aspirations.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS Institute of Latin American Studies has declared the 1980-81 academic year "Brazilian Year." Dr. SILVIO MARANHÃO (Universidade de Pernambuco) taught a summer course on development and social change in Brazil. This Fall, the visiting Edward Larocque Tinker Professors will be Dr. LUCIANO GALVÃO COUTINHO (Universidade Estadual de Campinas), who will concentrate on courses on development problems and politics in Brazil, and Dr. BENEDITO NUNES (Universidade de Pará) who will teach courses on Brazilian literature. Dr. GREGORY URBAN, a linguistic anthropologist from the University of Chicago, will teach courses in Brazilian and South American ethnology, language and culture. In the Spring, Visiting Tinker Professors will be Dr. HAROLDO DE CAMPOS (Pontificia Universidade Católica in São Paulo), who will teach in the Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, Dr. CARLOS ESTEVAM MARTINS (Institute of Human Sciences in São Paulo) will teach in the Government Department, and Dr. LUX VIDAL (Universidade de São Paulo) will teach courses on the myths, rituals and communications among the Indians of Brazil.

#### FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

The following faculty received Fulbright awards for the 1980-81 period:

- MICHAEL L CONNIFF (New Mexico) for research on Migration at the University of Panamá
- RICHARD GRAHAM (Texas-Austin) for research on relationship between social structure, political power and economic development in late 19th century Brazil, UF Niteroi
- THOMAS H HOLLOWAY (Cornell) lecture on Latin American History at FU de Santa Catarina, Brazil
- LYMAN L JOHNSON (North Carolina), lecture on LA History, U College Wales, Cardiff
- MARIE J PECK (Southwest Images), research on female images in the works of contemporary Uruguayan literary women
- RICHARD J WALTER (Washington University) research on province of Buenos Aires and Argentine politics, 1912-1943
- JOHN D WIRTH (Stanford), research on Santiago Dantas and the transformation of Brazilian culture in Rio.

The following faculty received Social Science Research Council postdoctoral awards:

- REGIS D ANDRADE, popular movements and the formation of the Brazilian state, 1930-54;
- SILVIA M ARROM, Mexico City poor house, 1774-1872.
- FREDERICK P BOWSER, socioeconomic power and political change in Michoacán, 1750-1869.
- JULIANNE BURTON, relationship of the cinema to social change.
- ROBERTO DA MATTA, ritual and ideology in Portugal and Brazil.
- JOSE DEL CASTILLO, recent political history of the Dominican Republic, 1966-1979.
- FRANCISCO DELICH, agrarian bases of the Paraguayan state.
- INA DINERMAN, patterns of household composition, land tenure, and migration in 2 Mexican communities.

PATRICIA WEISS FAGEN, state terror and human rights in Latin America.  
 ALBERTO FLORES GALINDO, Peruvian mercantile, 1960-1830.  
 THOMAS H FLORY, land society and environmental perception in a Brazilian farming community, 1750-1900.  
 PIERRE-MICHEL FONTAINE, relationship between races and class in Brazil.  
 RICHARD GRAHAM, social structure, etc (see Fulbright awards above).  
 EVELYN HU-DEHART, Chinese immigrants and local commercial development, Northwest Mexico, 1880-1935.  
 CHARLES J HUMPHREY, workers in the automobile industry in Brazil.  
 GORDON D INGLIS, patterns of local economy in Cuba, 1763-1790.  
 JOHN RANDAL JOHNSON, role of the state in development of Brazilian cinema.  
 LYMAN L JOHNSON, distribution of wealth in Buenos Aires during the Rosas period.  
 FRANKLIN W KNIGHT, Jamaican migrants and the Cuban sugar industry, 1900-1934.  
 SANTIAGO E KOVADLOFF, aesthetic criteria and the political process in the production of Argentine literature, 1960-1980.  
 OSCAR R LANDI, comparative analysis of political culture in Argentina and Brazil, 1930-1946.  
 LINDA LEWIN, social history of Brazilian family law, 1889-1980.  
 DAVID J MC CREERY, rural wage labor in Guatemala, 1890-1980.  
 ELLEN MESSER, community of Mitlá, Oaxaca.  
 LISANDRO O PEREZ, social demography of 20th century Cuba.  
 OFELIA PIANETTO, labor organization in an agricultural export economy, 1880-1930.  
 BRIAN H POLLITT, agrarian development in Cuba since 1959.  
 ANNA C ROOSEVELT, subsistence production and demography in prehistoric Parmana.  
 FRANK E SAFFORD, regionalist politics in Colombia, 1845-1863.  
 GREGORY P URBAN, grammatical categories among the Shokleng (Gê) Indians in Brazil.  
 REINER TOM ZUIDEMA, ritual and mythological organization of space in and around the valley of Cuzco.

#### GRANTS

WOODROW WILSON WOMEN'S STUDIES RESEARCH GRANTS FOR DOCTORAL CANDIDATES. To encourage original and significant research about women on such topics as the evolution of women's role in society and particularly contemporary America, women in history, psychology of women, and women as seen in literature. Applications must be requested before Nov. 14, 1980. Notification of awards is made on January 30, 1981. Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540.

OPEN INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP CONCURSO. The Latin American Program of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution in Washington, DC 20560, will award about five residential Fellowships for 1981-82 for post-doctoral research on Latin America and the Caribbean, for periods of 4-12 months. Applications are welcome from any country. The deadline is October 1, 1980. The Program is particularly interested in six research themes specified in its research materials. For information contact Jorge Heine at the Wilson Center (202-357-1446).

TINKER FIELD RESEARCH GRANTS enable graduate students and junior faculty to conduct summer field research projects in Ibero-America or Latin America. All recognized Centers or Institutes of Ibero-American or Latin American Studies with graduate doctoral programs at accredited U.S. universities are eligible. The Foundation's \$15,000 award must be matched with \$5,000 from the university or other sources. The Foundation must receive applications no later than October 1, 1980.

TINKER POSTDOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM supports individual who have completed their doctoral studies no less than three, but no more than ten, years prior to the time of application. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the U.S., Canada, Spain, Portugal, and the Latin American countries; projects must concern Latin American or Ibero-American studies. The one-year award provides an \$18,000 stipend and a \$2,000 travel allowance. Applications must be postmarked no later than January 15, 1981. For further information on programs and application procedures contact: The Tinker Foundation, 645 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022. Telephone: 212-421-6858.

MOISES SENDEREY AWARD. For unpublished papers on any sociological or historical aspect of Argentine Jewry in the period 1880-1980. The judges will be Chaim Avni (Hebrew

University), Ezequiel Gallo (Instituto Torcuato Di Tella), and Luis Alberto Romero (Universidad de Belgrano). Originals must be received by April 31, 1981. Award will be US \$1500 and publication in Spanish. For information write Culture Department, Sociedad Hebraica Argentina, Sarmiento 2233 48-5880/8, (1044) Buenos Aires.

CONCURSO DE ENSAYOS BIBLIOGRAFICOS is sponsored by the OAS. Competition open until December 15, 1980. Write Estudios REgionales, Depto. de Asuntos Culturales, OAS, Washington, DC 20006 for the specifications of the contest.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY RESEARCH PROGRAM IN INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS announces the first competitions for Research Fellowships. For an overview of the program, refer to the Institutional News section of this Newsletter. Further information should be requested from Prof. Christopher Mitchell, Project Director, NYU Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 19 University Place, New York, NY 10003.

CHARLOTTE W. NEWCOMBE FOUNDATION competition is open to students enrolled in doctoral programs in the humanities and social sciences at graduate schools in the U.S. who expect to complete all doctoral requirements except for the dissertation by June 1981. Winners will receive grants of \$400 per month for up to 15 months. Supplementary grants for related dissertation expenses will be made available. Applications may be obtained from the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540 for fellowships to begin in June or September of 1981.

### LASA-MALAS MEETING NEWS

Among the films to be presented at the LASA-MALAS meetings are:

**WOMEN IN ARMS (Nicaragua)**

Director: Nancy Schultz--will be present for discussion  
55 minutes, color  
Documentary on Women in the Nicaraguan revolution

**PORTRAIT OF TERESA (Cuba)**

Director: Pastor Vega  
115 minutes, color, 1979  
Marital struggle of working class couple in contemporary Cuba.

**TENT OF MIRACLES (Brazil) tentative**

Director: Nelson Pereira dos Santos  
130 minutes, color, 1977  
Based on novel of Jorge Amado on themes of African influences on Brazilian popular culture.

PROGRAM NOTES. Those planning to attend W-3 MODOS DE PRODUCCION CULTURAL EN AMERICA LATINA: 1780-1970 on Saturday, 1 pm, are reminded to send for Alejandro Losada's treatise from the Institute for the Study of Ideologies and Literature, University of Minnesota, 4 Folwell Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55455. \$8 cost.

Also note that Dr. JUAN ORREGO-SALAS will coordinate a panel on LATIN AMERICAN MUSIC on Sunday, 2 pm. This panel was not listed in the preliminary program, so refer to the abstracts for a listing of participants.

The December Newsletter will contain the September Newsletter listing of new publications.

**PANEL ABSTRACTS OF JOINT LASA-MALAS MEETING, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA, OCTOBER 17-19, 1980**

The following listing of abstracts follows the schedule of the preliminary program as it appeared in the June issue of the LASA Newsletter. Only participants who submitted abstracts are included.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17 EARLY AFTERNOON SESSIONS

F/1 PM/S-33 THE EXPERIENCE WITH IMF STABILIZATION PROGRAMS (KENNETH JAMESON, COORDINATOR)

One of the major manifestations of the restructuring of the international economy has been the frequent necessity for Latin American countries to undertake major stabilization programs.

This panel will examine the causes and effects of the stabilization programs which have been managed by Latin American governments under monitoring by the International Monetary Fund.

One paper examines the historical experience; a second treats the specific program in Chile and Uruguay. The other two papers take a more micro view of the effects of the Peruvian program on the poor, in one case the people of the "pueblos jóvenes" of Peru, in the other case the people of the Sierra of Peru.

Henry Dietz: "The IMF from the Bottom Up: Social Impacts of Stabilization Policies in Lima, Peru"

This paper examines some of the social impacts of IMF stabilization policies from the bottom up, using Lima (Peru) as a case study. While IMF-imposed policies since the mid-1970's have reduced balance-of-payments financial difficulties for Peru, inflation still remains a major problem, with a variety of social, political, and economic consequences for the city's poor majority.

Without positing cause and effect, tentative data indicate that rates of un-/underemployment, malnutrition, morbidity, and the like have all increased since IMF policies were implemented.

Thomas E. Skidmore: "Comparing Stabilization Attempts: Explaining 'Success' and 'Failure'"

Five historical phases of stabilization programs, covering 1950 to 1980, are analyzed for Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico, with emphasis on policies directed toward labor relations and the external sector. The "success" or "failure" of government policies is linked to factors such as the structural features of the economy, the prevailing policy climate and the political strength of the government. Attention also to the recent attempts to transform the economy under the guise of stabilization and to the de facto institutionalization of inflation.

F/1 PM/W-8A&B LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS IN SMALL INSTITUTIONS (ILSE LEITINGER, COORDINATOR)

How small institutions with limited resources can develop successful Latin American Studies programs will be explored in two sessions. The intent is a practical one, namely to create a pool of information on what can work in various institutional settings. Participants are urged to contribute expertise or to raise specific questions for which they need answers. In each session, members of the Iowa Consortium of Latin American Studies will present solutions incorporated into the respective programs at Central, Grinnell, and Luther.

The first sessions will be devoted to questions about the substance, goals, and nature of Latin American Studies programs: academic disciplines included and their proper balance; the role of language competence, study abroad, independent study; whether Latin American Studies should constitute an academic major or be added to a major; problems with interdisciplinary work; problems of creating a capstone experience for students; fitting Latin American Studies into a student's four undergraduate years.

The second session will focus on administrative and logistic problems: student/faculty recruitment; faculty retooling; integrating the program into the institution's overall curriculum, into community, regional events; acquisition/sharing/disbursal of resources.

F/1 PM/S-19A&B HISTORICAL FORMATION OF SOCIAL CLASSES IN LATIN AMERICA, 18TH and 19TH CENTURIES (PATRICIA SEED, COORDINATOR)

Latin America's dependent capitalist growth in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, together with the colonial heritage, produced a social class structure that is distinct from that of advanced capitalist societies. The purpose of this panel will be to address the historical roots of this distinct social class formation, focusing in particular on the impact of metropolitan political and economic processes on the development of social classes. Papers will examine this development in three different Latin American countries (Mexico, Colombia and Brazil).

José Escorcia: "The Formation of Social Classes in a Multi-Ethnic Society, Cali-Popayán, 1820-1854"

This paper studies the formation of social classes in this region focusing on internal factors, given its isolation from the world market. Political events like Independence unleash certain conflicts that result in the eventual bankruptcy of slavery, the form of labor in the region. It also attempts to deal with the methodological and empirical difficulties in analyzing the formation of classes in a "pre-capitalistic" society in which quantitative or quantifiable data of economic activities are almost non-existent. The paper attempts to exploit alternative documentary sources to explain the regional social structure. The concept of economic class is insufficient in a society where colonial heritage was very strong, and thus, ethnic, occupational, and political criteria must be used to understand the coexistence of surviving estate and caste-like stratification and the slowly emerging dynamics of economic class.

Elizabeth Kuznesof: "From Family Clans to Class Alliance: The Relationship of Social Structure to Economic Development in Nineteenth Century São Paulo"

Earlier work argues that family clans were the basis of colonial economic and political organization in São Paulo. In the late eighteenth century interest in a transportation project whose requirements exceeded the resources of any one clan resulted in a cooperative effort between clans which was soon translated into an alliance among clan leaders and immigrant merchants of similar economic interests. The result was the destruction of the prior structure of competing parallel vertical political organizations and the establishment of a united political class. The analysis is based on city council records and an elite sample of 220 men active from 1760 until 1830.

Patricia Seed: "Social Class Formation in Late Colonial Mexico"

Mexico's changing economic and political relationship to Spain in the late eighteenth century produced significant change in the economic and social structure. An examination of the patterns of intermarriage, ethnic passing and intergenerational occupational shifts in Mexico City illuminates the process by which members were incorporated into different social strata. The integration of new elements produced social conflict at several levels of society, but never resulted in the formation of distinct class consciousness.

F/1 PM/S-25 MEXICAN-U.S. RELATIONS: THE NEW ERA (SUSAN KAUFMAN PURCELL AND MARIA DEL ROSARIO GREEN, COORDINATORS)

Steven E. Sanderson: "United States-Mexican Relations and Agricultural Commodity Trade: The Case of the Florida Tomato War"

This paper analyzes the events involved in the "Florida Tomato War" and attempts to place it and other commodity trade issues in the larger context of U.S.-Mexican relations in the 1980s. The details of the Florida tomato growers' anti-dumping petition against Mexican import competition provide the core around which themes of free trade vs. protectionism, the international division of labor, bureaucratic political conflict, and high-level diplomacy are treated. The Florida Tomato War--deemed the most explosive issue since the gas negotiations--displays some of the prospects/problems with the new era of U.S.-Mexican relations.

Language planning depends on a number of psychological, social and political factors, the linguistic facts of the language many times playing a minor, but technically interesting role. Thus, the choice of alphabet symbols to be used officially in writing an Indian language may be made, not on the basis of the most linguistically appropriate symbols for that language, but motivated by a "national" desire for that Indian culture to be assimilated into the mainstream culture. This panel will compare and contrast four cases of language planning, with the aim of identifying the linguistic, socio-psychological and political factors which influence it. Each speaker will present a particular case study, having been asked to (a) identify the linguistic facts which have been issues for language planning, (b) discuss the socio-psychological view of the majority and minority groups with respect to their particular identities, values and positions within the country, and (c) state the specific policies which have influenced the language use and education of the group in question with reference to the linguistic facts identified earlier, and (d) identify any outside influences on the problems presented, their effects, and the persuasiveness of such influence. The discussant will review the similarities and differences of the four cases in light of current thought about language planning.

Martha J. Hardman-De-Bautista: "Bilingual Education and the Aymara of Bolivia and Peru"

Bolivian and Peruvian Aymara, who think of themselves as a nation, are increasing in population and currently number about two and one-half million people. The Aymara language is less a minority language in Bolivia than Spanish, but within the power structure Aymara speakers are a minority. Official policy with respect to bilingual education has vacillated from total support to total lack of support. Presently, there is official recognition for the need for bilingual education but little support. Outside of the government's and the missionaries' sporadic attempts, Aymara trained in linguistics have provided the best bilingual education. Copana has established bilingual education through high school. They have also established an Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara which publishes stories, poetry and non-fiction in Aymara. We have written the grammar of the language, the Spanish version of which is now being published. There is dialectal variation, but the differences are relatively minor; mutual comprehension is always possible. Dialect variation, for example, has not inhibited the extensive use of Aymara on the radio. Only one of the many available alphabets was developed by an Aymara and it is the one used by the Aymara themselves for personal correspondence. This paper reviews the set of linguistic, social and political conditions which form the context for Aymara bilingual education.

José L. Galvan: "Language Proficiency Measures in Language Planning Research: Can Test Batteries Be Normed on Foreign Populations?"

The need for direct comparisons of students' language proficiency in two languages has been identified in recent bilingual education literature as an important aspect of language planning research. A bilingual program's effectiveness vis-a-vis its language instruction can best be described in terms of a client's performance on pre- and post-test measures of language proficiency. We have reported on the development of parallel batteries of cloze tests in Spanish and English for use in the Culver City Spanish Immersion Program as a means of meeting this need. This paper deals with the results of the pre-testing in Mexico of the Spanish battery. It includes the results of an error analysis which indicates, as expected, that some passages discriminate better than others. An unexpected finding, however, is that the procedure appears to have been more difficult than was intended. Three possible explanations for this difficulty are that (a) the source Spanish reading materials were more advanced than the researchers had assumed, (b) the lower scores were due to the children's unfamiliarity with the cloze test taking procedure, and (c) this cloze test procedure involves a different set of skills in Spanish than it does in English. These explanations are considered vis-a-vis the questions of the appropriateness for cross-national and cross-linguistic comparisons of test results, with attention to differences in the teaching of reading and writing in Mexico and the U.S.



Maricela Amador: "El Establecimiento de Movimientos Literarios Indígenas Mexicanos"

Los primeros cinco temas de esta presentación sólo se tomarán como breve retrospectiva histórica.

1. La educación entre los pueblos pre-cortesianos: tipo de educación; ideal de educación; objetivo de la educación.
2. La época de la educación confesional: obra evangelizadora y castellanización de los indígenas.
3. La enseñanza libre: la educación en manos del estado; escuelas lancasterianas.
4. La pedagogía del movimiento de reforma: escuela modelo de Orizaba.
5. La corriente política de la pedagogía social y socialista: importancia que recibe la educación rural y la escuela técnica.

El sexto punto será la parte central de la presentación. Este punto considerará más ampliamente el establecimiento de la educación bilingüe indígena, desde el gobierno de Avila Camacho hasta nuestros días.

6. La etapa de la educación al servicio de la unidad nacional: gobierno del Presidente Avila Camacho; alfabetización del pueblo y construcción de edificios escolares; casa del estudiante indígena; los internados indígenas regionales; el departamento de asuntos indígenas; Jaime Torres Bodet; Acción Indigenista; Instituto Nacional Indigenista - INI.

Terrence Kaufmann: "Grassroots Linguistics: The Experience of the Proyecto 'Francisco Marroquin' (PLFM) in Guatemala During the Seventies"

In 1970, a program of language development was planned, free of the religious and political linkages previously allowed to influence such programs. This program assumed that (1) grammars, dictionaries and ethnographically relevant texts were largely non-existent for Guatemalan languages; (2) native Mayan speakers should be specialists in Mayan; and (3) the linguistic materials produced should be accurate and accessible to Indians and outsiders alike, not being constrained in their form by the prescriptive prejudices of Spanish speakers who are the suprastrate cultural group in Guatemala. The PRIMARY AIM of the PLFM's program has been to make the Mayan languages available in their written form as a means of technical and artistic communication within and among Indian communities. A set of orthographic principles were developed over 2-3 years, and between 1971 and 1978 dictionary materials were assembled for 20 dialects. During 1971-78, 75 native speakers of 20 dialects of 12 Guatemalan Mayan languages, who would be likely to invest the results of their training in their own communities, were trained. They have all gone on to work in literacy. Both the orthographic development and the training of native speakers has been controversial, and this paper explores the linguistic and socio-political reasons for the controversy. The paper also details the socio-political and economic origins of PLFM, the scope of its work and its present status.

F/1 PM/S-136 CLASS RELATIONS AND THE STATE IN LATIN AMERICA (NORA HAMILTON, COORDINATOR)

Contemporary approaches to the study of Third World countries often stress the central role of the state in the process of capital accumulation and establishing conditions of stability for capitalist development or dependent capitalism. At the same time, increasing emphasis is being placed on the importance of class conflict in shaping the state and constraining its action. The purpose of the panel is to explore the relations between social classes and the state at three levels: 1) analyses of ways in which class struggles have historically shaped the state in specific Latin American countries; 2) concrete studies of contemporary state-class relations; and 3) treatments of theoretical questions on the relation between class struggle and the state in Latin America.

