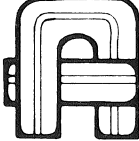



# NEWSLETTER

VOL X NO 4  
DECEMBER 1979

 **L**ATIN

 **A**MERICAN

 **S**TUDIES

 **A**SSOCIATION

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## LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

**President:** William P. Glade (U. of Texas)

**Past President:** Riordan Roett (Johns Hopkins U.)

**Vice President:** Carmelo Mesa-Lago (U. of Pittsburgh)

**Executive Council:** William E. Carter (Library of Congress), Patricia W. Fagen (San Jose State U.), Jean Franco (Stanford U.), Abraham F. Lowenthal (Woodrow Wilson International Center), Patricia B. Pessar (Duke U.), Peter Smith (U. of Wisconsin), Alfred Stephen (Yale U.), John D. Wirth (Stanford U.).

**Executive Director:** Carl W. Deal (U. of Illinois)

**Associate Director:** Susan Flynn (U. of Illinois)

**Assistants to Executive Director:** Mary L. Mann and Norene McGhiey

LASA NEWSLETTER ISSN: 0023-8805

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

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### ANNOUNCEMENTS

**NINTH NATIONAL MEETING.** Bloomington, Indiana will be the site of the Ninth National Meeting of LASA. The convention will take place on Friday, October 17 through Sunday, October 19, 1980 on the Indiana University campus with local arrangements under the direction of Professor Emilio Morán and other staff and faculty of the Latin American Studies Program.

This will be a joint meeting with the Midwest Association of Latin American Studies (MALAS) and the first joint meeting which LASA will have undertaken with a regional association. Plans were initially discussed at the MALAS meeting in October, and Max Manwaring (Memphis State University) is the MALAS representative on the Program Committee.

**1979 NOMINATING COMMITTEE** includes G. Micheal Riley, chairperson (U. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Antonio Ugalde (Texas at Austin), Dolores Martin (Library of Congress), Carl Salberg (U. of Washington), Roger Stone (Center for Inter-American Relations) and Susan Eckstein (Boston U.).

**THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE** for the Ninth National Meeting consists of co-chairpersons Anya Peterson Royce (Indiana U.) and Hernan Vidal (U. of Minnesota), Max Manwaring (Memphis State U.), Ken Jameson (Notre Dame), Oscar Martinez (Texas at El Paso), and Anne Carpenter (Council for International Exchange of Scholars).

**FUTURE LASA MEETING SITES.** At its November meeting in Urbana LASA's Executive Council proposed the following sites for national meetings following the 1980 meeting in Bloomington: Tenth Meeting in Washington, D.C. (spring of 1982), Eleventh in Mexico City or Havana (autumn of 1983), the Twelfth in Boston or Toronto (spring of 1985), and the Thirteenth in Los Angeles or San Diego (autumn of 1986). All of these cities are in states which have supported the ERA.

**WINGSPREAD UPDATE.** The conference on "New Directions in Language and Area Studies Priorities for the 1980's" announced in the December Newsletter took place on February 18-20 at the Wingspread Conference facilities of The Johnson Foundation in Racine, Wisconsin. Funded by The Rockefeller Foundation and The Johnson Foundation the meetings brought together more than twenty-five directors of Latin American Studies Programs and representatives of five other area studies associations to discuss future priorities with representatives of foundations and various agencies of the federal government.

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### ANNOUNCEMENTS

The results of the election for 1980 LASA officers are: Vice-President: Peter Smith (University of Wisconsin at Madison); Executive Council members for the term ending December 31, 1982 are Wayne Cornelius (University of California at San Diego) and Oscar Martínez (University of Texas at El Paso). Alternates for 1980 are Heather Salamini (Bradley University) and Robert Eidt (University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee). We would like to thank everyone who participated in the election.

#### FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Members are reminded of several special features in this issue of the Newsletter. First, an amendment to the By-Laws approved by the Executive Council requires your attention. Secondly, you are reminded to make known your suggestions for the Nominating Committee to be selected by the Executive Council at its spring meeting. Finally, you are referred to the financial report prepared from our audit for the period October 1, 1978 - September 30, 1979 and to the operating budget approved by the Executive Council at its November meeting in Urbana.