Philippe Faucher: "The Paradise That Never Was; The Breakdown of The Brazilian Authoritarian Order"

This paper will consider the relationship between the Brazilian state and the bourgeoisie in the seventies. From a careful review of the economic policy of the Geisel period we want to expose the contradictions that have emerged in reaction to the exclusive order imposed by the technocratic-authoritarian order. Our central hypothesis is that the present political opening is not a consequence of the challenge posed by the newly mobilized working class, but is impelled by the tensions and conflicts that have been at work for some years within the bourgeoisie.

Michael Löwy: "The Labor Movement and the State in Brazil 1930-45"

The years 1930-45 are a crucial period in the history of the Brazilian Labor Movement. It is during this period, under the rule of Getulio Vargas, that the State destroyed by repression (after the failure of the "Red putsch" of 1935) the independent trade-unions (traditionally under communist, anarchist or even trotskyist leadership) and reorganized the labor movement, linking it structurally to the Ministry of Labor; this so-called "populist" structure of the trade-unions was to remain until 1964.

F/1 PM/S-5 STATE AND PUBLIC POLICY (BARRY AMES, JOHN BAILEY, COORDINATORS)

Malori José Pompermayer: "Agrarian Structure and Public Policy in Brazil"

After discussing some recent structural transformations on the structures of production and social classes in Brazilian Agriculture, as structural determinants of State policies to the sector, this paper presents a contextual analysis of the process of policy implementation to the Amazon region since 1966. In that analysis, while the political practice of interested capitalist groups reorienting State actions according to their particularist interests, mediates those structural determinations over the State, the same mediation may clarify, on the one hand, the specific way class interest influences policies in authoritarian Brazil and, on the other, the proper character of agrarian structure formation in the region.

F/1 PM/S-45 CUBAN INTERNATIONALISM (LESLIE E. MORGINSON-EITZEN)

This panel will examine a major Cuban foreign policy: provide support programs for friendly Third World nations which include deployment of military troops and military and civilian advisory teams. Three papers will be presented to study various aspects of Cuban internationalism: the motives behind Cuba's foreign military programs; the expenditures for Cuba's military and internal security forces; and the relationship between Cuba's leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement and its military internationalism. The panel will open with general remarks from the coordinator followed by summaries of the papers, remarks by discussants and comments and questions from the floor.

H. Michael Erisman: "Cuban Internationalism: The Impact of Nonaligned Leadership and Afghanistan"

Commitment to militant internationalism (epitomized by its involvement in the Angolan and Ethiopian wars) and a leadership role in the Nonaligned Movement are two prominent, interrelated elements of Cuban foreign policy. Thus we will analyze the impact of Cuba's selection to head the Nonaligned Movement and subsequent events related to that role, especially Havana's response to Moscow's intervention in Afghanistan, on its internationalist activities (both military and non-military). The core issue addressed is whether nonaligned leadership is operating as a moderating or radicalizing influence on Cuban internationalism; is Havana inclined to view its leadership as a mandate for further military action or is it unwilling to risk fissures in the Movement (which could jeopardize its leadership capability on a variety of Third World issues) by launching new military initiatives and therefore is shifting to non-military forms of internationalism? The analysis is supplemented by an investigation of long-term developments in Cuba's internationalist policy and its role in Third World politics.

Dana Sweet: "Expenditures for Cuba's Military and Internal Security Forces"

This paper will analyze the expenditures for Cuba's military and internal security forces for the years 1978-80 (inclusive). It will discuss the Soviet contributions, those of some sectors of the Cuban economy, as well as those that the Cuban military and internal security forces pay. Among the conclusions are that of what little can be determined from what Cuba publishes, that the true Cuban military and internal security expenditures are larger than what the government admits. Furthermore, the USSR makes a significant contribution, and that many of the expenditures are shared with other sectors of the Cuban economy.

Waltraud Queiser Morales: "Motivations of Cuban Military Internationalism"

The paper is an interpretation of the motivations of Cuban military internationalism between 1975 and 1980. It will explore three areas: (1) Cuban internationalism as the foreign policy of a revolutionary-Marxist state, (2) internationalism as the expression of the nationalism of a small state in an unequal international system, and (3) the implications for the surrogate thesis in an era of declining American hegemony. Cuban motivations will be inferred from a review of scholarly literature, and from statements made in GRANMA weekly.

F/1 PM/S-128 DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE WITHIN REPRESSIVE REGIMES IN LATIN AMERICA (JEFFREY M. PURYEAR, COORDINATOR)

This panel is intended to analyze the central issues facing various kinds of foreign assistance institutions as they contemplate program activities within repressive regimes. The experience of a private foundation and a bilateral aid agency will be presented in two papers, and representatives of several different types of developmental assistance institutions will serve as discussants.

Jeffrey M. Puryear: "Development Assistance Within Repressive Regimes: Issues, Guidelines, and an Example"

The techniques used by repressive regimes in Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay to impose severe limits on many basic human rights are categorized and summarized. A set of fundamental issues facing foreign assistance institutions operating within these conditions is presented, with the goal of highlighting the dilemmas and alternative courses of action faced. Finally, a set of guidelines and programs developed by the Ford Foundation in the Southern Cone between 1974 and 1978 is outlined.

Martin Weinstein: "Development Assistance and Human Rights: Ideology, Structure and U.S. Policy"

U.S. development assistance is conditioned by ideological imperatives and institutional realities. When the two are combined by national security managers into a holding action against structural change, the results are less than the political democracy and growing equality which politicians and technocrats claim as their goals. The early human rights thrust of the Carter Administration attempted, with some success, to eliminate the contradictions of aid to repressive regimes. The Administration's failures, however, call attention to the role of competing government bureaucracies, international financial institutions and the MNC's. The return to a pervasive national security mentality will lead to a new series of Vietnams, Irans and Nicaraguas. Development assistance must be based on a politics and vision which understand and act upon the interdependence of personal, civil-political, and socio-economic rights.

F/1 PM/S-14 VIOLENCE AS POLITICAL INSTRUMENT: THE CASE OF CENTRAL AMERICA (DANIEL L. PREMO, COORDINATOR)

Considerable attention has been devoted to the "violent" character of politics in Latin America. This panel proposes to study the role of political violence at a regional level, specifically in Central America where the general socio-economic conditions of the countries offer sufficient similarities to invite meaningful case studies and comparisons. While recognizing the importance of the Sandinista movement in Nicaragua, the panelists do not view it as an isolated political phenomenon. What occurred in Nicaragua will be evaluated as the manifestation of a sociological, economic and political malaise that encompasses other countries in the region. The perpetuation of rigid social hierarchies, the problems of economic development, and the intransigence of ruling elites have led to the emergence (or recrudescence) of guerrilla activity and the resort to urban violence and terrorism at unprecedented levels. The various forms and possible repercussions of this violence will be examined in case studies of Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Thomas P. Anderson: "Political Violence in El Salvador"

This paper deals with the upsurge of political violence in El Salvador since 1972. Its thesis is that left-wing violence grew out of frustration with electoral fraud,

while right-wing violence was a response to the terrorism of the left. The paper shows that this violence destroyed the political center and polarized the country, discrediting such moderate reform groups as the Christian Democrats, who have been unable to check this violence since they entered the government.

Daniel L. Premo: "Political Assassination in Guatemala: Institutionalized Terror"

This paper examines "assassination" in Guatemala as an instrument of control by combined governmental and private groups which perceive their position in society threatened by "subversive" elements. This systematic elimination of leaders representing trade unionist, peasant, student, professional, and other "popular" sectors has reached a level unprecedented in the nation's turbulent history. Assassination has assumed a position of prominence among policy alternatives to resist demands for broadening the participatory base of the political system and the alleviation of long-standing social and economic tensions through structural reforms. The resort to terror by pro-government and insurgent groups has accentuated social antagonisms and resulted in an increasing polarization of political forces.

F/1 PM/S-22 COMPARATIVE FOREIGN POLICY: NEW DIRECTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA (MARY JEANNE REID MARTZ, COORDINATOR)

This panel is to deal with current issues in comparative foreign policies of Latin American countries. It will be structured around a core paper covering theoretical issues and the literature in the area. Other papers will cover specific economic and security questions as well as Latin American relations with the Soviet Union. There will be a total of 4 papers and 2 discussants.

Cole Blasier: "How Relations with the Russians Vary"

Latin American governments appear to be interested in establishing closer ties with the USSR primarily as a means of diversifying their political and economic relations. The two oil rich countries, Mexico and Venezuela, have had little trade with the USSR and their interests appear to be primarily political and cultural. Argentina and Brazil are politically cool but have found the USSR a good market for export sales. Lesser developed countries like Peru and Bolivia have already benefited substantially from Soviet credits and technology. The USSR is now seeking to consolidate its relations in the area with all except the most right wing regimes, like Chile and Paraguay. An immediate Soviet goal is to stimulate sales so as to reduce the huge trade deficit with the region.

F/1 PM/S-41 LATIN AMERICAN INFLUENCES ON U.S. PROSE AND POETRY (GENE BELL-VILLADA, COORDINATOR)

During the last two decades, fiction and poetry in the United States have come under increasing influence from Latin American writing, and in some instances the South-to-North influence has been acknowledged and even celebrated. Novelists as diverse as Thomas Pynchon, Robert Coover, John Barth, John Updike, and Toni Morrison have learned a great deal from Hispanic Americans such as Borges, García Márquez, Asturias, and Cortázar. Poets like Robert Bly have been inspired by the example and work of Pablo Neruda. United States writers of Hispanic or non-European origin in particular have found themselves drawn toward the literary awakening in Latin America.

This panel will include a number of poets and novelists among its participants, and will explore the kinds of impact which Latin American prose and poetry have had on the theory and practice of writing by Anglo, Chicano, Afro-American, and U.S.-based Puerto Rican narrators and poets.

Doris Sommer: "America as Hemisphere: Nathaniel Tarn's Vision from the Outside and In"

The hemispheric embrace implicit in concepts like Americanness and mundonovismo is perhaps more clearly perceived from the "Old World." The perspective of a native-born American understandably begins from local concerns and images which, while recognizing analogies with writers to the North or South, seldom fully reconciles geocentric with hemispheric visions.

For the European, apparently, America is more readily perceived as a totality--richly heterogeneous to be sure--but unified in its promise of opportunity for political

as well as esthetic experimentation. Nathaniel Tarn's poetry offers just such a synthetic vision. As a naturalized North American citizen and poet, who has spent extended periods of time in Spanish America, Tarn's understanding of the New World is almost effortlessly Pan-American. Here Neruda and Whitman, Vallejo and Williams meet on equal grounding.

Bell Gale Chevigny: "The Sources of Tyranny in García Márquez' Autumn of the Patriarch and Coover's The Public Burning"

Robert Coover, who has written extensively about Gabriel García Márquez, finds his Autumn of the Patriarch not completely successful. But the parallels between that novel and Coover's The Public Burning are striking. Both offer depictions--by turns grotesque and sympathetic--of tyrants (one based on many Latin American dictators, the other on Richard Nixon at the time of the Rosenberg executions). Through outrageous and inventive style and structure, both authors inquire into the real sources of tyranny, showing how myth, ideas of history, and language itself enter political dynamics.

F/1 PM/S-98. WOMEN IN 20TH CENTURY POLITICS (SANDRA MC GEE, COORDINATOR)

The panel will deal with the diversity of female participation in the political process and the motivations behind such activity. Participants will explore the interaction between female political activity and such factors as class affiliation, perceptions of female roles, dependent capitalist development, and events in the wider political arena. Papers will focus on Cuba, the non-Spanish speaking Caribbean, Colombia, and Brazil, as well as the "state of the art." Individual presentations will be given, and the members of the audience will serve as discussants. Copies of the papers will be available to the audience.

Steffen Walter Schmidt: "Research on Women in Latin America: A Critique of the Last Decade"

The past ten years have seen an unprecedented explosion of research on the role of women in Latin America. Ranging from small, modest methodological notations on using records from monasteries or medical doctors for historical research, to a minutely detailed analysis of women's reproductive processes and family relationships, to portraits of notable women, the diversity is astonishing. After reviewing some of these accomplishments and calling attention to some of the myths about women which have been dispelled, the panelist will call attention to new needs in women's research. Of special importance is the need to institutionalize information about women in large scale national data gathering efforts and in policy planning processes. A recommendation for approaches to making information about women a part of the "practical" and "applied" work in Latin America will close this presentation and paper.

Rosemary Brana-Shute: "Lower-Class Creole Women, Clubs, and Politics in Suriname"

In urban Suriname, Creole ("Afro-American") clubs that cater to the lower-class are overwhelmingly female in membership. Ostensibly social or religious in purpose, the clubs periodically add political activities to their inventory of functions, establishing the clubs as "brokers" between neighborhoods and national party politics. The paper will explore the bases and consequences of strong female participation in the clubs (kinship, residential patterns, sexual division of labor, adaptations to marginality, and ideology). Comparative data from English-speaking Caribbean territories will be included.

Lynn S. Wheeler: "In Defense of Motherhood: Legal Reforms for Women in Cuba during the Early Republic"

The success of legislative reform for Cuban women during the Early Republic is attributable to several factors: 1) Coincidence of timing in the formation of the new state and international recognition of women's legal rights; 2) the nature and composition of the Cuban women's movement; and 3) the appeal of the conservative argument that most reforms would enhance women's roles as wives, mothers, and keepers of morality. This paper examines two pieces of vanguard legislation, the divorce law and maternity code, and shows how they were won in the name of motherhood. Every political position supported these reforms because the Cuban feminine movement did not challenge traditional sex roles, but, rather, maintained them.

F/3:30 PM/S-51 THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THE STUDY OF CARIBBEAN LITERATURE AS AN ORGANIC UNIT (ILEANA RODRIGUEZ AND LISA E. DAVIS, COORDINATORS)

Given the many recent studies which identify the cultural and historical elements common to the emerging island nations of the Caribbean, particularly studies dealing with slave or Plantation societies, this panel seeks to develop some more scientific basis for the analysis of the literature of the Caribbean as the expression of patterns of political and social maturation which characterize the entire area. For this discussion we will consider both the diversity and commonality of Caribbean civilization in terms of the concept of "creolization." We feel that the concept is especially fecund for the beginning of a debate on the question of regional culture. Our participants represent various national and linguistic groups in the Caribbean.

F/3:30 PM/S-1 LATIN AMERICAN MIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES (MITCHELL A. SELIGSON AND EDWARD J. WILLIAMS, COORDINATORS)

The panel will feature a multi-disciplinary description and analysis of several dimensions of hispanic migration. Professor Wayne A. Cornelius, a political scientist, will offer a paper testing the hypothesis that Mexican immigrants to the United States are destined to form a "permanent underclass." Hubert J. Miller, an historian, will present a discussion and analysis of Mexican migration to the United States, 1900-1920. Mitchell A. Seligson and Edward J. Williams, political scientists, will offer a paper on the Mexican-United States Border Industrialization's program significance for migration to the North of Mexico. Marta Tienda, a rural sociologist, will focus on a comparative analysis of nationality and income attainment among native and immigrant hispanics in the U.S. Professor Francisco Alba, a demographer, and Nanie L. Gonzalez, an anthropologist, will serve as discussants.

Hubert J. Miller: "Mexican Migration 1900-1920 with Focus on the Texas Lower Rio Grande Valley"

The paper focuses on the number of migrants, push and pull factors in migration and on the type of immigrants. The major conclusions are (1) greater number of migrants for 1900-1920 period than is usually presented; (2) migration trends, including push and pull factors, for the two decades foreshadows subsequent Mexican movements to the U.S. that became more pronounced in the 1920's and (3) a greater diversity of migrant types that entered the south Texas area when compared to the overall migratory patterns during the first two decades.

Mitchell A. Seligson and Edward J. Williams: "Maquiladoras and Internal Mexican Migration: Workers in the Mexican-United States Border Industrialization Program"

The description and analysis is divided into three parts and crystallized by 11 tables. The first part establishes the fundamental parameters of internal migration in Mexico to the North of the country. The next section of the chapter gets to some key material in examining the motivations for movement to the border region and communications systems responsible for informing potential migrants of the existence of maquiladoras. The final focus of the chapter looks to demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the migrant maquiladora workers. Analytical context is featured by setting out several sources of comparative data, including the 1970 Mexican census.

Marta Tienda: "Nationality and Income Attainment of Native and Immigrant Hispanics in the United States"

This paper analyzes the income determination process of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Central/South American and other Spanish origin males to clarify tentative empirical findings which suggest that the aggregate socioeconomic position of Hispanics in the U.S. is not improving. The relative importance of individual and structural determinants of Hispanic work income are explored and special consideration is given to variables which are pertinent for immigrant earnings, such as years since arrival to the U.S., region of residence and language and ability. The analysis is based on the 1976 Survey of Income and Education.

Panel papers will deal with the areas of military professionalism, political parties, selfmanaging firms and foreign policy in the immediate aftermath of the Peruvian revolution. Paper presenters will be Victor Villanueva, Martin J. Scurrah and María Guadalupe Esteves, Cynthia McClintock, and Stephen M. Gorman. Discussants will be David Scott Palmer, Elizabeth Dore, Dennis Gilbert and John Scheahan. Format will follow the normal pattern of the presentation of papers after which discussants will make their comments. As much time as possible will be allowed for audience participation during the entire panel session.

Sandra L. Woy-Hazleton: "The Return to Partisan Politics in Peru"

In May 1980 presidential and parliamentary elections were held in Peru, marking the beginning of a transfer of power from the institutional military government to civilian authorities. Democracy had been given new life; citizens voted in national elections for the first time in 17 years. But was it new life or déjà vu? Had so little changed in twelve years that the target of the 1968 revolution--Fernando Belaúnde Terry--became the chosen alternative to military rule? It is the purpose of this paper to analyze the initial results of these elections by exploring three questions: 1) What were the effects of twelve years of official immobilization on the political parties, 2) What are the bases of the new party alignment, the balance of power between the major contending political forces and their relationship on an ideological spectrum, and finally, 3) What has been the impact of changes in the electoral laws and the expansion of the electorate on the Peruvian political party system?

Martin J. Scurrah and María Guadalupe Esteves: "Survival Chances and Survival Tactics for the Selfmanaged Firms and Sectors"

The Peruvian Revolution attempted to create an economy which would be neither capitalist nor communist. The result has been a mixed economy of state, private, collective and "social" property. The paper focuses on units of production formed during the revolution in which workers were guaranteed part or full control of management and profits. During the last few years of the revolution, government policies did not favor such selfmanaged firms, and the prospects for favorable policies from the new Belaúnde regime are poor. The paper examines the political-economic survival strategies of these firms and sectors within the context of the state's renewed emphasis on private property.

Cynthia McClintock: "The State and the Peasant in Peru, 1968-1980: From Belaúnde to Belaúnde"

Scholars of "political development" hypothesized that agrarian reform would provide a basis for more democratic, stable government in Third World countries. Is this hypothesis borne out in the Peruvian case? This paper assesses the extent to which the agrarian reform changed Peru's countryside, in political and economic terms. The paper suggests that massive support for civilian government currently prevails in the countryside, but that such support has traditionally been volatile in Peru, and that presidential campaigns may have raised peasant expectations high in face of the extremely difficult agrarian policy dilemmas before the Belaúnde government.

Stephen M. Gorman: "Peru's Post-Revolutionary Foreign Policy"

During the First Phase of the Peruvian Revolution between 1968-1974 the means and objectives of Peruvian foreign policy were significantly transformed. The government pursued policies aimed at reducing North American political and economic influence in Peru, diversifying arms suppliers, achieving a more favorable balance of payments by restructuring the country's market relationship and moving into closer cooperation with the nonaligned nations. With the return to civilian government in Peru this year, it is possible to evaluate the political and economic impacts of the revolution's foreign policy, and to demonstrate that except with respect to a diversification of arms suppliers, the policies have aggravated the country's problems. The major challenge to post-revolutionary foreign policy in Peru will be managing the country's new level of foreign indebtedness, which will likely renew and strengthen Peruvian dependency on the United States.

Victor Villanueva: "The New Militarism"

The military in Peru has undergone a high degree of professionalization in recent decades as a result of the formation of CAEM (School of High Military Studies), the increasing concern with the relationship between development and national security, and the emergence of an institutional identity within the armed forces. Over the past twelve years, the Peruvian military has attempted to apply a technocratic approach to the solution of political, economic and social problems. The successes and failures of military rule have further changed both the military's self image, and its social image in Peru. The paper assesses the evolution and present characteristics of the new militarism in Peru in light of military's experience in power during the revolution. (Paper to be presented in Spanish.)

F/3:30 PM/S-19B THE HISTORICAL FORMATION OF SOCIAL CLASSES IN LATIN AMERICA: 20TH CENTURY (DALE JOHNSON, COORDINATOR)

The intent of the panel is to provide an opportunity for persons engaged in research on social classes to present works that advance toward a sound historical method, while making a substantive contribution to historical or empirical knowledge of class structure and class relations on regional or national scales.

Vincent Peloso: "The Articulation of Underdevelopment and the Transformation of Peasant Society on a Peruvian Cotton Plantation: The Condor Valley, 1883-1925"

The transformation of Peruvian cotton plantation labor from a peasantry to an agrarian proletariat took many forms. In the Condor valley after 1883 tenantry contracts combined mechanisms of social control such as credit and obligatory labor with steady capital investment for increased export production. By 1917 fragmented, fluid peasant sectors on the plantations competed with one another and with migrants, a dynamic which did not always articulate well with export demand but which governed the outcome of early attempts at rural political organization.

F/3:30 PM/S-11 EVALUATING INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS (CLARENCE ZUVEKAS, JR., COORDINATOR)

The objective of the panel is to examine critically the concept of integrated rural development, to explore methodologies for evaluating it, and to discuss the results of evaluations that have been conducted of projects of this type. The focus is on those types of development projects that go beyond traditional production and marketing activities--or traditional small-farmer credit schemes--and attempt to deal with a wide range of development needs and aspirations, including such activities as education and training, health, community development, and the expansion of off-farm economic activities linked to agriculture (or independent of it).

Merilee S. Grindle: "The Political Economy of Integrated Rural Development: Evidence from Mexico and Colombia"

In a number of countries, evidence is accumulating that integrated rural development programs currently being pursued face serious implementation problems. In this paper, two major rural development programs, PIDER in Mexico and DRI in Colombia, are considered in order to assess the "implementability" of the integrated approach to rural poverty and underproductivity. The analysis suggests that while some of the serious problems of implementation can be traced to the inherent difficulties of an integrated approach, much is actually the result of the political and economic context in which the programs are designed and pursued. In Mexico and Colombia, the priority given to industrial expansion and commercial agriculture, the characteristics of national political competition and succession, and the need to maintain social control in the countryside engender implementation problems and place constraints on the effectiveness of rural development programs.



Timothy J. Finan and Roger W. Fox: "Integrated Rural Development Programs: Ibiapaba, Ceará, Brazil"

This paper addresses the socioeconomic and organizational problems which can compromise the efficient planning and implementation of integrated rural development projects. Special attention is given to both the top-down planning process to which the affected region contributes but marginal input, and the difficulty of coordinating development institutions. The Ibiapaba region of Ceará, Northeast Brazil, considered one of the country's most successful integrated projects, provides the data upon which this discussion is based. It is argued, finally, that economic variables do not exhaust the possible constraints upon regional development, and a more comprehensive planning format for rural development programs is offered.

Thomas F. Carroll: "Regional Aspects of Integrated Rural Development Projects"

In the '80s Integrated Rural Development Projects (IRDP) are becoming a fashionable means to poverty alleviation in Latin America. "Integration" is the key for making these projects more effective than previous approaches. The focus of this paper are IRDPs which can become not only sectorally but spatially or regionally integrated. It is argued that to achieve income distribution and employment generation in peripheral areas, IRDPs will have to encompass not only farm investments and village services but the development of small and medium sized towns and to stress rural-urban linkages. Taking off from John Friedmann's recent proposal for an "agropolitan" concept of decentralized development, the paper explores the possibilities of such a strategy for Latin America and its likely socio-political and institutional prerequisites.

F/3:30 PM/S-133 NINETEENTH CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY (FLORENCIA E. MALLON, COORDINATOR)

After a short historiographical introduction, three papers will examine some central issues concerning nineteenth-century development: one on the question of labor and labor relations during the Amazon rubber boom; another on Chile's pequeña minería and the relationship of miners to the state; and a third comparing British and North American investment patterns in Peru. Two comments, one on labor and another on the bourgeoisie and foreign capital, will draw out the theoretical implications relevant for Latin America as a whole. Time will be left at the end for general discussion of the important issues.

William Culver: "Illusions of Capitalism and Progress in 19th Century South America: Politics and the Decline of the Copper Industry in Chile"

The first industrialization in Chile occurred after the 1840s as Chile became the world's leading copper producer. The subsequent stagnation of copper output in the 1880s generated a prolonged debate, new organizations and new mine legislation. The predominant interpretation of this period ignores this debate and characterizes the Chilean miners as backward. This paper argues that reforms aimed at perfecting the capitalist basis of mining failed not due to incompetence, but because only New York and London had the capital to finance the technology required to produce below world prices; and they were not about to finance an independent Chilean industry.

Barbara Weinstein: "Penetration of Capital and Labor Control in the Amazon Rubber Economy, 1850-1920"

The Amazonian economy of the 19th century was based on the extraction of rubber from wild, thinly-scattered trees. This, and the reduced size of the regional population, presented the rubber merchants with severe problems in labor recruitment and control. The tappers, working in virtual isolation, were able to maintain some control over conditions of production. The elite, meanwhile, dominated relations of exchange, and used the threat of violence to limit the mobility and independence of the tappers. In this manner, the rubber merchants were able to appropriate a surplus while investing little capital in the rural economy.

The panel focuses upon agrarian conditions and rural movements in different regions of Mexico during the twentieth century. The papers explore the consequences of social changes in the Mexican countryside and aim to explain various rural mobilization efforts. They establish links between the penetration of market forces and the expansion of state power, on the one hand, and forms of rural collective action, on the other hand.

Evelyn Hu-DeHart: "The Peasant and Commercial Agriculture: The Case of the Yaquis of Sonora in the Twentieth Century"

For over four hundred years the Yaquis have successfully repelled the white man's intrusion and colonization of their tribal lands, and resolutely refused assimilation into the dominant yori or white culture, which would have meant exchanging their free peasant existence for the uncertainties of a rural proletariat. In the 20th century, however, Yaquis have not been as successful in asserting their autonomy and independence. Modern technology, massive national and foreign capital, cash crops and export markets, together with the determination of a strong, "modernizing" central government, have conspired to turn the Yaqui Valley into a showcase of commercial agriculture--agribusiness--in Mexico; the Yaqui Valley, for example, was one of the main experimentation sites for the development of the "Green Revolution."

This paper will explore what has happened to the Yaqui peasant within the context of modern commercial agriculture right in the midst of their contested homeland. It will discuss the armed movements and political actions Yaquis have undertaken in response to the capitalist encroachment in the twentieth century. Although currently at a great disadvantage in the competition with other "farmers" in the region for credit, water and markets, perhaps alone among Mexico's Indian peasantry, the Yaquis do sit on potentially extremely productive land. This is why their case is so interesting and commands such continuous attention.

Ramón Jrade: "Rural Resistance to the Mexican Revolution: Agrarian Social Structure and the Cristero Movement"

The paper views the Cristero insurrection of 1926-1929 as an outcome of class divisions and power conflicts that developed in sections of the countryside following the Mexican Revolution. It relates variations in agrarian social structure within two different regions of Jalisco to the partisanship of their rural communities during the violent struggle. It shows that local allegiance to the Cristero or to the Revolutionary cause was shaped by the degree to which rural communities were shielded from or exposed to market forces. The base of Cristero support came from the "peasantry" and that of Revolutionary support from the "agricultural proletariat."

Sylvia Ortega Salazar: "Alfajayucan: An Analysis of a Peasant Movement"

In 1974, the Mexican legislature approved two laws, the New Federal Law of Agrarian Reform and the law of water distribution and control.

As a result of the partial implementation of both legal measures a contradictory phenomenon of resistance appeared among the immediate beneficiaries of the governmental program.

The object of this paper is to examine and explain the political position of the local groups of peasants and to describe the types of alliances that they developed in order to present a solid opposition to the State. Accordingly, we examine the structure of production in the selected region, Alfajayucan, Hidalgo and we link the specific forms of production to the ideological and political positions of the different groups of peasants.

Heather Fowler Salamini: "Rural Class Conflict and the Mexican Agrarian Revolution"

This paper will test the applicability of Jeffrey Paige's theory of rural class conflict to the Mexican Revolution of 1910. In his analysis of 20th century agrarian revolution, Paige argues that the nature of rural conflict in export-oriented enclave economies is primarily determined by the degree of dependence on land or capital sources of income of the cultivator and non-cultivator. The author will demonstrate by focusing on northern, central, and southern Mexico that Paige's theory needs refinement to

differentiate clearly the varying types of peasants participating in the Mexican Revolution between 1910-20 and the eventual emergence of a bourgeois ruling elite.

Susan Walsh Sanderson: "Agrarian Policy, Political Stability and Modernization in Mexico: 1916-1976"

The dichotomy between peasant claims for justice and the claims of the state for modernization have characterized much of the history of Mexican agrarian policy. Peasant claims for justice have focused historically on the demand for land. Temporal and spatial variations of land reform in Mexico have been analyzed based on quantitative analysis of provisional resolutions of peasant petitions for land and definitive resolutions (over 88,500 records in all) collected from the Diario Oficial. As the data definitively demonstrate, the earliest land reform occurred in the central highlands--the area of intense peasant mobilization during the Revolution. Land seized by peasant revolutionaries was eventually granted officially to peasants in an effort to win support or at least assure that they would not oppose revolutionary governments which succeeded one another in the struggle for national power.

Inheriting a stable government, administrations after Cardenas (1934-40) sought to speed up agricultural commercialization by making massive public investment in road construction, irrigation works and government financing of private farm loans. Land reform came to a virtual halt and agricultural workers migrated to the U.S. in droves. Massive unemployment and underemployment in both agriculture and in industry and periodic economic recession have resulted in reduced opportunity for temporary employment in the United States. The 1960s and 70s have seen a dramatic increase in pressure to redistribute land in the highly commercialized irrigated oases of the Northwest.

F/3:30 PM/S-27 PUBLIC POLICIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR (SHERRIE L. BAVER, COORDINATOR)

Panelists will examine business-government interactions affecting a variety of substantive policy areas and in several Latin American and Caribbean contexts. One panelist will provide a theoretical overview on the impact of transnationals on development planning in Latin America. Other papers will highlight the political role of special interest groups such as industrial associations and the economic role of fiscal incentives such as tax exemptions in the development process. The papers provide case studies from Mexico, Venezuela, Brazil, and Puerto Rico.

Dale Story: "Industrial Associations and Public Policy in Mexico and Venezuela"

This paper examines the ideology of industrial associations concerning public policy changes, the degree to which that ideology represents the private sector as a whole, and the impact of industrial associations on public policy. The methodology includes quantitative analysis of surveys administered to industrial entrepreneurs in Mexico and Venezuela, and qualitative analysis of the political influence of industrial associations as revealed through unstructured interviews and archival research.

Richard P. Harber, Jr.: "Brazil's Fiscal Incentive System and Regional Inequalities"

Despite the tax-credit/investment scheme established in 1961/62 for the Brazilian Northeast, the region is still one of the poorest in Brazil. This paper analyses the effects of Brazil's fiscal incentive system upon the interregional and intra-Northeast inequalities. Unlike previous studies, we consider not only the Article 34/18 program for the Northeast, but also the other regional and sectoral fiscal incentive programs established following the 1964 coup. The results cast doubt upon the conclusion, that the Northeast has benefitted greatly from the fiscal incentive system, which has been drawn by others who have considered only the original 34/18 program.

Sherrie L. Bayer: "Industrialization and Public Policy in Puerto Rico"

The paper critically examines the formulation and implementation of industrialization policy in Puerto Rico from 1947-1976. Industrialization has been the linchpin of the island's economic development program--Operation Bootstrap. Since the program brought short-term economic gains to the island, little attention was paid to long-term negative consequences of the development program. The paper highlights the role of external industrialists in the Puerto Rican political and economic arenas, particularly through their interaction with the island's Economic Development Administration.

F/3:30 PM/S-49 THEATER IN LATIN AMERICA AS POLITICAL EXPERIENCE (GERARDO LUZURIAGA, COORDINATOR)

This panel will deal with Latin American theater as political experience in the last twenty years. The main purpose is to analyze the relationship between political practice and theatrical practice--both textual and representational--and as related to the structure of theatrical groups. It is hoped to elucidate to what extent theater supports existing political structures or to what extent it contradicts them and/or proposes alternatives. At this writing, the expected panelists are: Augusto Boal (who will talk about the Brazilian experience); Blas Braidot (about the "El Galpón" experience in Uruguay), Judith Weiss and Román de la Campa (about the new Cuban theater), María de la Luz Hurtado (about theater and cultural investigation in Chile today), and Sergio Corrieri (about the Teatro Escambray experience).

F/3:30 PM/S23 NEO-CORPORATISM: A NEW LOOK (TERRIE GROTH AND ROBERT DASH, COORDINATORS)

Various theoretical waves have periodically crested to explain the dynamics of state-society relations in Latin America: feudalism and traditional oligarchies in the 1950s; developmentalism and populism in the 1960s; and neo-corporatism in the 1970s (and 1980s?). While the neo-corporatist perspective has been diverse the general focus has been grounded in an interpretation of the nature and development of the Latin American state (corporatist) and linkages among the bureaucratic-authoritarian state, internal social groups and external development factors (neo-corporatist). Participants in this panel will assess the neo-corporatist perspective of Latin America, clarifying distinct theoretical clusters in the literature, identifying and critiquing conceptual, methodological and theoretical problems and issues, and critically comparing neo-corporatism with other conceptions of state-society relations in Latin America.

Daniel Hellinger: "Class and Politics in Venezuela: Prologue to a Theory of Representative Democracy in Dependent Nations"

Venezuela's political development has been exceptional, but it does not fall outside the problematic posed by O'Donnell's analysis of bureaucratic authoritarianism. The state exhibits many of the same corporatist mechanisms associated with the BA, and these can be linked to economic "deepening" and what Cardoso calls "associated-dependent development." Its exceptional characteristics--representative and electoral institutions--were established, in contrast to Brazil and Argentina, under the hegemony of "an external sector in ascent." Oil was a key factor here, but the future of this state cannot be reduced to a question of the price of petroleum; it will depend upon the nature of contradictions present in associated dependent development.

Philippe C. Schmitter: "The Corporatism Debate in Western Europe and Latin America"

Verbal comments on the content and controversies that have surrounded the increasingly widespread use of the concept of corporatism in Western Europe, with some personal reminiscences from my experience about its use and misuse in Latin America.

S/9 AM/S-2 LA POLITICA DE NARCOTICOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS FRENTE A LATINOAMERICA (WILLIAM E. CARTER, COORDINATOR)

Peter A. Lupsha: "The Political Economy of Drug Trafficking in Mexico and Colombia in Comparative Perspective"

This paper examines the political economy of drug trafficking comparing the Mexican experience with that of Colombia. The structural differences in the two configurations of trafficking are stressed, as well as the impacts of the cash flows from trafficking on both the indigenous populations and on the United States.

Among the central findings of this research are that the structural and situational differences in the patterns of trafficking from Colombia, and in the cash-flows returning to this nation-state, are very different from the situation experienced in Mexico and requires a very different set of policy initiatives and alternatives by U.S. policy makers concerned with this issue.

Ralph F. Saucedo: "The Policies of the DEA in South America"

Paper will outline the history and evolution of DEA policy in South American from the early 70's to the present.

An attempt will be made to show the conditions that existed throughout the same period so that a causal relationship can be established between these perceived conditions and the policies that were developed in response.

Donald E. Mudd: "The State Department's International Narcotics Control Program: Latin America"

The basic goal of the Department of State's international narcotics control program has been to reduce as much as possible the amount of illicit narcotics entering the US from foreign countries, and assist foreign governments in combatting their own narcotics problems. Achievement of the US goal requires that the illicit drug-consuming nations and the countries involved in illicit narcotics production and trafficking together mount a global effort to control illicit narcotics production and abuse. The Department's international narcotics program is designed specifically to solicit ever-increasing participation in the fight against illicit narcotics.

William O. Walker: "The Interamerican Politics of Drug Control: An Overview"

From the first antiopium conference held at The Hague in 1911-1912 to the controversial Operation Intercept of 1969, efforts to bring long-lasting drug controls to the Americas proved largely unavailing. Not until the 1970s, when the United States formulated a policy of reciprocal action based upon recognition of the various obstacles to control, did comprehensive control of the traffic in illicit drugs seem feasible. At present, certain factors, particularly economic ones, pose a threat to the progress of the 1970s.

S/9 AM/S-43 THE ECOLOGY OF THE AMAZON IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT (ALLYN M. STEARMAN, COORDINATOR)

The problems facing the development of the Amazon Basin are numerous and complex. This symposium will present research by scholars in several disciplines concerning the impact of modernization on the natural and social environment of what many consider the last great wilderness area of the world. Such questions as the future of indigenous peoples, for agriculture, colonization, appropriate technology and the needs of small farmers along with issues of policy making and development will be considered by the members of the panel.

William T. Vickers: "Development and the Struggle for Indian Land in Amazonian Ecuador"

This paper focuses on the competition for resources between agroindustrial enterprises, colonists, and indigenous peoples in the northeastern Amazon region of Ecuador. Since 1968 the territory of Cofán and Tucanoan Indians has been subjected to ever-increasing exploitation by oil companies, modern plantation agriculture and both planned and spontaneous colonization. As a consequence native groups have suffered tremendous losses of territory and destruction of habitat, yet now show increased sophistication in their attempts to preserve a resource base for themselves. The ecological and political dynamics of this process are discussed in both quantitative and qualitative terms.

Allyn M. Stearman: "Colonization and the Tropical Ecosystem of Bolivia"

For the past 20 years, the Bolivian government in concert with international development agencies has been actively pursuing a program to open its lowland region for settlement by highland people. Traditional methods of agriculture in a sparsely populated area are being replaced by mechanization and intensive farming by increasingly larger populations. As a result, large tracts of forest land have undergone clearing without regeneration. In many sectors, wind and rain erosion have rendered farmland worthless. In others, grasslands have replaced the climax forest. If present policies in Bolivia and in other nations which border the Amazon basin continue, there is great probability that the Amazonian ecosystem will be radically altered.

Darrell A. Posey: "Reassessment of the Potential for Ecological Exploitation by Amerind Groups in Amazonia"

Ideas for the development of Amazonia seem to come from every source except the most logical one: from the peoples who have lived in the tropical forests and savannas for perhaps thousands of years. The indigenous peoples of Amazonia illustrate numerous successful strategies of survival and utilize hundreds of plants and animals either unknown to or not considered by modern developers. This paper outlines a plan that would seriously look at subsistence strategies, agricultural systems, and alternate forms of ecological exploitation used by Amerind groups to argue that these "experts" offer important keys to the successful development of Amazonia.

S/9 AM/S-122 RESEARCH STRATEGIES AND COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT (PETER T. JOHNSON, COORDINATOR)

The steadily increasing demands placed by interdisciplinary research necessitate a critical review of present research sources and methods. The objective of the panel is to present new insights to collection development, especially those materials devoted to Chicanos, Cubans and Puerto Ricans, and to offer strategies for enhancing the effective utilization of collections by scholars and students. Development of various collaborative projects for strengthening Latin American holdings nationally and the increased emphasis within libraries on bibliographic instruction serve as additional focal points.

Dolores Moyano Martin: "The HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: Inception, Evolution and Projection of a Multidisciplinary Field and Collection at the Library of Congress, 1930s-1980s"

For almost half a century, the Handbook of Latin American Studies has consistently traced the development of most disciplines which make up the field (i.e., history, literature, anthropology, economics, political science, etc.). The presentation will examine how the evolution of these disciplines is reflected and anticipated in the Handbook. The talk will also discuss how scholars who contribute to the Handbook and use the Library's holdings have, in turn, assisted the Library in developing the greatest Latin American collection in the world.

Peter T. Johnson: "Methods to Improve the Utilization of Research Collections"

The principal focus is on appropriate methods for developing research expertise. A variety of strategies for improving accessibility of sources provides the core around which specific options receive detailed review. Discussion of data bases emphasizes the importance of these expanding sources. A range of options for presenting bibliographic and collection information includes models adaptable to any scale institution.

Iliana L. Sonntag: "Chicano Studies: Building a Core Collection"

This paper will attempt to define a Chicano collection as it should be found in an academic library wherever a Chicano Studies program is offered. It will summarily trace the history and development of Chicano publications and will describe a core collection of materials to build upon. The role of the librarian in assessing the research potential of local and regional sources will be defined and needs for development sophisticated reference sources and for resource sharing will be pointed out.

S/9 AM/S-30 TRENDS IN GEOPOLITICAL THINKING IN SOUTH AMERICA (HOWARD T. PITTMAN, COORDINATOR)

Analyzes trends in South American Geopolitical thought from Venezuela to the Southern Cone to establish what this thought is, its degree of acceptance, validity as paradigm, policy relevance, and role in regional relations.

Judith Ewell: "Geopolitical Thinking in Venezuela in the Twentieth Century"

The Venezuelan armed forces have developed a peculiarly Venezuelan version of geopolitics since 1945. The theory and practice differ from Brazilian and Southern Cone geopolitics because of Venezuelan oil wealth, the democratic political system, and a unique geographic location which makes the country at once a Caribbean, Atlantic, Andean,

and Amazonian nation. Venezuela's oil wealth has allowed the nation to project an increasingly active foreign policy toward the weak and divided Caribbean nations. Simultaneously, Venezuelan national security experts have been concerned about Brazilian expansionism on the sparsely populated southern frontier and about Colombian population pressures on the western border.

Frank D. McCann, Jr.: "Brazil's Military Geopolitics, 1900-1945"

The intent of the paper is to examine the development of the Brazilian army's thinking regarding Brazil's military geopolitics. It suggests that the general staff's pessimistic view of the country's military situation during the first half of this century influenced military relations with the political system. Constants are emphasized, especially concern over Argentine intentions in the south and security of the Amazon in the north. The paper suggests the likely staff members responsible for key ideas that were passed down to the post-1964 army.

Howard T. Pittman: "Some Specific Geopolitical Trends in the ABC Countries"

This paper examines three recent geopolitical trends in the ABC countries, to include: 1) the translation of old territorial disputes into new conflicts over control, possession, and integration, of offshore areas in the territorial sea and the Antarctic; 2) the trend toward new conflicts over valuable resources such as: energy (petroleum and hydroelectric power), food, and minerals, in both land and sea areas; and 3) the new expansionism, expressed through economic and cultural penetration and colonization achieved through emigration in search of employment and valuable agricultural land to exploit.

Jack Child: "Recent Trends in Latin American Geopolitical Thinking: Implications for Conflict and Peace-keeping"

A survey of recent currents of geopolitical thinking in the major countries of South America based on recent literature published in these countries. The main thrust of the paper deals with the relationship between South American geopolitical thinking and conflict and peace-keeping. Possible conflicts in the area will be assessed and their relationship to geopolitical thinking analyzed, as will the possibility of dampening these conflicts through peace-keeping techniques. The paper will also consider the decline in United States strategic influence in the area and the corresponding increase in indigenous South American geopolitical thinking and the increased possibility of conflict.

S/9 AM/S-140 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR LATIN AMERICA: EASY STREET OR ANOTHER BLIND ALLEY? (L. HARLAN DAVIS, COORDINATOR)

This panel examines the prospects and problems of employing appropriate technology in Latin America. Specifically, Professor William P. Glade will speak to the influence of technology on Latin America's economic and social development. He will also address the issue of whether technology has been "appropriate" to Latin America's needs. Dr. Theodore W. Schlie will then discuss the meaning and concept of appropriate technology while Dr. Hugh Schwartz will evaluate its role in Latin America. Professor Harlan Davis will speak to the limitations of appropriate technology in Latin America, and Professor Rodolfo Alemán will present some practical applications of appropriate technology in Panama.

Rodolfo Alemán: "Appropriate Technology in Panama"

Production technologies transplanted from temperate zones often give questionable results. This paper suggests the following reasons for this problem: (1) These technologies are not appropriate; (2) they are not appropriately employed, or (3) a combination of both factors. Now appropriate technology appears in the development literature as a panacea for the tropics. But most of the reference on appropriate technology come from temperate zones, not the tropics. Appropriate technology research must be performed in the tropics. This process will take time. Meanwhile, technology from temperate climates can be more effectively employed and applied to win the development war.

In Panama, the University of Panama is experimenting with new (i.e., appropriate) and old technologies in the "Rio Indio" projects. This paper will highlight that experience.

Theodore W. Schlie: "Labor Intensive Industrial Technology and the Product/Industry Life"

For many people, appropriate technology is equated with labor-intensive technology. To the extent that this is accepted, the desirability of labor intensive, assembly line industrial technology in developing countries has some implications related to the concept of the product or industry life cycle. These relationships and implications are outlined in this paper.

Darrel Young: "Men vs. Machines: Technology and Development in Latin America"

This paper is a review of the literature on appropriate technology in Latin America. Studies which examine the use of imported technology are presented detailing their analysis of the reasons for use of capital-intensive techniques in labor-abundant economies. Conclusions from these studies concerning the impact on employment, income distribution, etc., are abstracted. Attention is paid as to whether the reason for the use of capital-intensive methods is the lack of appropriate technology or the existence of such factors as distorted costs, lack of skilled workers, modern mindsets, etc., which preclude the implementation of labor-intensive technology.

Hugh H. Schwartz: "The Multiple Advantages of Appropriate Technologies that Meet Efficiency Criteria"

Much of the early discussion of "appropriate technologies" focused on the development of new and simpler techniques. However, a large number of less capital intensive techniques with the potential for increasing economic and financial profitability as well as employment in low income nations, are already available and in use somewhere in the world in many categories of industries. This paper summarizes the evidence on this point and endeavors to explain why so relatively little effort has been undertaken to search out existing appropriate technologies that meet efficiency criteria if, in fact, the potential is so great. Alternative policy options are then considered.

L. Harlan Davis: "Theoretical and Practical Limitations of Appropriate Technology in Latin America"

Under capitalism it is reasonable to assume that businessmen, farmers and traders--the individual units of the economic system--will strive to employ resources, including technology, that minimize their production costs and maximize their returns. Now, most proponents of appropriate technology would have these units employ a technology that, among other things, is relatively labor intensive.

It is the hypothesis of this paper that the Latin American entrepreneur does not employ appropriate technology because it is not economical to do so. The private return to investment in appropriate technology is less than the social return. There are also sociological and political factors at work against the application of this idea at the firm level.

The concept appropriate technology can become a practical reality in Latin America only if and when more labor intensive means of production for farms and factories are developed that are as efficient or more efficient than existing ones. I see this process as time consuming and expensive.

S/9 AM/W-7 THE USES OF MUSIC IN TEACHING LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (JOSEPH L. ARBENA, COORDINATOR)

Based on three geographical/thematic case studies, this workshop will examine ways in which musical forms--broadly defined--can be employed in the classroom to support teaching in such fields as history, geography, languages, and the social sciences. Comments and open discussion will focus on acquisition of materials and appropriate pedagogical techniques.

Gerard Béhague: "Afro-Brazilian Trends in Selected Nationalist Compositions by 20th-Century Brazilian Composers"

This paper explains the concept and attitudes of Brazilian composers of and towards musical nationalism since the turn of the 20th century. Within the various vernacular musical traditions to which they focused their attention, Afro-Brazilian traditional musical expressions were particularly important. Brief analytical comments on specific



works by Alberto Nepomuceno, Heitor Villa-Lobos, Camargo Guarnieri, Francisco Mignone and José Siqueira, will show the extent of individual involvement with such sources and will assess the degree of transformation and idealization of the original, intended sources.

Henry C. Schmidt: "Patterns of Mexican History; Musical Illustrations"

Today the periodization of Mexican history follows a well-known pattern. In terms of basic unities the pre-Hispanic, conquest, Renaissance, baroque, Bourbon, nineteenth century conservative and liberal, Revolutionary, post-revolutionary, and post-Tlatelolco eras identify and organize essential historical themes. A different music is characteristic of each period and offers a distinctive mode of perception of the social and cultural forces at work. Music functions both as a significant artifact as well as a revelatory device of the period.

Joseph L. Arbena: "Regionalism and Musical Variations: The Colombian Case"

This abbreviated, mock classroom presentation suggests ways that musical examples can be used to make students aware of the cultural expressions of regionalism in Latin America. Focusing in this case on Colombia, examples highlight regional music of the Caribbean coast, the Chocó, the llanos, and the interior highlands.

S/9 AM/S-132 A REASSESSMENT OF COLONIAL HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA (STEVEN J. STERN, COORDINATOR)

This panel will reassess key historical issues which shape our understanding not only of the colonial period, but of the 19th and 20th centuries as well. The coordinator observes that many interpretations of modern Latin America build upon images of the colonial past--whether to discuss persisting legacies, or to explain the nature of transformations observed in modern times. Panel papers will present new research on colonial labor and relations of production, and on the relationship of "caste" (or ethnic/racial group) and class in colonial society. Such research calls into question the validity of prevailing stereotypes, and it is hoped that subsequent comments and discussion will debate the research, its implications, and the images of colonial Latin America upon which many of us rely.

Brooke Larson: "Maize, Markets, and Mines: Potosí and Agrarian Social Relations in 16th Century Cochabamba"

The paper examines the role that peasant agricultural production in the eastern valleys of Alto Peru played in subsidizing the growth of the mining economy of Potosí during the first silver cycle. Local responses of kurakas and peasants in the regions of Pocona and Cochabamba to exactions of (encomienda) rent are analyzed in the context of emerging mercantile forces and the legacy of pre-colonial social patterns in the valleys. The larger issue is the transition from encomienda rent to private agrarian property and servile labor relations in these areas as state power was consolidated and the colonial mercantile economy fully organized in Peru in the late 16th century.

S/9 AM/S-65 THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM: THE ROLE OF PUBLIC MULTINATIONAL THE AMERICAS (L. RONALD SCHEMAN, COORDINATOR)

The panel will examine the objectives and operations of the existing international institutions in the Western Hemisphere for the purpose of analyzing and encouraging thinking on ways in which: a) the institutions can serve the American nations more effectively and b) they can relate to each other in order to ensure a more systematic division of labor and to lay the groundwork for a meaningful system of regional international governance.

By focusing attention on actual accomplishments of the institutions, it is hoped that interest can be stimulated in the institutional structure of the Western Hemisphere as a model for regional cooperation and as a viable component of global development efforts,

Daniel Szabo: "The Role of the Inter-American Development Bank in Latin America's Development"

The paper analyzes the Bank's impact on the region during the past twenty years, and the changes which took place in the Bank's operations (both in its lending and technical

assistance activities) in response to the changes taking place in Latin America. The paper then looks at the problems facing Latin America today (e.g., energy, indebtedness, integration). The final portion of the paper discusses the direction the Bank should take to meet the challenges of the 1980s.

S/9 AM/S-86 THE PRESENT STATE OF DEPENDENCY THEORY (GEORGE L. BLANKSTEN, COORDINATOR)

In the 1960s considerable attention was devoted to theories of development and modernization. Today there is a growing rejection of such developmental theory, and a rising interest in dependency. Some formulations of dependency theory argue that underdevelopment is not an original condition but rather a situation imposed upon many Latin American countries by the economic relationships they have been drawn into with the United States. It is therefore useful to examine the interrelationships between theories of development and formulations of the concept of dependency. Can the latter be treated as additive to the earlier work done on development and modernization?

Henry A. Landsberger: "Modernization Theory and Dependency Theory: A Blessing and a Plague on Both Your Houses"

It is the (suicidal?) thesis of this paper that the list of institutional and normative obstacles to development on which modernization theory focused was in itself essentially accurate and that the words of the great revolutionaries--Lenin, Mao and Castro et al can be used to establish the correctness of that claim. Dependency theory, then, is best seen as complementing modernization theory by its focus on a further set of obstacles of great importance which modernization theory has ignored. Evaluated for their adequacy as theories, each shows both defects and strengths sometimes of a compensatory kinds, sometimes--as in the failure to define key terms--of exactly the same kind.

Gary Nigel Howe: "Political Economy, the Internationalization of Capital, and the New World System"

While claiming continuity with classical analyses of imperialism, dependency theory is best understood in terms of the conflict between fractions of peripheral capital--as the ideology of an industrial bourgeoisie making its bid for state power on the basis of coalitions with elements of the peripheral proletariat. The emphasis upon relations of circulation and distribution necessitated by the internal political functions of the theory obscures the true dynamics of the internationalization of capital and production, which must be conceptualized in terms of the global problematic of the production of surplus value and the CMP's imperative need to articulate into itself domestic modes of production.

S/9 AM/S-118 REVISION AND REVINDICATION OF 19TH CENTURY LIBERALISM (DAVID BUSHNELL, COORDINATOR)

For some years, traditional liberal historiography concerning the first century of national life and the image of liberal próceres have been under attack by revisionists of both right and left. It is therefore appropriate to take a fresh look at 19th century liberalism, to correct the more extreme of the revisionist theses that have been propounded and to determine where further revision of traditional verities is still needed. This panel seeks to make a contribution toward both objectives, through four papers and one commentary, dealing with specific national case studies or with Latin America generally.

Germán Carrera Damas: "El Liberalismo Latinoamericano y el Proceso Sociohistórico de las Sociedades Implantadas Latinoamericanas"

El liberalismo, en sus líneas fundamentales, constituye en América Latina un continuo en el cual se han venido insertando e insumiendo proposiciones y planteamientos. Se trata del liberalismo latinoamericano, que al hacerse compatible con la cultura y la conciencia cristianas católicas normó el reordenamiento de sociedades que fueron, en su mayor parte, severamente alteradas por la ruptura del nexo colonial. La formulación e implementación de los proyectos nacionales tiene en ese proceso su expresión ideológica, así como el fundamento de su sistema jurídico-político. Por su parte, el proceso social de las sociedades implantadas latinoamericanas puede ser visto como un sostenido esfuerzo

por hacer operar ese liberalismo en el sistema jurídico-social, con todo lo que esto ha implicado como substitución de formas de organización social. No parece posible la comprensión de estos fenómenos sin asumir ante el liberalismo latinoamericano una posición crítica, es decir no subordinada a rechazo prejuiciado ni a exaltación lírica.

Helen Delpar: "Colombian Historiography and the Liberal Record, 1850-1885: An Indictment in Need of Revision"

One cannot speak of revising the revisionists where the historiography of 19th-century Colombian Liberalism is concerned, for the generally negative conclusions of historians who have dealt with this subject have never been revised in the conventional sense of the word. The many historians, both Colombian and North American, who have attacked the political and economic record of the Liberal party can be divided into three groups: Conservative Traditionalists, Modernizing Nationalists, and Marxian Populists. While valid in part, their analyses suffer from a presentist bias, inadequate research, and other defects that severely limit understanding of the era.

Frank R. Safford: "The Structure of Politics in New Granada, 1832-1840"

This paper will deal with the development of the two traditional parties in New Granada (Colombia) in the 1830s. It will analyze the elements underlying party divisions-- e.g., the conflicts of the preceding decade, the animus between individual leaders and their personal followings, regional and intra-regional rivalries, enmity between civilian and military politicians, the role of the Church, class antagonisms, differences in economic interests and ideologies. It also will discuss the development of party organization, including mechanisms for the selection of party candidates and techniques of limited mass mobilization.

S/9 AM/S-95 THE BURDENS AND BENEFITS OF THE OIL BOOM FOR LATIN AMERICA (ADALBERTO J. PINELO, COORDINATOR)

The panel will deal with the impact that petroleum discoveries and exports have had on the economies of selected Latin American republics. In particular, the panel will explore how petrodollars affect employment, industrialization plans, and ties to the U.S. and other industrialized countries. The discussion will include an attempt to integrate the experiences of the Latin American oil exporters with traditional theories of economic development, as well as an exploration of theoretical implications for the future. Venezuela, Mexico, Ecuador, and Peru will be discussed.

James H. Street: "Alternative Development Strategies for Mexico during the Petroleum Export Era"

Mexico's ambitious Industrial Development Plan for 1979-1982 proposes to utilize the newly discovered petroleum resources of the country to relieve unemployment and accelerate the industrial development process. However, there are ambiguities in the plan which raise questions about the main thrust of development strategy. Will it continue to stress import substitution and investment autonomy? Or will it feature increasing complementarity with the U.S. and other industrial countries, falling back on traditional principles of comparative advantage and foreign investment?

Although Venezuela is a smaller economic unit than Mexico, the experience of the former country since 1973 in utilizing its petroleum resources to foster internal development are instructive and will be reviewed as they relate to Mexico. Particular attention will be given to the problems of imported inflation and sectoral imbalances in the development process.

Failure to elect a clear path may subject Mexico to similar problems of accelerated inflation and sectoral disorder. Moreover, there are important implications for relations with the U.S. economy under alternative strategies. The paper will explore these ramifications.

Markos Mamalakis: "Oil and Development: The Case of Venezuela"

The proposed paper will trace the links between oil exports and economic development in Venezuela before and after 1973. It will examine the impact of oil exports on production, distribution and capital formation and will attempt to integrate the various

theories of economic development and the statistical evidence. The paper will describe and analyze Venezuela's Domestic Economic Order and how it is being shaped by oil experts.

S/1 PM/S-115 THE ROLE OF FOREIGN TRADE AND EXTERNAL FINANCING IN LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT (GEORGES D. LANDAU, COORDINATOR)

Nicholas Bruck: "Analysis of Latin America's External Debt"

Review of general trends of external indebtedness of the Latin American countries during the 1973-77 period. Special analysis of the role of private international banks in this financing. Access of Latin American countries to international capital markets. Change in the structure of Latin America's public debt. Discussion of appropriate indicators for the measurement of the degree of indebtedness to determine creditworthiness. Indebtedness and terms of trade.

S/1 PM/S-75 POLITICAL AND CULTURAL EFFECTS OF MEXICAN APERTURA AND ELECTORAL REFORM (RODERIC A. CAMP, COORDINATOR)

Since 1970, there has been much discussion of an "opening" in Mexican politics and cultural life. The purpose of this panel is to bring together several United States scholars and distinguished intellectuals from Mexico to speculate on the effects of Mexican electoral reforms and the expansion of intellectual freedom on political life and cultural activity. Such issues as the possibility for political change, democratization, intellectual freedom, and cultural activity in the 1970s and 1980s will be discussed from both a Mexican and United States point of view. Speculations will be encouraged from a basis of recent field research in Mexico, and from the experience of those who work within the Mexican cultural ambience.

Kevin J. Middlebrook: "Political Reform and Democratization in Mexico"

The López Portillo government has embarked upon a major effort to reform the rules and expand the competitive boundaries of the Mexican electoral and political party system. What factors have motivated this recent regime-sponsored effort at increased democratization in Mexico's authoritarian system? What socioeconomic and political conditions surrounded the implementation of the reforma política, and to what extent have its stated goals been fulfilled? How is this initiative related to the structure and dynamics of Mexico's authoritarian coalition/regime? What theoretically generalizable insights does the Mexican case contribute to an examination of the broader question of regime-sponsored transitions to democracy? These are among the questions which this essay will examine.

S/1 PM/W-3 LOS MODOS DE PRODUCCION CULTURAL EN AMERICAN LATINA: 1780-1980 (HERNAN VIDAL, COORDINATOR)

Alejandro Losada: "La literatura en la sociedad de América Latina: Los modos de producción entre 1780-1980. Estrategias de investigación"

En los últimos 25 años se ha constituido una nueva disciplina cuyo objeto es el estudio del fenómeno literario como un aspecto del desarrollo social. Se presentan los principios teóricos y metodológicos de algunos trabajos de sus seis investigadores más importantes y de unas 300 monografías menores producidas en este período.

Se propone el concepto de modo de producción para hacer progresar la investigación, de manera que fenómenos parciales puedan ser analizados a un suficiente nivel de abstracción como para poder referirlos a sociedades suprarregionales.

Su aplicación a distintas etapas del desarrollo histórico de cada sociedad fundamenta un nuevo modelo de periodización que permitiría organizar el desarrollo de los distintos sistemas literarios subregionales de manera asincrónica, comprender la literatura latinoamericana como unidad y superar las actuales contradicciones.

S/1 PM/S-141 THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION: A NEW MODEL? (THOMAS W. WALKER, COORDINATOR)

The leaders of the revolutionary government of Nicaragua claim to be developing a uniquely Nicaraguan model of Revolution. The low level of vengeance and personalism, the determination to maintain a private sector and retain formal, but dignified,

relations with the U.S., and the high degree of Church involvement would indicate that perhaps a "modelo nica" is emerging. The purpose of this panel is to shed light on the revolutionary reality of Nicaragua. The topics examined will include the insurrection itself, the role of the Church, the 1980 literacy campaign, agrarian reform and the implications of the re-emerging cold war.

Michael Dodson: "The Church in the Nicaraguan Revolution"

This paper examines the emergence of a prophetic Church in Nicaragua during the past decade. The spread of a liberation perspective within the Church throughout Latin America is linked to the specific experience of the Nicaraguan Church as it responded to the deepening rejection of Somocismo by the Nicaraguan people. How, why and in what ways the Church supported the popular insurrection against Somocismo comprise the principle themes. Church relations with the FSLN and Church support of the policies of the government of national reconstruction are also treated.

David Kaimowitz and Joe Thome: "Nicaragua's Agrarian Reform, The First Year"

July 19, 1980 marked the first anniversary of the overthrow of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua. During the last year the Nicaraguan government has expropriated 20% of the cultivatable land, nationalized foreign trade, promoted the massive organization of the peasantry and engaged in a series of other reforms. This paper is an attempt to look critically at the successes and failures to date of that agrarian reform.

S/1 PM/S-135 DEPENDENCY THEORY AND MARXISM (RONALD H. CHILCOTE, COORDINATOR)

(CO-SPONSORED BY THE UNION OF RADICAL LATINAMERICANISTS)

Cary Hector: "Dependency Analyses and the Knowledge of the State in Latin America"

After reviewing some contributions by dependency analysts in relation to the state in Latin America, this essay will focus on the following questions: 1) state and class analysis; 2) state and the process of capital accumulation; and 3) state and social change. A synthesis (in form of a balance-sheet) will try to evaluate these contribution in relation to "the Marxist theory" of the State.

John Weeks: "The Differences between Marxian Theory and Dependency Theory and Why They Matter"

The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the basic differences in method and analysis between the Marxian theory of underdevelopment and dependency theory, and in doing so to show that the latter can claim neither empirical support nor theoretical validity. Any theory of uneven development in the contemporary world must have at its basis a theory of capitalist development. It is such a theory which dependency analysis lacks. The theory of capitalist development involves a theory of accumulation, then this theory of accumulation must be placed in an international context to explain uneven development. These two elements of the analysis are developed and contrasted to the theory of dependency, which takes the uneven development of countries as given.

S/1 PM/S-104 SOCIAL CLASSES AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT. XIX CENTURY NUEVO LEON, MEXICO (DOMENICO SINDICO, COORDINATOR)

Monterrey's industrial development at the turn of the century stands out as a rare case in Latin America because of its autonomous growth, based on heavy industry. With the possible exception of Sao Paulo, no other example of this kind of growth can be observed on the subcontinent. Hence, the necessity to understand the mechanism, the people involved and the development of the social relations which brought about this process in a region which has important ties with the United States. (Monterrey is the capital of Nuevo León, a border-state.) This panel will include three archive-based research papers which will help shed light on important aspects of the industrialization process, such as the formation of an elite, the internal structure of productive units, and the rise of the bourgeoisie as a new social class.

Mario Cerutti: "Desarrollo Capitalista y Articulación del Empresariado en Monterrey (1890-1910)"

Se mostrará cómo se articuló en Monterrey, entre 1890 y 1910, un empresariado que creció con el desenvolvimiento de la producción industrial capitalista. Antiguos

burgueses dedicados al comercio, la especulación y la tenencia de la tierra aprovecharon una coyuntura interior e internacional favorable, transfirieron capitales a la producción y dieron origen al actual empresariado regiomontano. La articulación corresponde a un momento del desarrollo capitalista en la región, que obliga a la constitución de sociedades anónimas, se refuerza con uniones matrimoniales y conduce a la conformación de esta relevante fracción de la burguesía mexicana.

Domenico Sindico: "Los comienzos de la industria regiomontana--un analysis estructural"

This paper will focus on the internal organization and structure of some of the major business ventures in Monterrey at the end of the nineteenth and at the beginning of the twentieth centuries. Particular attention will be given to the legal, economic and social aspects involved in the formation and growth of industry and mining in the region, pointing out the importance of the transformations which occurred in those years and which were directly related to the overall socio-economic development of Nuevo Leon. An analysis of some of the entrepreneurs who took part in this development and their economic strategies and social behavior will also be included in this framework.

S/1 PM/S-117 SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY: COMPARING PRIVATE AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS (DANIEL LEVY, COORDINATOR)

The purpose of this panel is to explore the role of private (especially non-profit) institutions in social welfare policy. The main focus is what these institutions do differently from public-government institutions in the same policy field. What are the ramifications of private rather than public for such issues as: equity, availability of services, who benefits, efficiency, consumer choice, responsiveness, and the distribution of power?

Robert L. Robertson: "Policies for Private Contributions to the Finance of Village Water Supply"

This is a state-of-the-art review of policies for selecting and funding rural potable water projects in developing countries. Illustrative experiences from Latin America will be provided.

There is much variation in policies among national governments and international organizations involved in water projects. Criteria used in policy decisions can include ability to pay, willingness to pay, per capita costs, and others. Both economic variables, such as per capita income of a community, and non-economic ones, such as community organization and social structure, can be important. Conflicting considerations will be identified and the trade-offs among criteria highlighted.

Future research needs, especially concerning private financing means, will be presented.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-17 HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY TIES BETWEEN BRAZIL AND AFRICA (RUSSELL HAMILTON, COORDINATOR)

In order to open up a new area of much-needed research, this panel proposed to delineate some of the major problems and issues that inform the historical and contemporary ties and relations between Brazil and sub-Saharan Africa. Two, possibly three, papers (two are definite at this writing) will be presented by scholars--one African, one Brazilian, and one American--who are among those very few who have worked extensively on both Brazil and Africa, particularly Nigeria, southern Africa, and the former Portuguese colonies. Two or three discussants, specialists on Africa and/or Brazil, will respond to the presentations. Discussion will be open to the general attendance.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-96 CULTURE, IDEOLOGY AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS: ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES (JEAN BARSTOW, COORDINATOR)

This symposium's papers explore, from divergent theoretical perspectives, the unique contributions which anthropologists can make to the understanding of ideologies and class consciousness in Latin America. A common theme runs through the diverse approaches: the part played by traditional beliefs and practices--including symbolic systems and ritual activities--in the development of political consciousness.

Judith Friedlander: "The Secularization of the Civil-Religious Hierarchy: An Example from Post-Revolutionary Mexico"

Agreeing with Harris and Núñez del Prado, this paper argues that the fiesta system was never really Indian; rather it was imposed on the indigenous people of Spanish America. It also asserts that such state-sponsored institutions as the school supply a key for understanding changes in the traditional ritual system. As a specific example, the paper demonstrates how the nationally-sponsored school in Hueyapan (Morelos State, Mexico) has taken over the original Catholic fiesta system, introducing a new, but complementary ideology, the school has created secular saints and ritual. While preserving a structure in which political favors and local social status are still determined by the role which male heads of households play in this secular "cargo" system, the Mexican government has provided itself with dependable local leaders who espouse nationalistic ideology and federal social/economic policy at the village level.

Rosalind Clare Gow: "Zarate Willka, Rumi Maqui and Mariano Turpo: An Interpretation of the Concepts and Practice of Andean Leadership in the 20th Century"

In Andean thought, social conflict is the expression and result of a rupture in relations within the human and/or divine worlds. In oral tradition and history the ideal leader is represented as the hero who, through cataclysmic intervention or mediation restores balance and order to the universe. This paper compares the goals, strategies and relationships of such leader heroes with those of actual 20th century leaders to show a) the ways symbolic leadership influences actual leadership and leader-follower relations and b) the adaptive capacities of such symbolic concepts in expressing and dealing with complex contemporary socio-political conflicts.

Larissa Lomnitz and Marisol Perez-Lizaur: "Culture, Ideology and Class Consciousness among Mexican Entrepreneurs"

The development of a Mexican urban family stock is described from its early beginnings in the mid-19th Century to the present. The family traces its origins to a migrant from the impoverished rural gentry; at present the kind group comprises around 120 nuclear families in Mexico City, mostly belonging to the middle class and to the upper strata of industrial entrepreneurs. In order to understand the development of this kind group, it is convenient to analyze its ideology, which is strongly influenced by the group's close identification with business. In this paper we describe some features of the family system of beliefs and values and we trace its development over the years. While beliefs and values derive from the prevailing system of symbols and meanings which is present in the society at large, their special features have lent distinctiveness to the family group vis-a-vis the national society. The ideology of the group (i.e., its interpretation of social reality) is shown to evolve in accordance with the position occupied by individual members, or by the group as a whole, within the socio-economic structure. Major changes are correlated with changes occurring in the society at large. We finally analyze ideology as it influences individual decisions at the economic and social levels, and we discuss the extent to which ideology has determined the economic and social development of the kin group. Thus the family ideology corresponds and contributes to the ideology of the Mexican bourgeoisie.

Elmer Miller: "Pentecostalist Contributions to the Proletarianization of the Argentine Toba"

Throughout the 20th century Argentine Toba economy moved increasingly from a subsistence based upon hunting/collecting to migrant labor, and most recently, to urban industrial labor. These changes represented conscious choices considering job opportunities available when access to game and wild foods was severed. It will be argued here that equally profound changes in cosmology accompanied this process at an unconscious level involving the structural arrangement of key symbols. Adoption of Pentecostalist ideology altered the signifying capacity of traditional symbols involving fire, water, and blood, allowing the Toba to transform views of themselves vis-a-vis their physical and social environments.

Alex Stepick: "Culture and Class Consciousness in a Provincial Mexican City"

Recently, conflict has wracked Oaxaca. Within the past five years, peasants have invaded thousands of acres of cattle country, the army has shot and killed demonstrating students, and Oaxaca urbanites have squatted on and been forcibly evicted from lands on Oaxaca City's periphery. As a result, the federal government has deposed the state governor, replacing him with an army general, federal troops have occupied and now patrol the city's streets and the university has not completed a full term in over five years. This paper examines the evolving coalitions among peasants, poor urbanites and students fomenting Oaxaca's unrest, and the government's attempts to dissolve the coalitions and reassert and maintain its control.

Kay Warren and Susan Bourque: "Oral History and Social Ideology: A Comparison of Guatemalan and Peruvian Communities"

This paper explores oral history as a symbolic system which both embodies the cultural construction of the past and reflects images of society in the present. The analysis focuses on (a) the linkages of oral history to social ideologies which foreground certain identities, structural relations and dimensions of inequality over others (for example, ethnicity or regionality over class) and (b) the tension between cultural images and lived experience during periods of intense state expansion. Data for this analysis are drawn from rural communities in highland Guatemala and the western sierra of Peru.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-67A&B POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES OF THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCIA (O. CARLOS STOETZER, COORDINATOR)

The purpose of the panel is to present and discuss some of the political ideologies which influenced Spanish America during the years 1808 and 1826. The panel will focus not only on certain specific ideologies, but also on political events in both Spanish America and the Peninsula and on the evolving ideology of the Spanish government towards the Revolution in the Spanish Empire. An effort was made to make the panel an interdisciplinary workshop covering history, philosophy, literature and political science, and to give the various Spanish American regions a balanced treatment.

Timothy E. Anna: "Spain and the Breakdown of the Imperial Ethos"

Spain itself played a major role in the breakdown of the imperial ethos at independence, in the disintegration of the spirit of royalism after 1808, and particularly after 1814. Continued dedication to the belief that America was essential to Spain's survival, not only economically and militarily, but even in terms of Spain's self-definition, obstructed the policy considerations of king, councils and Cortes. The failure to accept some of the proposed plans of pacification that could accommodate American demands denied Spain the option of pursuing a genuinely renewed ideology of union. Not until late 1821 did Spanish policy makers recognize the need for an ideological renewal as a means of countering the rise of an American ideology of independence that was already nearly universal.

Roger P. Davis: "The Evolution of Independence: The Quito Revolt of 1809-1812"

Based upon pronouncements of the Supreme Juntas, the texts of the constitutions of 1812 and the correspondence of the principle figures, this paper reviews the institutional and ideological uncertainty of the period attempting to explain how the movement evolved from a provincial struggle for authority into a popularity supported effort for independence and a republican form of government.

Silvia Fridman: "Ideological Influences in the Río de la Plata (1790-1810)"

Para determinar las ideas que influyeron en el proceso de emancipación del Río de la Plata debemos analizar el pensamiento de la clase intelectual dirigida por Manuel Belgrano. Múltiples influencias contribuyeron a forjar el pensamiento de esta "elite" pero indudablemente los conceptos que mayor gravitación tuvieron son los de la Ilustración francesa, el liberalismo de Adam Smith, las ideas del siglo XVIII español incluyendo en las mismas las concepciones de los economistas italianos Genovesi y Galiani. Tampoco desdeñaron en algunos aspectos, el modelo norteamericano, ya que consideraban "importante para todos los conciudadanos" la lectura del Farewell Address de Washington.



María Rosa Palazón Mayoral: "José Joaquín Fernández de Lizardi: Ejemplo de Ideología Política"

With an eclectic combination of cristianism, orthodox and heterodox, and illustration, our writer supported the press liberty, the popular sovereignty, the federalism and the division of government powers; fought the clergy and the large landowners-nobility, and demanded the legal and social equality for the castes, the obligatory and free of charge education, and also promoted the agriculture, the industry, the arts, and the sciences. His vision of the problems make of him a precursor of the reformist movement and a forger of the Mexican nationality.

Mario Rodríguez: "Americans at the CORTES of Madrid (1820-1823)"

Americans had learned at Cádiz that proportional representation was out of the question. They therefore stressed the goal of equality in the Cortes of Madrid. Forever reminding Spaniards of their responsibility for anticolonialism, reviving the "Black Legend" stereotype in the process, they were also constructive on occasion. They offered proposals that would have created federated monarchies--a remarkable commonwealth arrangement that might have saved all of Middle America. But Spaniards, emotionally distraught, brusquely ignored their colleagues, spinning their own web of the "White Legend." They steadfastly ignored the "American Question," hoping that it would somehow or another disappear.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-100A&B WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA (ANYA PETERSON ROYCE, COORDINATOR)

Papers in this panel span the whole range of issues concerning the role of women in development in Latin America: regional cottage industries, working class women, rural development, national programs involving women in developing countries, the relation between family roles and labor force participation. Countries represented include Brazil, Ecuador, and Colombia. This broad coverage of both regions and topics serves to generate theoretical models and comparative materials for researchers as well as for institutions that must plan for the intelligent incorporation of women in their programs for development.

Sharon Phillipps: "Working-Class and Peasant Women: Panama as a Case Study"

The changing patterns of women's participation in the economy have been measured through their employment histories, changes in salary, and their contribution to their families and households. The study also looks at the participation of women in extra-familial organizations through their membership or involvement in labor, neighborhoods, and political associations, as well as in clubs and social groups. Through the combined use of an interview schedule and a life history matrix, changes experienced by women in their place of residence, education, employment, and family situation were recorded, as well as their attitudes regarding the above and other pertinent issues. Finally, the study contrasts the actual roles of women with the perception they have of those roles. A nationwide sample was used, and 500 interviews were conducted.

Peter Michael Gladhart and Emily Winter Gladhart: "The Sweater Knitters of Mira, an Account of a Regional Cottage Industry Developed by Rural Women"

In 1965 the authors initiated handknit sweater production among 40 women in Mira, a village in northern Ecuador. The Mireñas have developed a cottage industry with 1000 families producing 6000 sweaters monthly in 1979. The industry has spread over two provinces as Mireñas extended employment and credit to ever more marginal rural women. Net sweater income averaged 30 to 50 dollars monthly for Mira knitter families, 138 dollars for large entrepreneur families. Technical skills, access to information and credit and the structure of family exchange networks explain production levels and strategies of Mireñas; they also explain the continued dominance of the industry by rural women.

Patricia Barker Lerch: "Brazilian Women and Development: National trends and Local Responses"

Preliminary studies of economic development based on 1970 Census data indicate that Brazilian women are marginal participants in the process thus far. Such studies use

indices of economic status (active or inactive), employment sector participation rates, and educational level. The results are complicated by the low social value placed on traditional female activities as they extend into the "nondomestic" sphere.

Looking at the traditional and transitional roles of women in Porto Alegre, RS, we find that women have options in the popular Umbanda cults. Involvement either as a spirit medium or a client provides many women with informal networks of friends and acquaintances through whom they can secure jobs, loans, charity, and other forms of aid, including the curative health care of the Umbanda cult itself. There is evidence here that Umbanda provides one viable social and economic alternative to those who as yet cannot participate fully in economic development.

Cornelia Butler Flora: "Women and Rural Development"

Although lately there has been acknowledgement that rural development is often prejudicial to women and that effective development cannot take place without their inclusion, the fact remains that most rural development programs retain their male bias. In most of Andean Latin American capitalist penetration into traditional economies means linkage to national and international markets through 1) seasonal wage labor in the area; 2) seasonal migration, selling labor, and 3) selling of small farm products, usually domestically. This study compares two Andean rural development projects, one traditional and one that attempts to include women focusing on differential implementations and differential results.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-16 POLITICS OF EXILE: THE CUBAN COMMUNITY ABROAD (MAX AZICRI, COORDINATOR)

The massive emigration of Cubans that followed the 1959 revolution resulted in the creation of a sizable community of emigrés in the United States and elsewhere. All in all, Cuban exiles achieved in a relatively short period of time a fair level of cultural and financial adjustment, particularly in the United States in areas such as southern Florida and West New York, New Jersey. In terms of its political persuasion, the community has been characterized by a conservative stance which in some instances led to militant anti-leftism, and, more specifically, anti-communism. It is in the political arena, however, that important changes have taken place throughout the 1970s; therefore, it would be the purpose of this panel to undertake a comprehensive examination of this sociopolitical phenomenon.

Following an interdisciplinary approach, social indicators measuring community development and stratification will be examined (compared) in conjunction with motivational and behavioral political variables which are interacting in the above mentioned process of change. Noteworthy among empirical indicators denoting political change, is the present Cuban emigres' standing regarding the Cuban revolution--particularly among those attending college and/or in an age category under thirty-five years of age. On the other hand, responses within the community opposing these new developments (i.e., political and terroristic actions, ideological rationalizations, group-dynamics among emigrés) will also be examined.

Evidently, the significance of the subject matter examined in this panel reaches beyond the boundaries of the field of Cuban studies; it provides a forum stimulating the kind of empirical research that is so needed in comparative studies of Latin American communities in the United States, and related disciplines.

Max Azicri: "Trends and Dynamics of Political Change in the Cuban Community Abroad"

This paper will examine the most recent developments in the Cuban community regarding its political outlook (past/present/future) toward the Cuban revolution. Particular attention will be given to such movements as the Antonio Maceo Brigade, social and religious groups located in southern Florida and the New York area, and the political dynamics brought about by the Dialogue Conference held in Havana in November-December 1978.

Jesús Díaz: The Last Migration: A View from Havana"

The presently growing relationship between the Cuban community abroad and their fellow Cubans who remained in the island will be examined in this study. The author is particularly qualified for this task. Writer, a former lecturer in philosophy at Havana University, and presently a film-maker in the staff of directors of the Cuban Film

Institute (ICAIC), he directed the film Fifty-Five Brothers and Sisters. This documentary covers the first visit to Cuba of the Antonio Maceo Brigade in their already famous trip of December 1977-January 1978. Mr. Diaz was awarded the 1978 "Pablo de la Torriente Brau" Prize by the Unión Nacional de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba (UNEAC) for his De la Patria y el Exilio (La Habana: Ediciones Unión, 1979).

Eleanor Meyer Rogg: "The Role of the Community in the Occupational and Personal Adjustment of Cubans in West New York, New Jersey: A Decade of Change"

As a follow-up on her well known work, The Assimilation of Cuban Exiles--The Roles of Community and Class (1974), Dr. Rogg is presently conducting sociological research of the Cuban community in West New York, New Jersey, as a Research Associate of the Hispanic Research Center, Fordham University (January 1979-January 1980). In her paper, she will discuss some of the empirical findings of her latest research project.

Silvia Pedroza-Bailey: "The Integration of Cubans in America: Before and After the 1959 Revolution"

Professor Pedroza-Bailey has conducted empirical research on Latin American minorities in the United States. Based on research conducted with a U.S. Department of Labor grant, she authored "Differential Success among Cuban-Americans and Mexican-Americans: The Role of Policy and Community" (1977). Her areas of research interest include race and ethnic relations, theoretical and empirical problems of social stratification, and political sociology. She co-authored a paper on "Bilingual Education in the Reception of Political Immigrants: The Case of Cubans in Miami, Florida" (1979), and presented a paper on "The Functions of Political Migration in America," at the Workshop in Comparative Macro-Sociology, The University of Chicago, 1977.

Octavio Roca: "Uncertainty and Terrorism in the Cuban Community Abroad (1962-1979)"

Mr. Roca is co-author of the forthcoming book, The Legacy of Bay of Pigs--Cuban-American Terrorism since 1962 (London: Paddington Press). His paper will summarize some critical aspects of this sociopolitical phenomenon that has plagued the Cuban community abroad.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-143 CONTEMPORARY MEXICAN LITERATURE SINCE TLATELOLCO (RICARDO D. AGUILAR AND ARMANDO ARMENGOL, COORDINATORS)

This panel deals primarily with Mexican literary production since 1968, a very important period in Mexican letters because of the very evident preoccupation of writers with the socio-economic and political problems stemming from the student uprising of that year. Dr. Merlin Forster's paper: "Mexicanidad" in the poetry of José Emilio Pacheco deals with the renewed search for roots, a complex problem augmented by political strife. Dr. Armando Armengol's work Los comentarios políticos en la poesía de Jaime Sabines again points toward that poet's consciousness and sensibility of a serious social problem. Dr. John M. Kirk's José Agustín: or the Development of the Obrero stresses a new sensibility of the writer and his growing concern for the development of new art forms through the addressing of pressing social issues. Dr. Ricardo D. Aguilar's Anti-Imperialist Manifestations in the Poetry of Efraín Huerta addresses violent protest against colonization and dominance from the United States. Our distinguished Latin American guest, Maestro Gustavo Sainz will lend relevance to our discussion by making important commentaries from a unique perspective as a contemporary Mexican writer and as initiator of LA ONDA. (Panel will be conducted bilingually.)

Merlin H. Forster: "'Mexicanidad' in the Poetry of José Emilio Pacheco"

José Emilio Pacheco is one of Mexico's versatile younger poets, whose immense cultural background and numerous travels outside Mexico leave an unmistakable impression in his written work. This paper will consider in particular the confluence of Mexican and non-Mexican elements in Pacheco's poemarios published since 1968.

A concern for time and its effects on human existence is the central theme around which Pacheco's poetry revolves. The expression of this theme is not primarily abstract, however, but usually takes as reference places, times, and situations from external reality. Pacheco uses as contexts for his poems such diverse situations as an airplane

trip to Europe, the influence of multi-national corporations on Mexican life, the Tacubaya section of Mexico City in 1949, a snowman in Urbana, Illinois, an aerial view of Mexico City, and winter days in Canada. The forms which Pacheco uses are equally varied, and suggest on the one hand an awareness of ancient Biblical and Nahua traditions and on the other of modern cinematographic and typographical techniques. Pacheco's recent poetry, in sum, represents a changing and expanding Mexican reality which is no longer delimited by geographic boundaries.

Armando Armengol: "Los comentarios políticos en la poesía de Jaime Sabines"

Los principales comentarios políticos de Jaime Sabines son tres. El primero en Diario semanario y poemas en prosa (1961) es una crítica directa a EEUU por su política de fuerza. El segundo aparece en "Cuba 65" (recogido en Yuria, de 1967) donde se observa a un pueblo dividido por una revolución. El tercero, "Testimonios" (de Multiempo, 1972) está compuesto de tres poemas sobre Tlatelolco donde la nota principal es de condenación del hecho y de censura de los políticos indiferentes al sufrimiento del pueblo. En la poesía de Sabines, sólo cuando el material político es vital se convierte en material poético.

Ricardo D. Aguilar: "Anti-Imperialist Manifestations in 'Avenida Juárez' by Efraín Huerta"

Efraín Huerta's (contemporary Mexican poet) "Avenida Juárez" is a violently anti-imperialistic poem which stresses the colonization of Mexico by the United States through economic and political domination. In my study, I analyze the structure of the poem and through this, point out its fatalistic effect on the reader. I also analyze the vision of a Mexican archetype who is crushed by the force of imperialist pressures. I develop the vision of "Avenida Juárez" as the center of Mexican culture and beauty and its prostitution to outside influences. I continue to make a close relationship between this poem and others such as "Esto se llama los incendios" and "Cantata para el Che Guevara" in which the same anti-imperialist tendencies are very evident. I conclude with the detailed explanation of a verse in the poem which synthesizes the longstanding tradition of the crushing of Mexicanness through conquest and oppression throughout the ages. (Paper in Spanish.)

John M. Kirk: "José Agustín, or the Development of the Ondero"

This paper studies the work of José Agustín, co-founded (with Gustavo Sainz) of the mid-1960's counterculture known as "la Onda." Through a thematic and technical analysis of Agustín's work, we can clearly see four distinct periods: "pre-onda," "onda," the narcotics-influenced "fase chingodélica" and literary maturity, most clearly seen in Cerca del fuego. This presentation, studying these developments, will provide an introduction to this important "post-Boom" writer, while also illustrating the development of the fertile "ondero" movement during the past fifteen years.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-139 LA VIOLENCIA EN COLOMBIA: SOCIOLOGIA, HISTORIA, LITERATURA (LUCILA INES MENA, COORDINATOR)

El período de luchas fratricidas en las que se enfrentaron las masas campesinas de Colombia durante las décadas del 40 y del 50 se conoce como la época de la violencia. "La violencia ha constituido para Colombia el cambio socio-cultural más importante en las áreas campesinas desde la conquista efectuada por los españoles" ha dicho Camilo Torres, refiriéndose a este período. La violencia ha generado importantes estudios sociológicos, históricos, políticos, así como una extensa producción literaria. Una discusión de la violencia desde estos varios aspectos es la finalidad de este panel.

Russell W. Ramsey: "La Violencia: Some Historical Perspectives"

La violencia in Colombia was a distinct historical phenomenon from 1946 to 1965. It took place in four phases: the Hatfield-McCoy political feuding, 1946-1948; the Liberal sponsored guerrilla war, 1948-1953; the Rojas repressions and mixed responses, 1954-1957; and the institutionalized banditry, 1958-1965. It was a rural phenomenon in the central highlands. It was started and maintained by cellular feuding between Liberal and Conservative Party leaders in the smaller cities and interior villages.

National and local police played an abusive role until 1954. Army played a mainly neutral role until 1957, and then developed a unique peacekeeping role which merits study and replication. The political system reformed strongly after 1957.

Lucila Ines Mena: "La violencia, tema predominante en la narrati a colombiana contemporanea"

La narrativa colombiana de los ultimos 30 años está dominada por la temática de la violencia política. A través de las novelas podemos seguir el proceso y las diferentes etapas de las luchas armadas que se desarrollaron en Colombia a partir de la década del 40. Y, si es verdad que en un principio la falta de sofisticación política de las luchas armadas se reflejó en una novelística igualmente cruda, con el correr de los años a la mejor organizacion política e ideológica de los grupos insurgentes corresponde una novelística que indaga profundamente en las raíces de la violencia y crea toda una mitología de la frustración causada por el fracaso de los grupos guerrilleros en su lucha contra la represión oficial.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-81 DETERMINANTS OF THE POLITICAL ROLE OF ORGANIZED LABOR (MARK THOMPSON, COORDINATOR)

The political behavior of organized workers in Latin America has displayed considerable variety in recent years. Some individual unions have formally supported governments, hile failing to cooperate with official economic policies. Other unions have a tradition of political independence, but do not challenge the prevailing economic structures. Published workers treating broader themes have raised hypotheses that merit empirical testing, ideally on a comparative basis. Variables which have been suggested as influencing labor's political role include: the strategic nature of the industry where workers are employed, labor's socioeconomic characteristics, or policies of the regime in power. Papers will examine these issues in several nations.

Kenneth Coleman: "Ideology and Belief Systems among Venezuelan and Mexican Workers: An Empirical Examination"

The orientation of Latin American lower classes to politics is individualistic and pragmatic, concerned with extracting immediate benefits through self-help, if necessary. But political parties, unions, or peasant organizations may attempt to inculcate an ideology in their members extending beyond personal needs, either to issues of broader social transformation or support for the regime in power. This paper compares the ideological belief systems of Mexican and Venezuelan workers from incorporated and unincorporated unions, plus nonunion workers to determine how these organizations have influenced their members' beliefs.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-105 WOMEN'S MASS CULTURE IN CONTEMPORARY LATIN AMERICA (ELLEN MC CRACKEN, COORDINATOR)

Panelists will analyze women's relationship to mass culture in Latin America, focusing first on representative mass cultural forms for which women constitute the primary audience or a good portion thereof: home and fashion magazines, fotonovelas, romantic novels, telenovelas, and radiodramas. The second focus will be the contradictory images of women presented in a mass cultural form consumed by both sexes, specifically Mexican comic books. Third, the panel will examine one case of women's reaction against culture through popular cultural expression--the arpilleras in Chile. Panelists will also discuss the usefulness of several analytical models in the study of women's relation to mass culture such as semiology and structuralism.

Alvaro Barros-Lémez: "The Personage Structure in Romantic Mass Literature"

The paper investigates the predominant structure of personages in several romantic products for the mass public in Latin America. Analyzing several productions of the culture industry in Venezuela such as fotonovelas, romantic novels, soap operas for radio and television, the paper shows that a "Pentagon" structure of personages is continuously present: almost all of the stories can be retold according to the system of relations organized between five roles or functions. The personage structure is defined as the existence of a permanent pattern of personage attitude which has a

predetermined role or social function in the story. Each personage is not limited to only one specific function. One function might be performed by different personages who, together, create the specific role or function.

Harold E. Hinds and Charles Tatum: "Images of Women in Mexican Comic Books"

The paper will explore the images of women encountered in Mexican comic books as part of an on-going larger study of selected genres and best-sellers. Specifically, we will describe and analyze these images in the superhero Kalimán, the romance Lágrimas, risas y amor, the Western family saga El Payo, and the lower middle class family drama La familia Burrón. We are specifically interested in the variety of images, their cultural context, and how they differ in terms of their intended audience. In at least some cases the expected cultural, sexual stereotypes are not encountered.

Constance A. Sullivan: "Macho as an Ideological Loan Word"

In the recent adoption into North American English of the Hispanic terms macho and machismo the words only partially convey the cultural meaning they have in Spanish. Examples from newspapers, magazines, television and film indicate that the complexity of the Hispanic concepts, most particularly what are considered "positive" traits of character or behavior, do not survive the transfer, and in most cases macho and machismo are negatively connoted in English as referring to exaggerated, insistent male sexual affirmation, replete with echoes of violence and domination. Factors prompting the English usage include the feminist movement, new awareness of sex role socialization and stereotypes, the increasingly significant Hispanic presence in this country, and both cultural racism and North American ignorance of Hispanic culture and the Spanish language.

Ellen McCracken: "The Cover as Sign: Six Latin American Women's Magazines"

Crucial to selling a magazine to readers and thereby space within it to advertisers, the cover offers a wealth of information about the women's magazine as a mass cultural form. This paper studies the covers of several home, fashion and beauty magazines aimed at women in Latin America, using semiology to understand the interplay of verbal text to photographic image. In the paper semiotic analysis is broadened to account for infra-structural and ideological components of the cover image. In the examples studied, the covers are shown to be capsule versions of the whole, exhibiting in concentrated form many of the contradictions of the magazines' features and advertisements.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-137 TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS, INTERNATIONAL OLIGOPOLIES AND UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA: CASE STUDIES OF INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE, CONDUCT AND PERFORMANCE (PHILIP L. SHEPHERD, COORDINATOR)

This panel proposes to analyze and assess various facets of transnational corporate operations, international oligopolistic interaction and their impact on the past of Latin American development. Generally, the panel will address the question of how the presence of foreign firms in the Latin American manufacturing sector changes the structure of demand and modes of production. More specifically, the panel will focus on four inter-related questions about TNC's, their international rivalry/cooperation, and their influence in Latin America. First, what is the organization and structure of the international industries in which TNC's operate in Latin America? Second, what forms of individual and collective transnational corporate behavior emerge from these structures? Third, what do these structures and forms of TNC behavior imply for Latin American "host" governments in their bargaining with TNC's for a larger share of the rewards from transnational corporate activities? Finally, what are the implications of an industrial organization dominated by transnational firms for the pattern of uneven development and for the satisfaction of the basic needs of the poor majority in Latin America? The point of departure in trying to answer these questions in this panel is the application of a modified industrial organization analysis framework for looking at industry structure, conduct and performance in various manufacturing industries of several nations in Latin America.

Gary Gereffi: "Transnational Corporations and the State in the Global Pharmaceutical Industry, with Special Reference to Third World Countries"

This paper uses a modified version of industrial organization theory to understand the sources and consequences of the power exercised by transnational corporations (TNCs) in the global pharmaceutical industry. Special attention is given to TNC impact and local response in five Third World countries: Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, India, and Sri Lanka. Although in some areas the developed and less-developed countries share similar policy concerns vis-a-vis drug firms (e.g., in assuring product safety and efficacy, low prices for basic drugs, and maximum tax revenues through control of TNC transfer pricing), the state in Third World countries generally has to assume a far more active role as producer and regulator to guarantee that host country welfare goals (including "appropriate" drugs, made accessible to the poorer classes; local drug manufacture and local innovation, where feasible; and local ownership) will be met by TNCs.

Richard Newfarmer: "International Oligopoly and Uneven Development: Some Lessons from Industrial Case Studies"

This paper compares eight industries and how their internationalization has affected development in Latin America. The industries compared are: tobacco, electrical machinery, automobiles, tires, pharmaceuticals, food, tractors, and steel. Conclusions are presented about the changing structure of these global industries and the rivalry of transnational corporations in international markets. Also, the experience and implications of this international rivalry are compared for Latin America. The paper is based upon detailed industrial case studies presented to the SSRC's Working Group on Multinational Corporations.

Douglas C. Bennett and Kenneth E. Sharpe: "The World Automobile Industry and Its Implications for Developing Countries in Latin America"

This paper looks at how the changing international structure of the automobile industry effects the behavior and bargaining power of transnational automobile firms in Latin America; and what consequences these TNCs have for economic growth and social welfare. Focusing on the oligopolistic structure of the industry, the paper uses a theoretical framework drawn from "industrial organization" approaches, expanding it over international market structures, and tempering it with the influence state bargaining power.

John D. Whitt: "Planning and Control of Corporate Social Responsibility in Developing Countries"

Multinational affiliates in developing countries have compelling reasons for fulfilling their social obligations. Recently they have begun to give serious considerations to the social effects of their normal operational planning. Furthermore, their plans include specific social benefit programs directed toward target groups. Uncertainty exists as to proper means for disclosing social involvement to opinion groups in a credible manner.

In a study of oligopolistic firms, it was found that generally only those which are in a competitive market position or those which have particular reasons to seek the favor of a host government are likely to become genuinely socially involved.

Sun/10:45 AM/S-106 RESURGENCE OF POPULAR DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA (JAMES PETRAS, COORDINATOR)

Much of the literature on Latin America has focused on the authoritarian aspects of Latin America, purportedly to describe its locus in history, tradition and the socio-psychological attributes of different (or most) segments of the population. Recent developments in Nicaragua, Peru, Chile, Brazil and elsewhere highlight a different tradition and practice: the profound concern for democratic practices--the demands for social and political autonomy from state control, rights to free speech and assembly, as well as for more national control and equitable distribution of income.

The panel would discuss the social-economic basis of these movements, their political demands, their relationship to the state and the evolving patterns of alliances and cleavages. The panel would also critically consider the adequacy of various models of

Latin America, including the corporatist and bureaucratic-authoritarian models of society in terms of their adequacy in explaining the emerging democratic movements and conflicts.

Mary Kay Vaughan: "Despite Repression: Popular Mobilization in Mexico in the 1970s."

In the late 1960s, structural disequilibria crippled Mexico's program of "stable development" and generated a crisis characterized by slowing growth rates, rapid inflation, increased unemployment, mounting foreign debt and dependency. The student mobilization of 1968 questioned the legitimacy of Mexico's "revolutionary" state: it unbared the reality of the economic miracle and demanded political democracy. Since then, the level of protest has risen among industrial, clerical, and professional workers, peasants and farm workers, urban colonos, and students. Although faced with severe repression, the popular democratic movement shows advances over earlier mobilizations in Mexico in its size and geographical spread, its proliferation among workers in advanced areas of the economy, and its capacity to unify sectorally.

Sun/10:45 AM/S-100B WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA: THE JAMAICAN CASE (A. LYNN BOLLES, COORDINATOR)

The purpose of this panel is to provide an analysis of current social, political and cultural events which directly affect the lives of women in Jamaica. In addition, we seek to investigate those activities which are female controlled in some manner, in order to denote the aspects of women's participation in the various sectors of this stratified society.

A. Lynn Bolles: "A Revolving Population: Internal Migration and Women in Jamaica"

Female migration to Kingston indicates the huge contribute women have made to the growth of the city. Moreover, there is a link between the nature of the development process in Jamaica, and the migration of women to town which began during the slave period and has continued to present day. Questions this paper address are: how these migratory patterns affect household organization; demographic components; and class origin. It is suggested that the path of social change in Jamaica is based, in a very real way, on the activities of women.

Sonja T. Harris-Williams: "The Psycho-Sexual Self Concept of Rural Jamaican Women"

This paper will attempt to describe the self concept, and related world view, of a selected sampling of rural young women, between the ages of 14-25 years, and assess how this view of themselves promotes or limits the roles they play, and the choices they make. Comparative study with men and older women may also be made.

The possible relationship between the women's psycho-sexual self concept and the economic status they have will also be examined. This is the age group in Jamaica with the highest fertility rate, the highest rate of unemployment, 66% vs. 33% for males, and the lowest wage and skill level.

Donna E. McFarlane-Gregory: "Training Jamaican Women: Challenge of the 80s"

In 1977 the People's National Party, the ruling government of Jamaica, presented its platform of Democratic Socialism to the Jamaican people. Its objectives were described in terms such as self-reliance, redistribution of wealth, non-alignment, and in short, more equality among social classes. The "transition" to socialism sought by the Party has manifested in various social programs whose aim is to include in production those sections of the working class who as a result of post-colonial processes are landless, unemployed, and illiterate; and hence marginal to the decision-making process. The late seventies was therefore characterized by government programs bearing names such as land-lease, JAMAL (a literacy campaign), Pioneer farms, impact, and a host of others.

While there is no doubt that the direction of the government has significantly changed the view of the world held by most Jamaicans, the question I wish to deal with is whether or not the path of Democratic Socialism will have a marked effect on the choices for training open to Jamaican women. It is my contention that the focus of education and training for women remains very much as it was in the colonial period where women are "streamed" in the early stages toward traditional quasi-domestic occupations as opposed to introducing their talents to production-oriented skills.



Victoria Durant-Gonzalez; "Gender and the Distribution of Social Rewards"

As a response to their subordinate social positions, women in Jamaica have developed adaptive strategies which serve as a means of redistributing social rewards. This paper examines the manner in which women utilize power derived from their function of affirming and reinforcing male social status. By establishing female-male social alliances based upon implied sex liaison, women gain greater autonomy and access to opportunity structures.

Sun/10:45 AM/W-13 LITERATURA INFANTIL EN LATINOAMERICA (MARILYN REDMOND, COORDINATOR)

There has been very little original literature for children written in Latin America and still less written about this literature.

This workshop will discuss Latin American children's literature from the point of view that there are three basic problems: 1) there is very little original and authentic Latin American children's literature; 2) there are many translations of children's books from the U.S. and Europe, a fact which contributes to cultural invasion; and 3) there are very few children's books available at prices that the majority of children or their parents can afford.

Sun/10:45 AM/S-88 FEMINIST ALTERNATIVES: RECONSIDERING CRITICISM AND IDEOLOGY  
(KATHLEEN NEWMAN, COORDINATOR)

After the collective presentation of the work by the SOFA group on the topic of feminism and Latin American literature, this panel will devote the majority of the time allotted to a discussion with the audience. A tentative list of questions to be raised and textual material to be discussed will be available from LASA ahead of time.

Mary Pratt and Marta Morello Frosch will present "The Production of the Paternalistic Order in Literature," dealing in general with women's relation with literature as an institution and specifically with Latin American women writers' appropriate or rejection of the dominant male discourse. Christiane Von Buelow and Jean Franco will present "Women and the Discourses of Power" and will focus on the appropriate of a female narrative voice by male authors, and the concepts of creativity, authority and authorship in Latin America. We will also report briefly on developments in the feminist movement in Latin America.

Sun/10:45 AM/S-31 FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES IN LATIN AMERICA (CLAUDE POMERLEAU, COORDINATOR)

El foco del presente escrito será el sector de la población rural más desfavorecido dentro de la estructura social y económica. Está compuesto por aquellos campesinos poseedores o usufructuarios de predios familiares y subfamiliares que se encuentran a menudo ante la necesidad de vender su propia fuerza de brabajo. Este sector es precisamente el mayoritario.

La educación no formal (y, quizá con más fuerza, la informal) en el campo sólo tiene posibilidad de influir en la solución de los problemas rurales en tanto apoye intentos de modificaciones viables en el nivel organizativo social y económico. En particular, los planificadores deben ser conscientes del efecto reforzador, y no impulso, de la educación de los sectores campesinos marginados.

Virginia W. Leonard: "Education and Church-State Relations in Argentina"

Education reflects the divisions of Argentina: a city population highly educated, often by Catholic secondary schools, and a rural sector suffering from inadequate education, over 50 of them drop-outs from primary schools. Nineteenth-century issues between church and state--private universities and the teaching of religion in the public schools--remain. Underlying these issues is a question of patronage: should the state subsidize private (mainly Catholic) education, and by how much? A larger question involves whom the state should educate and for what purpose. The educational disarray symbolizes the inability of a fragmented Argentina to attain either a true national consensus on policy or even a coherent policy imposed by one faction upon another.

Jorge A. Sanguinety: "Determinants of Academic Achievement in Latin American Students"

This research focuses in samples of Latin American Students surveyed by the ECIEL Education Project. Variations in individual scores obtained by applying reading-comprehension tests are analyzed as a function of students' socio-economic characteristics by sex and age groups. A comparative analysis with several Latin American countries is presented.

Sun/2 PM/S-144 NUEVAS PERSPECTIVAS CRITICAS AL MODERNISMO (JANET DUDLEY MILLOR, COORDINATOR)

Much literary criticism examines the complex relationships between author, work, and social context. Critics of Modernism, however, have traditionally focused on the purely aesthetic aspects of Modernist works, often under the guise of "torremarfilismo." As a major objective of the panel is to explore a "new methodology," each participant will briefly present his own approach to Modernism and to Modernist criticism, either theoretically or through the analysis of specific texts. A discussion will follow to further define the parameters of current critical trends.

Jaime Concha: "'Modernismo' in Chile"

This paper is divided in two parts. Part I will try to do an evaluation of the last important contributions to the criticism of "Modernismo;" Part II will show the 'problematics' of Chilean "Modernismo," with special emphasis on the case of the poet Carlos Pezoa Véliz (1871-1908).

Darío A. Cortés: "La narrativa modernista"

En los últimos años la crítica ha reconocido finalmente la contribución de la prosa en el origen y desarrollo del modernismo. Desde el estudio de Raimundo Lida (1950) sobre los cuentos de Rubén Darío, las dos ediciones de José Olivio Jiménez, Estudios críticos sobre la prosa modernista hispanoamericana (1975), Antología crítica de la prosa modernista hispanoamericana (1976), hasta el Congreso sobre el modernismo que tuvo lugar en Gainesville, organizado por el Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana, junto con los numerosos artículos y libros sobre el tema, es evidente la importancia de este movimiento literario en las letras de América y Europa. Se ha estudiado ciertamente a varios escritores de esta promoción, entre ellos, Manuel Gutierrez Nájera, Amado Nervo, Manuel Díaz Rodríguez, Leopoldo Lugones.

El propósito de este trabajo es re-examinar varias de las perspectivas críticas sobre el modernismo, con un énfasis en la obra de aquellos escritores que han sido descuidado por la crítica, como por ejemplo, Ricardo Jaimes Freyre, Clemente Palma, Louis G. Urbina, Carlos Reyles, Rufino Blanco Fombona, Enrique Gomez Carrillo.

Noé Jitrik: "Las contradicciones del modernismo"

Antes del momento en que se convierte en paradigma, en rigidez, en lo oficial, el modernismo representa un enfrentamiento con lo anterior y, en ese sentido, una "flexibilidad." Se podría decir que hay una contradicción entre el enfrentamiento y el paradigma, la cual se pone en evidencia el los elementos internos de los textos.

Desde esta perspectiva, surge la hipótesis de que el modernismo no sea necesariamente una literatura de élite ni que represente una sumisión a un modelo, como lo han sugerido los críticos que ven el movimiento como servidor de las clases dominantes.

Cathy L. Jrade: "The Modernist as Demiurge"

Central to Darío's views of love and poetry is the sexual conceptualization of creation found in esoteric tradition. Within this framework, woman is identified with the womb of existence as well as the "flesh" of poetry. As a result, Darío's erotic poetry, while drawing upon individual experience, reaches beyond it and exalts the attraction between the two generative principles. In addition, his erotic poetry embodies his intuitions of paradisiacal bliss. Darío creates through language that is impregnated with poetic energy a microcosmic equivalent of the pristine cosmos.

This panel will evaluate the impact of "New Directions" in Latin America. "New Directions" dramatically altered the objective of United States bilateral assistance. The legislation shifted the goals of United States aid policy from an urban industrial focus to a focus on the problems of the rural poor.

The panel will present specific program evaluations of a group lending project in Bolivia, rural health care programs in Bolivia and Central America, and a rural education project.

Ralph R. Frerichs, James N. Becht, and Betsy Foxman: "Health and Illness in Rural Bolivia - A Survey"

As part of a demonstration project funded jointly by USAID and the Bolivian government to improve the delivery of health services in rural Bolivia, a baseline interview and examination survey of 3,372 persons (98% participation) was conducted during the last three months of 1977 in the Montero region of eastern Bolivia. The population was relatively young with a median age of 13.7 years; 21% were less than 5 years age. During the prior year, the crude mortality rate was 11.6 per 1,000 population and the infant mortality ratio was 109 per 1,000 live births. Nearly 46% of the illnesses were either gastrointestinal or respiratory problems. The Bolivian Ministry of Health will be utilizing the survey results to more effectively plan for the delivery of rural health services.

David O. Hansen: "USAID Sponsored Small Farmer Group Lending in Bolivia"

The two largest Bolivian group lending programs rely heavily on USAID financing. They are described and reasons why they do not experience major advantages associated with group lending are examined. Several reasons are differences in attitudes towards informal and formal credit and credit institutions. They are illustrated by comparing indigenous informal credit markets with formal markets. Others focus on group characteristics, including: 1) group formation, 2) social cohesion, 3) leadership, and 4) size. It is concluded that formal credit systems must be adapted to the social milieu of rural communities for small farmers group lending to be successful.

William C. Binning: "The Impact of 'New Directions' on United States Foreign Assistance to Latin America"

New Directions, the 1973 foreign aid legislation, dramatically altered the objectives of United States bilateral assistance. The legislation shifted the goals of U.S. aid from an urban industrial program to a focus on agricultural and rural problems. This paper will evaluate this program shift with a program budget analysis of United States aid to Latin America for selected years from FY 1960 to FY 1980.

The paper will also evaluate the relative amount of assistance directed towards Latin America and the terms of that aid. This quantitative evaluation will be presented in the context of United States policy towards Latin America.

Thomas John Bossert: "Politicians, Physicians and Foreigners: The Politics of Health Innovation in Central America"

During the 1970's Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica and to a lesser extent, Nicaragua, implemented specific health policies designed to provide primary care health services in the seriously underserved rural areas. This paper discusses the role of US/AID and other foreign donors in the promotion and implementation of these programs.

The process of policy change within US/AID in the late 1960's and through the 1970's is examined in conjunction with policy changes in the Pan American Health Organization, UNICEF, and the Interamerican Development Bank. These international policy changes are then related to the different policy processes in each Central American country. The paper suggests that national political factors shape the role of foreign assistance, the pattern of foreign participation in the policy process and the ultimate design of the health programs.

Sun/2 PM/S-78 CHICANOS AS A LOBBY GROUP IN U.S.-MEXICO RELATIONS (ROBERTO E. VILLARREAL, COORDINATOR)

The interest of this paper is to explore the role of Chicanos as a lobby group in United-States-Mexico relations. The topic of discussion is multi-dimensional and significant but limited in research. The panelists will explore both domestic and international issues such as the internal political development of Chicano elites in a southwestern border context and its emerging linkage with Mexico; the emerging foreign policy concerns between the Mexicans and Chicanos; the emergence of Chicanos as a transnational non-state political actor and the contrast of this group to the lobbying efforts of other U.S. ethnic groups.

Jorge G. Castro

The proposed study tests the merits of the "complex interdependence" approach within the context of U.S.-Mexico relations. The paper will explore the hypothesis that U.S.-Mexican bilateral relations cannot be understood within the traditional international relations framework in which military security and the governmental policies attendant to it are sufficient to explain state-state relations. Similarly, Chicanos are viewed as one amongst many non-state transnational actors attempting to accumulate political power. Business, labor, and environmental actors, like Chicanos, no longer limit lobbying efforts to one national setting; their interests and their efforts to advance them are not now, if they ever were, bound by national borders.

Part I of the paper presents a broad theoretical overview contrasting traditional international relations theory to recent theories of "complex interdependence." Part II traces the emergence of Chicanos as a transnational non-state political actor and contrasts this to the lobbying efforts of other U.S. ethnic groups. Part III identifies and projects those areas of domestic and bilateral state policy which are likely to produce Chicano lobbying efforts.

José Angel Gutiérrez: "The Emerging Foreign Policy Concerns Between Mexicanos and Chicanos"

Roberto E. Villarreal "Chicano Leadership in Contemporary United States-Mexico Relations"

The proposed paper will characterize the emerging role of Chicano leadership in the United States-Mexico relations. The role of Chicano leaders as a potential lobby group is based on its internal political development in a southwestern border context. The study will weigh and analyze such characteristics as geographical setting, demographic factors, social mobility, status of Chicano elites, political participation, and cultural nationalism as the basis for its extension into foreign matters.

The proposed study treats Chicano political activity in foreign policy as an extension of its internal and domestic interests. Part of the political motivational force of Mexican American leaders to exert influence internationally questions of dominant-subordinate relations, Chicano elite-mass relations, political power, and internal unity.

Sun/2 PM/S-108 EDUCATION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY IN LATIN AMERICA (ERWIN H. EPSTEIN, COORDINATOR)

People tend to view themselves as belonging to large, amorphous groups whose identities are associated most often with particular territorial boundaries. Yet not all individuals are conscious of a national identity. Primordial attachments may vie with attempts to cultivate national allegiance in determining cultural orientations and behavior. This panel will address the question, "What are the social implications of using schools to displace primordial attachments and transform them into a sense of nationality?" and will draw on contrasting experiences of the use made of education as an agent in shaping national identity in disparate parts of Latin America.

José Luis Quintero Hernandez: "Modelos revolucionarios de nacionalidad: Cuba y Nicaragua"

Este trabajo compara los modelos de nacionalidad emanados de los procesos revolucionarios de Cuba y Nicaragua. Trata de mostrar que, además de las diferencias de situaciones contextuales en las que surgieron dichas revoluciones, las diferencias mas

notables los resultados de ambas pueden ser atribuidos al proceso educativo que sirvió de inducción en el caso del pueblo nicaraguense. Se indican también las limitantes que las diferencias entre las dos revoluciones plantean para el éxito del cambio social en cada uno de esos países latinoamericanos, tanto en profundidad como en duración.

Orlando Albornoz: "Educación, Inmigración e Identidad Nacional"

Por razones debidas principalmente a su expansión económica, en los últimos veinte años, así como por la estabilidad de sus instituciones políticas, de tipo democrático, Venezuela se ha convertido en un país de atracción de inmigración, para América del Sur. Este volumen considerable de inmigrantes, llegados al país en la última década, transforma de hecho la identidad nacional venezolana y tiene efectos importantes en su proceso educativo, que sufre, por una parte, el impacto de una población extranjera que requiere educación, a la vez que el proceso educativo se "desnacionaliza", por el envío masivo de estudiantes venezolanos al exterior, principalmente a USA. A la altura de 1980 el país enfrenta entonces una "crisis de identidad". En este trabajo tomamos el proceso educativo como centro de esa crisis y se examinan las relaciones entre inmigración y educación, a la vez que con identidad nacional.

Robert V. Farrell: "Education and National Identity in Colombia: A Blending of Sacred and Secular Traditions"

The relationship of formal education and national identity will be explored in the paper. However, in this examination, a special dimension will be introduced--the role of Catholicism in Colombian education and national identity.

Colombia is said to be among the world's most Catholic countries, and the Church has continued to exercise a crucial influence on Colombia's national education system from the late 19th century. It is proposed to examine this influence, and its direct impact on Colombia national identity. The historical perspective will be presented, and mutually reinforcing efforts of Church and State in Colombia's national education system will be described. From the late 19th century to the present, Catholic/Christian values fostered in Colombian public schools have pervaded the "ideal" Colombia national identity. This Colombian national identity and its reinforcement in schools through Church/State cooperation will be the principal focus of this paper. It is proposed that Church and State are in agreement in terms of the "ideal" Colombian. Their cooperative efforts continue to the present.

Deborah Kay Sell: "Social Values of Anglo-American, Chicano, and Mexican Students in a Mexican University"

One hundred and four Anglo-American, Chicano, and Mexican college students at the Universidad de las Americas were surveyed to assess their political, social, and psychological attitudes. It was hypothesized that Chicanos would be more like Anglo-Americans than Mexicans. In an extensive investigation of four of the fourteen variables (liberalism/conservatism and attitudes toward religion, the family, and male/female roles), statistical analyses indicate that Chicanos constitute a unique, middle-of-the-road group and are no more similar to Anglos than to Mexicans. An analysis of sex differences in the three groups reveals some interesting findings, including the fact that Chicano males tend to be more conservative than their female counterparts on issues involving the family and male/female roles.

Sun/2 PM/S-134 THE RESURGENCE OF LABOR MILITANCY IN LATIN AMERICA (TIMOTHY F. HARDING, COORDINATOR)

Papers will analyze the rise of labor militancy in selected countries after a period of serious and prolonged defeats for organized workers (1964-76) in an attempt to explain the new successes of labor struggles despite, in many cases, the continuation of authoritarian government. The effect of recent changes in foreign and domestic investment, increased industrialization, changes in working class size and composition, the development of new tactics of struggle despite repression, the growing independent labor sector free of government control, will be considered among other factors.

Sun/2 PM/S-110 THE CAUDILLO: DICTATORSHIP IN RECENT SPANISH AMERICAN NOVELS (BETTY TYREE OSIEK, COORDINATOR)

The purpose of the panel is to ventilate a timely and provocative issue. Professors Vincent and Corteau will be giving a summary of their papers on the theme as represented in Brazilian literature. Professors Handlesman, Salmon and Valdés will be concentrating on Spanish American dictatorship in fiction. These five critics will give a fifteen-minute summary of their research. Immediately afterwards, two social scientists, Professors Garner and Hayes, Latin American and Brazilian specialists, respectively, have twelve minutes each as discussants. The remainder of the session is set aside for discussion.

Joanna Courteau: "A Beata Maria do Egito, Saint or Devil"

In the drama, A Beata Maria do Egito, Rachel de Queiroz skillfully depicts the conflicts that exist between the four groups that struggle for socio-political dominance of specific areas in Northeastern Brazil, the local political bosses, the state militia, the bandits (cangaceiros) and the holy people (santos).

The drama focuses on the interplay between a santa, after whom the play is titled, and her captor, a militia lieutenant, who holds her captive for three days and nights. Not contented with his control of Beata's body, the lieutenant becomes obsessed with the desire to control her mind and soul, which obsession leads to his death. Following a detailed analysis of the relationship between the two the paper deals with the possible social implications of the play as well as with its interpretation on the symbolic level.

Michael H. Handelsman: "El SECUESTRO DEL GENERAL, YO SO EL PUEBLO, y la desmitificación del caudillo"

Si bien pudo decir Juan Montalvo que "mi pluma lo mató" (al referirse a García Moreno), Demetrio Aguilera Malta y Pedro Jorge Vera también han usado la pluma como arma de fuego al publicar respectivamente El secuestro del general (1973) y El pueblo soy yo (1976). En estas dos novelas, mientras las arengas a lo Montalvo dan lugar a la caricatura burlesca, cada escritor retrata al déspota como una figura anacrónica, vacía y débil. En otras palabras, a través de la narrativa, Aguilera Malta y Vera desmitifican y destruyen al caudillo como un ser todopoderoso.

Sun/2 PM/S-64 THE INTELLECTUAL AND THE STATE: THE 19TH CENTURY (BERNARDO SUBERCASEAUX, COORDINATOR)

El Estado decimonónico en Hispanoamérica se caracteriza por encontrarse en una etapa de formación, proceso al que los intelectuales contribuyen de manera decisiva. En la elite ilustrada de la época no existe la división del trabajo intelectual que conocemos hoy. Lo más frecuente--o al menos el modelo--es un tipo de intelectual que se percibe a si mismo como conciencia crítica del país y que ejerce paralelamente tareas de publicista, diplomático, jurisprudente, novelista e historiador. Los intelectuales forman además un grupo numéricamente pequeño y relativamente bien diferenciado del resto de la sociedad. La impronta que deja el intelectual en el proceso de constitución del Estado se perfila, por ende, como un tema útil para abordar aspectos culturales, políticos, jurídicos y económicos del período.

Charles A. Hale: "The CIENTIFICOS as Constitutionalists: Mexico's Greate Debate of 1893"

This paper explores a climatic and confusing episode in the relationship between "scientific politics" and constitutional liberalism, two concepts of government put forth by leading intellectuals of the regime of Porfirio Díaz (1877-1911). The debate of 1893, on a measure to make judges irremovable, revealed a shift among the advocates of scientific politics, led by Justo Sierra. They now sought constitutional limits on the authoritarian regime they had frankly promoted in 1878, and in the course of the debate they were dubbed "científicos." Besides analyzing three distinct positions that emerged in the debate, the paper comments on the definition of the term científico.

Hugo Frühling: "El pensamiento jurídico de la élite intelectual chilena durante el proceso de formación del Estado-Nación"

El trabajo intenta vincular, la evolución del pensamiento jurídico de los más prominentes intelectuales chilenos con posterioridad a la Independencia, con las

transformaciones económicas experimentadas por el país. Se describen los elementos de ese nuevo pensamiento jurídico-institucional de raíz racionalista europea, explicando el rol político--ideológico que cumple en un contexto tan radicalmente distinto de aquél de donde proviene.

Finalmente se desea explicar los efectos políticos-concretos que el despliegue de conceptos de ese orden alcanzan en la esfera política, particularmente en términos de estabilizar el sistema político chileno.

El artículo se centrará especialmente en los trabajos de Andres Bello y José Victorino Lastarria.

Sun/2 PM/S-103 MYSTICISM AND ANTIMYSTICISM: WOMEN WRITERS' MODES OF SOCIAL EXPRESSION  
(NORMA ALARCON, COORDINATOR)

Taking as a point of departure the assumption that the mystical has been a socially endorsed mode of life and expression in the Hispanic world, the panel will inquire how the mystical has been exploited by women for their own literary purposes and visions as well as investigate the manner in which they have registered protest.

Stacey Schlau: "The Madre Castillo's Mystical Quest in Her AFECTOS SENTIMENTALES and Her Spiritual Autobiography"

The Madre Castillo's late eighteenth century mystic quest ostensibly falls within the tradition of orthodox Catholic theology. In beginning to decode her writings, however, the critic discovers a unique vision and language. She used the Bible as a means to express individuality in a society which allowed very limited alternatives for women. Her Afectos sentimentales, for example, consist almost entirely of paraphrases of Biblical verses, restructured and reordered through the writer's mystical "hearing" of their meaning. This writer does not hesitate to mix references and interpolate them into each other in series that reflect her psychic state. These writings offer a rich record of one woman's search for individuality through and within religious orthodoxy.

Marjorie Agosín: "Mujeres mutiladas en la narrativa de María Luisa Bombal"

In order to escape the rigors of a restrictive society, the heroines in the prose fiction of the Chilean novelist María Luisa Bombal create mystical spaces which enables the protagonists to negate the outer world and enter into a series of trances and illusions usually linked with recurrent erotic imagery that permits them to find authentic selfhood. This study will focus on the way in which these mystical and imaginary spaces became a metaphor for freedom.

Sun/2 PM/S-13 CONFLICT OF LOYALTIES: POLITICAL POLARIZATION IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH  
AFTER PUEBLA (WALTER REDMOND AND JOHN M. DONAHUE, COORDINATORS)

There exists today a political polarization in the Latin American Churches, both Catholic and Protestant; a conflict of loyalties in groups and individuals and in the various levels of church structure between faithfulness to the community and its authority on the one hand and commitment to social transformation on the other. To date studies of Liberation Theology and Base Communities have outlined the general religious ideology and structure for social change in the Latin American Church. Less has been done to clarify the role of an important actor in this scenario of change: the committed Christian. The presentors in this panel will analyze, according to a variety of important perspectives, the role of this change agent and will offer a prognosis for continuing involvement of religious elites in political change on the continent.

Enrique Dussel: "La iglesia latinoamericana: entre el reformismo modernizante y la revolución liberadora"

La religión puede ser una estructura ideológica, simbólica y ritual de justificación de la dominación. Puede ser igualmente una praxis de ruptura y crítica del sistema e impulso de la liberación. En América latina hoy se encuentran en nombre del Cristianismo ambas posiciones. Unos, en el mejor de los casos apoyando un progresismo conservador social demócrata en la Iglesia, se articulan a un proyecto de expansión del capitalismo. Por el contrario, otros comprometidos con la praxis de liberación de las clases oprimidas redefinen la religión de crítica al sistema y permiten a los movimientos

revolucionarios (como en Nicaragua) asumir la Cristianismo como un momento central del mismo proceso revolucionario.

Mary Mooney: "Women Religious and Changing Concepts of Authority"

The paper will examine the changes and resulting tensions within the Latin American Church (case study: Peru) from the perspective of a marginal group within the institution, i.e., the women religious or "nuns." An attempt will be made to focus more explicitly on the kinds of authority involved and the lack of congruity in their structural manifestations that contribute to these tensions. Following from this, the viability of an alternate status system will be assessed in terms of its potential to overcome the polarization that exists.

Samuel Silva Gotay: "La polarización política en las comunidades protestantes en A.L."

Las condiciones históricas que han llevado al conflicto abierto en las comunidades protestantes. Caracter teológico y político del conflicto. Modos en que se dan los conflictos en los diversos niveles: congregación, círculos ecuménicos y sociedad. Papel del individuo y del grupo en el conflicto teológico-político entre los protestantes. Diferencias entre católicos y protestantes en el conflicto. Niveles de desarrollo y grupos en el conflicto: ISAL-NISUR, FUMEC, ULAJE, CELADEC, CODEC, ASEL, CELADE I y II, CLAI y CCC como medios para la expresión de los individuos protestantes. El caso de Puerto Rico como caso representativo de A.L.

Sun/2 PM/S-125 INDIGENOUS CHRONICLERS OF THE NEW WORLD CONQUESTS (ROLENA ADORNO, COORDINATOR)

This panel will explore indigenous American versions of the Spanish conquests from the literary, linguistic, and anthropological points of view. Specialists in these areas will summarize their respective analyses on the works of Diego Titu Cussi Yupanqui, Felipe Waman Puma de Ayala, Juan de Santacruz Pachacuti Yamqui Salcamayhua, and Diego Luis de Moctezuma. Discussants will comment upon these and other "Visions of the Vanquished" as well as on the contemporary survival of such accounts in oral tradition.

Raquel Chang-Rodríguez: "Modernidad e importancia de la RELACION DE LA CONQUISTA DEL PERU de Titu Cusi Yupanqui"

La Relación de la conquista del Perú (1570) es la primera crónica indígena que relata las luchas entre españoles y antiguos peruanos. Su autor, Titu Cusi Yupanqui, expone los abusos europeos, presenta el complejo mundo andino y detalla los sufrimientos de su padre, Manco Inca II. Cuando explica el plan de lucha propuesto por el viejo Inca, la crónica se articula con el presente y desde el punto de vista indio: valiéndose de instrumentos culturales europeos, Titu Cusi escribe para legitimar sus derechos a la borla. La crónica detalla el grado de aculturación prevalente así como la lucha de los últimos incas por subvertir el poder español y volver al antiguo orden.

Lanin A. Gyurko: "The Conquest as History and Fantasy: The CORONA MEXICANA of Diego Luis de Motezuma"

The Corona mexicana, o Historia de los nueve Motezumas, written in 1686 by Father Diego Luis de Motezuma, a direct descendant of Moctezuma Xocoyotzin, will be discussed as an intriguing combination of historical fact and artful invention. The many literary devices that the Jesuit author utilizes not only to recreate but to vindicate his controversial ancestor, previously vilified by both Spanish and Aztec accounts of the Conquest, will be examined, including the use of both hyperbole and understatement, the transmutation of historical fact into mere metaphor whenever that occurrence is deleterious to the image of Moctezuma II as noble and enlightened; character creation, in particular the elaboration of new roles as peacemakers for both Moctezuma and La Malinche. Finally, the multiple purposes in writing this fictional history will be analyzed: to Christianize his ancestor as a means of granting hereditary distinction and authority to his own career, to construct a royal history for the Aztec people in order to affirm their dignity, nobility, and cultural achievement, and to create an Aztec Emperor who would evoke not only the understanding but the empathy and even the gratitude of the Hispanic readership to whom the book was directed. In summation, this work will be analyzed as a fascinating probanza de méritos of the Aztec Emperor.



Sun/2 PM/S-109 THE CARIBBEAN BASIN: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND CHANGES IN THE UNITED STATES' SPHERE OF INFLUENCE (JAMES A. MORRIS, COORDINATOR)

This panel is to analyze in broad terms the changed relations between the United States and nations that compose the Caribbean Basin. Resurgent nationalism, resource interdependency, broadened options for Latin American foreign policy, revolution in Nicaragua; Cuban, Venezuelan, and Mexican initiatives in the region--all of these are factors which do or will affect United States' interests and influence in Central America, the Caribbean, and among the nations that make up the coastal littoral.

Steve C. Ropp: "Panama's Role in the Central American Conflict: Determinants of Foreign Policy Behavior"

In the Fall of 1978, Panama began to actively participate in the effort by Sandinista guerrillas to topple the Somoza regime in Nicaragua. Aid to the Sandinistas took many forms including the dispatch of a brigade of military volunteers. This paper will analyze the factors which lie behind Panama's expanded presence in Central America and the Caribbean since the Fall of 1978. The analysis will attempt to deal theoretically with new patterns of foreign policy behavior in small states.

ADDENDA

F/1 PM/S-25 MEXICAN-U.S. RELATIONS: THE NEW ERA (ROSARIO GREEN, SUSAN KAUFMAN PURCELL, COORDINATORS)

Gustavo del Castillo Vera: "The Generalized System of Preferences and Mexican-U.S. Relations"

Contemporary United States-Mexican trade relations have increased recently. Few bilateral arrangements cover this exchange. Mexico's negative decision regarding participation in GATT forces it toward that unsavory category of "special relationship" which has characterized trade relations for 150 years.

Mexico's extensive use of the Generalized System of Preferences governs a small but important amount of Mexican-U.S. trade. Mexico's emergence as a "middle level" power has demonstrated that exchange arrangements such as the GSP cannot be considered functional for either country and might well cause the politicization of issues which could be successfully bargained if other institutionalized trade parameters existed.

F/3:30 PM/S-89 POST-CONQUEST NATIVE POPULATION DECLINE: MYTHS AND REALITIES (ROBERT MC CAA, COORDINATOR)

Global estimates by Borah, Cook and Simpson of the magnitude of the demographic catastrophe caused by Spanish conquest and settlement of the Americas continues to be sharply attacked. Nevertheless the consensus accepting their thesis of massive population decline seems firmly established. Papers in this panel examine the social, economic and demographic repercussions of Spanish domination at the local level and relate findings to the general debate on the scale and timing of what has been called "one of the world's greatest cataclysms."

S/9 AM/S-65 THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM: THE ROLE OF PUBLIC MULTINATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE AMERICAS (L. RONALD SCHEMAN, COORDINATOR)

Marco Pollner: "The Economic Commission for Latin America: Some Institutional Aspects"

This paper addresses itself essentially to institutional aspects of ECLA and examines its relationship to the United Nations Economic and Social Council and the United Nations system. In reviewing ECLA's catalytic role to create a consciousness of economic development problems in Latin America, reference is made to its early impact on the process of industrialization, import substitution policies, economic programming, regional integration, and external financing. The interaction between the member governments of the Commission and the Secretariat are examined in this connection.

Successive stages of ECLA's activities are identified, responding to changing conditions in Latin America and to special problems in Central America and the Caribbean. These include a greater emphasis on social problems as well as new functions, such as ECLA's role in assisting Latin American countries to formulate regional positions in United Nations global conferences. Finally, the paper briefly reviews ECLA's relations with other

international organizations active in Latin America, particularly those of the Inter-American System.

S/1 PM/W-3 MODOS DE PRODUCCION CULTURAL EN AMERICA LATINA: 1780-1970 (HERNAN VIDAL, COORDINATOR)

El Taller propone una discusión teórica y metodológica sobre una posible aproximación social a la literatura latinoamericana. En torno a una ponencia del Prof. Alejandro Losada (Freie Universität Berlin) titulada "La literatura en la sociedad de América latina. Estratégias de investigación," críticos de experiencia en trabajos de nexo entre literatura y sociedad comentarán sus premisas, deficiencias, tipificaciones y periodizaciones, con el propósito de contribuir al "state of the arts" de la historia social de textos literarios. Aunque no es indispensable, se recomienda a los interesados en participar que adquieran en anticipación la ponencia de Losada escribiendo al Institute for the Study of Ideologies and Literature, University of Minnesota, 4 Folwell Hall, Minneapolis, MN 55455. El costo es de \$8.00 (120 páginas de texto y 38 páginas de bibliografía).

S/1 PM/S-141 THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION (THOMAS W. WALKER, COORDINATOR)

Ricardo E. Chavarría: "The Nicaraguan Insurrection: An Appraisal of Its Originality"

The originality of the Nicaraguan Insurrection is assessed as compared with the Cuban Insurrection. The former materialized into a more intensive struggle; and the degree of political mobilization crystallized into a more extensive and effective participation of the population all over the country. In addition, a single source of inspiration was instrumental through the undisputable leadership of FSLN.

Over the years all different forms of struggle occurred in Nicaragua, and ultimately, a combination of these forms was adopted. The insurrectionary process itself paved the way to the formation of a Revolutionary Junta, supported by FSLN and united on the basis of a program of national reconstruction.

International solidarity climaxed within OAS in a vote which both isolated the Somoza regime and recognized people's right for rebellion. This was a political defeat for U.S. diplomacy, in contrast with what OAS had been. Revolutionary Cuba indirectly contributed significantly to changes in Inter-American relations and the newly formed solidarity, in turn, helped facilitate the resolution of the Nicaraguan conflict.

Susanne Jonas: "The Nicaraguan Revolution and Carter's New Cold War"

In this paper, we analyze the implications for Nicaragua of U.S. global policy--a policy of reasserting openly interventionist objectives and asserting U.S. power precisely at a time when actual U.S. power worldwide is declining. This is the basis for Carter's "New Cold War," and it creates a very dangerous situation in areas such as Central America. In Nicaragua, the Carter Administration was forced to permit the Sandinista victory, and at this time cannot attempt an overt military intervention; but the groundwork is being laid for a possible U.S. intervention of one kind or another, direct or indirect, in the future.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-96 CULTURE, IDEOLOGY, AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS, ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES (JEAN BARSTOW, COORDINATOR)

Colin Henfrey: "The Hungry Imagination: Poverty, Culture and Ideology in Urban North-East Brazil"

In analysis of the 'articulation of modes of production' in Latin America, little attention has been paid to the ideological reproduction of such formally non-capitalist relations as petty commodity production among the urban sub-proletariat. In this paper, basic variations in the institutions of popular culture in Bahia (candomblé, samba schools, etc.) are analyzed through this perspective, as phenomena specific to the North-Eastern Brazilian social formation: as indicators of distinctive fractions within the sub-proletariat, relative to particular phases of capital accumulation; and as elements of cultural praxis and class alliance in Brazil.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-100A WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA (ANYA PETERSON-ROYCE, COORDINATOR)

Cheryl Ryman: "African Revitalization through Dance as an Integrative Force in the African Diaspora"

Traditional dances, which display the Jamaican heritage, particularly that of Africa, have a vital role to play in national development. The use of kinetic and audio-visual stimuli in the learning/communication process have proven effectiveness.

African revitalization, stimulated in this context, among one's peers from Africa and the Diaspora, has a particular value in terms of developing national self-confidence and delineating a tangible basis for cultural unity among participants.

(Slides will be included in the presentation.)

Sun/8:15 AM/S-16 POLITICS OF EXILE: THE CUBAN COMMUNITY ABROAD (MAX AZICRI, COORDINATOR)  
Silvia Pedraza-Bailey: "Why are Cubans More Successful than Mexicans?"

Cuban immigrants are more successful than Mexican immigrants in America. My explanation stresses that Cubans are political immigrants and Mexicans economic immigrants. Not only were Cubans of higher social class, but also the State facilitated and supported the structural assimilation of Cubans, while hindering that of Mexican migrant labor. This cumulative advantage of Cubans and cumulative disadvantage of Mexicans explains their different success. Why were Cubans treated so well? Political migrants, "who fly to freedom," performed an important symbolic function for the State during the Cold War. Hence their generous reception.

Sun/8:15 AM/S-81 DETERMINANTS OF THE POLITICAL ROLE OF ORGANIZED WORKERS (MARK THOMSON, COORDINATOR)

Francisco Zapata: "Worker Consciousness and Union Participation: The Case of Las Truchas"

This paper addresses questions related to the sociology of the Mexican labor movement. Multivariate analysis of a 238 case representative sample of steel workers at the Lázaro Cárdenas--Las Truchas mill in Michoacán indicates that workers are undergoing a politicization process that runs counter to the traditional control from the national unions. The survey shows that workers are concerned on what they consider to be the "real" role of unions in the social, economic and political context of Mexico. Las Truchas workers, young, skilled and politicized, show that "charrismo" is undergoing a serious crisis, at least in this highly modern industrial context.

Sun/10:45 AM/W-13 LITERATURA INFANTIL EN LATINOAMERICA (MARILYN REDMOND, COORDINATOR)  
Marne C. Martin: "Latin American Children's Books: Bibliographies and Other Sources"

This paper treats recently published indexes, bibliographies and catalogs of Spanish language books that include Latin American children's books.

It also focuses on Mexico's new publishers and booksellers as they were represented at the International Book Fair in Mexico City, May 1980. The paper indicates the significant emphasis given by the American Library Assoc. (June 1980) to recently published children's books in Spanish by U.S. publishers who realize the need for more publications that deal directly with ethnic social and contemporary situations.

Sun/10:45 AM/S-31 FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES IN LATIN AMERICA (CLAUDE POMERLEAU, COORDINATOR)

José Teódulo Guzmán: "Two Approaches to Popular Education in Mexico"

Two experiences in popular education will be presented. Both are currently taking place in two rural areas in Mexico. The first one is a traditionally organized one, far from the mainstream of modernization. The second one is suffering the effects of oil exploitation and rapid industrialization.

Both experiences consider education as a continuous aid to economic and socio-political organization, not valuable by itself. The stage and mode of organization determine the kind of education needed. The effect of education is expected to be the reinforcement of popular (liberating) organization by dialectically promoting both needed abilities and a liberating ideology.

Sun/2 PM/S-146 LATIN AMERICAN MUSIC (JUAN A. ORREGO-SALAS, COORDINATOR)

Malena Kuss: "Antonin Artaud's Theater of Cruelty in the Operas of Alberto Ginastera"

Of Alberto Ginastera's three operas to date, two were commissioned and premiered in the U.S. These are Bomarzo (1967) and Beatriz Cenci (1971), the latter commissioned by

the Opera Society of Washington for the inauguration of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts in Washington, D.C. Unlike Ginaster's first opera Don Rodrigo (1964) - the setting of Alejandro Casona's original versified libretto based on one of Spain's richest and oldest epics - Bomarzo and Beatriz Cenci are settings of violent plots that deal with sexual obsessions (both), metaphysical anxiety (Bomarzo), and incest (Beatriz Cenci) in the lives of real and fictionalized characters from 16th-century Italy. Misinterpreted as paradoxical 'shockers' by most critics, both operas rely on the concept of 'ontological cruelty' set forth in the dramatic theories of Antonin Artaud. This study focuses on the musical means by which these concepts are transferred to the various levels of musical dramaturgy in the score. Also, it offers an interpretation for Ginastera's choice of subjects that carry violence and sexual conflict to the limits of insanity which makes this choice consistent with strands that can be traced to his earliest instrumental compositions.

Héctor Campos Parsi: "The Black African Element in Caribbean Art Music"

Art music written by Caribbean composers in the 18th and 19th century did not reflect the strong African element present in the popular music of the area. Only through the semi-classic "danza" did composers as Cervantes (Cuba) or Morel Campos (Puerto Rico) recognize the black heritage of the islands. By the mid 1950's nationalism served to enlarge the infusion of rhythms, instruments and melodic construction into the music of the region.

Today the music of the Caribbean employs freely the attitude, instrumentation and methods of its African ancestors.

Gerald R. Benjamin: "Commanding Form and the Illusory Realm Applied to the Doctrine of Metamorphosis in Julian Carrillo's SONIDO TRECE Sound System and Discussed via Music's Own Idiomatic Generic Discipline: Pitch, Timbre, Duration, Intensity"

Julian Carrillo-Flores (1875-1965), Mexican composer-theorist who first coined the term, sonido 13 in 1895 and worked out its practical and philosophical ramifications from 1911 onwards, was a product of Jose Vasconcelas' neo-Aristoelian renaissance of the arts; with the help of Leopoldo Stokowski's Philadelphia Orchestra at Carnegia Hall in 1927, he effected a transitional pathway leading from 19th century Porfirian eclecticism through typified folk/popular costumbrismo of the M. Ponce generation, culminating in a natural individual expression of universal techniques and aesthetic doctrines for Mexico's youngest generation of contemporary composers--primarily, those active since the 1960s.

Sun/2 PM/S-109 THE CARIBBEAN BASIN: INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND CHANGES IN THE U.S. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE (JAMES A. MORRIS, COORDINATOR)

Jacqueline A. Braveboy-Wagner: "Changes in the Caribbean: Explanations and Implications for U.S. Foreign Policy"

Throughout the Caribbean, changes have been taking place that threaten to disrupt the relatively stable nature of US-Caribbean relations. The temptation on the US side has been to view these changes in terms of socialist (i.e., Cuban) influence in a region that has traditionally been within the US sphere of influence. Yet ideological explanations are as unsatisfactory in explaining Caribbean behavior as they have been when applied to Third World behavior as a whole. In this paper, an attempt is made to offer alternative analyses of the post-decolonization trauma of the English-speaking Caribbean. Three sets of factors are highlighted: systemic factors (the search by Third World nations as a whole for true independence), national factors (the dilemma of development and modernization), and generational change. Finally recommendations with respect to US policy in the region are discussed.

Josefina Cintron Tiryakian: "Puerto Rico's Status and Changing Caribbean Relations: Implications for the United States"

This paper analyzes Caribbean and global factors of significance for the issue of the status of Puerto Rico. These include: (1) United States essential objectives in the Caribbean as they are affected by mineral resource scarcities, increasing North-South interdependence and confrontation, and global competition for control of key regions;

(2) changing geopolitical patterns in the area resulting from the erosion of United States hegemony, and the emergence of Caribbean powers (Cuba, Mexico, Venezuela); and (3) increasing integration of the area in the global economy.

F/1 PM/S-19A THE HISTORICAL FORMATION OF SOCIAL CLASSES IN LATIN AMERICA: 19TH CENTURY  
(PATRICIA SEED, COORDINATOR)

Francisco Leal-Buitrago: "Economic and Political Consolidation of the Large Landowners as the Dominant Class during the First Half of the 19th Century in Colombia"

Colombia's large landowner class began its formation during the 18th century with the creation of the hacienda system. But it was during the first half of the 19th century that it consolidated politically and economically as the dominant class moved to monopolize the land and thereby to control the labor force. The failure of the ruling class to establish a mercantilist economy reinforced the tendency towards land monopolization even while elements of the peasant economy persisted. The state was the principal mechanism for the consolidation of the landowning class, at the economic level through speculative activities, and at the political level through the creation of a bipartisan system.

F/3:30 PM/S-19B THE HISTORICAL FORMATION OF SOCIAL CLASSES IN LATIN AMERICA: 20TH CENTURY  
(DALE JOHNSON, COORDINATOR)

A.G. Quintero-Rivera: "Socialist and Cigarmaker: The Artisans' Proletarianization in the Making of the Puerto Rican Working Class"

Intentaré analizar, en primer lugar, las implicaciones culturales de la posición contradictoria de los artesanos en la producción social. Cómo, las relaciones en su vida cotidiana materializaron una rudimentaria ideología obrerista, relaciones que estaban a su vez enmarcadas en la cultura de la clase dominante. Examinaré, después, cómo el artesanado fue desarrollando unas tradiciones mediante un proceso que llamaré mímesis de las "clases superiores", que llevó posteriormente al enfrentamiento de los artesanos con la clase que había constituido su antiguo modelo. Será preciso describir la vinculación entre estas tradiciones: la "parejería", el disentir, el racionalismo, el internacionalismo y la ideología del progreso. En lo relativo a la tradición del disentir destacaré los aspectos amenazantes a la cultura hegemónica: el ateísmo, el feminismo y el socialismo libertario. Trataré de trazar, también, la presencia de dichas tradiciones en la transformación clasista del artesanado, describiendo los cambios en las relaciones de producción que acompañaron la intensificación de la proletarianización en el crecimiento de la industria del tabaco bajo la dominación norteamericana. Finalmente, y para completar el análisis, estudiaré las implicaciones de este proceso en la lucha social: específicamente el tránsito del gremialismo al sindicalismo y la manifestación política de la clase obrera en el Partido Socialista.

F/3:30 PM/S-49 THEATRE IN LATIN AMERICA AS POLITICAL EXPERIENCE (GERARDO LUZURIAGA,  
COORDINATOR)

Judith Weiss: "El teatro nuevo en Cuba: Compendio de la praxis, aproximaciones a una teoría."

Most of the criticism published in Cuba in the past decade on that country's New Theatre movement is by scholars and critics who work in a unique relationship with authors and groups. Furthermore, most of it has also been oriented toward a mass readership, with attempts at original critical analysis emerging principally among the few established scholars who work in this field; because of a dominant sociological-marxist approach, much of the non-scholarly criticism is largely descriptive.

The process of creating a theory of a new national theatre (which is itself barely ten years old) is of particular interest because it can be studied virtually ab ovo, both in the context of a yet unclearly-formed marxist method and in itself, as a new phenomenon. This theatre criticism, like the Cuban movement to which it is linked, owes most of its *raison d'être* to the three B's of the New Theatre movement of Latin America: Brecht, Boal and Buenaventura, and in this paper we propose to identify these currents of influence.

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The WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT CONFERENCE to be held in conjunction with the LASA-MALAS meeting in Bloomington, will take place October 19-20, 1980.

October 19, 1980 8:15-10:30 am WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA  
(LASA-MALAS Panel S-100A)

Coordinator and discussant: Anya Peterson Royce, Indiana University  
Panel members: Cornelia Butler Flora, Fundación Ford, Colombia  
Patricia Lerch, Hiram College  
Sharon Phillipps, University of New Mexico  
Heleith Iara Bongiovani Saffioti, Universidade Estadual Paulista  
Peter M. Gladhart and Emily W. Gladhart, Michigan State Univ.

10:45 am - 1:00 pm WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT: THE JAMAICAN CASE  
(LASA-MALAS Panel S-100B)

Coordinator: A. Lynn Bolles, Bowdoin College  
Panel members: Victoria Durant-González, Georgia Tech  
M. Faith Mitchell, University of California-Berkeley  
Faye Harrison, Stanford University  
A. Lynn Bolles, Bowdoin College  
Donna McFarlane-Gregory, University of the West Indies  
Cheryl Ryman, African Institute of Jamaica

2:30-4:15 pm SMALL GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON MORNING PANEL ISSUES

4:30-6:00 pm COCKTAILS

October 20, 1980 9:00-11:00 am DISCUSSIONS WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM A.I.D.  
WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT AND THE FORD FOUNDATION

11:15- 1:00 pm M.U.C.I.A./W.I.D. RESEARCH PROJECTS:  
ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN AND SOUTHERN MEXICO

2:30- 4:15 pm MEETING OF W.I.D. MEMBERS IN THE INDIANA SYSTEM  
TASK FORCES, FUTURE RESEARCH, PUBLICATIONS

ADJOURN

Those wishing information about the conference should contact Mary Hurt, 120 Concord Road, Bloomington, IN 47401 (812-339-1394).

Latin American Studies Association  
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