#### AMENDMENT TO THE BY-LAWS

The following amendment to substitute Article VI.8 of the By-laws was approved by the Executive Council at its November 11 meeting. The Executive Director has been authorized to publish and distribute the amendment to the membership in this Newsletter. Unless one hundred Members and Graduate Student Associates protest in writing to the Executive Director within ninety days of the distribution of this Newsletter, the amendment will be written into the By-laws. If one hundred members protest, a mail ballot will be required and will be carried out by utilizing the next issue of the Newsletter.

The present By-law VI.8 reads as follows:

8. Motions pertaining to Academic Freedom and Human Rights must be signed and presented in writing by five LASA members.

The proposed amendment is as follows:

8. At business meetings, motions other than those dealing with procedural matters will be accepted only when they address unforeseen new events that preclude the use of normal resolution procedures. Such motions must be signed by five LASA members and presented in writing to the Executive Council at least 24 hours before the business meeting. The EC shall consider all such motions and recommend to the assembly what action, if any, might be taken.

#### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Secretariat advises all members who wish to suggest names for appointment to the Nominating Committee to do so by March 15. The committee will be appointed shortly thereafter by the spring meeting of the Executive Council.

FINANCIAL REPORT

Results of Fiscal Year 1979. The combined balance sheet and combined statement of revenues and expenses for LASA which are included in this issue of the Newsletter have been prepared with information extracted and condensed from the annual audit report. Copies of the audited financial statements are available for review from the Secretariat.

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Combined Balance Sheet

September 30, 1979

ASSETS

	<u>LASA</u>	<u>CLASP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Current Assets:</u>			
Cash & Investments	\$75,784.57	\$11,538.93	\$87,323.50
Other Assets	540.00	733.00	1,273.00
Total Assets	<u>\$76,324.57</u>	<u>\$12,271.93</u>	<u>\$88,596.50</u>

LIABILITIES & FUND BALANCE

	\$ 210.00		\$ 210.00
<u>Current Liabilities</u>		\$ 100.00	35,470.10
<u>Unearned Revenues</u>	35,370.10	12,171.93	52,916.40
<u>Fund Balance</u>	<u>40,744.47</u>	<u>12,271.93</u>	<u>88,596.50</u>
	<u>\$76,324.57</u>		

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION  
Combined Statement of Revenues and Expenses  
For the Year Ended September 30, 1979

	<u>LASA</u>	<u>CLASP</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
<u>Revenues:</u>			
Operating Fund	\$ 63,694.91	\$ 6,198.22	\$ 69,893.13
Ford II & III Grants	10,097.63		10,097.63
Ford Human Rights Bibliography	11,717.79		11,717.79
Travel Grants	37,221.00		37,221.00
Rockefeller Grant		9,618.00	9,618.00
Total Revenues	<u>\$122,731.33</u>	<u>\$15,816.22</u>	<u>\$138,547.55</u>
<u>Expenses:</u>			
Operating Fund	48,477.70	5,089.65	53,567.35
Ford II & III Grants	10,097.63		10,097.63
Ford Human Rights Bibliography	11,717.79		11,717.79
Travel Grants	37,221.00		37,221.00
Rockefeller Grant		9,618.00	9,618.00
Total Expenses	<u>\$107,514.12</u>	<u>\$14,707.65</u>	<u>\$122,221.77</u>
Excess of Revenues Over Expenses Before			
Cumulative Effect of Change in			
Accounting Principle	15,217.21	1,108.57	16,325.78
Cumulative Effect on Prior Periods of			
Change From Cash Basis to Accrual			
Basis	(20,717.10)	(9,618.00)	(30,335.10)
Excess of Revenues Over Expenses	<u>\$ (5,499.89)</u>	<u>\$ (8,509.43)</u>	<u>\$ (14,009.32)</u>

B. Budget for Fiscal Year 1980. This information is provided from the budget approved by the Executive Council on November 11, 1979.

I. OPERATING BUDGET - FY 1980 - RECEIPTS

Dues	\$34,500.00	
Publication & Sale of LARR Lists	2,500.00	
Interest	5,000.00	
CLASP Payments	2,500.00	
Miscellany	500.00	
National Meeting		
Preregistration	5,000.00	
Booth Rental	2,000.00	
Advertising	<u>2,100.00</u>	
Total Operating Budget Receipts		\$ 54,100.00
<u>Grant Income</u>		
National Meeting Travel Grants	\$35,500.00	
Human Rights Bibliography Supplement	7,500.00	
Austin Hispanic Conference	<u>5,500.00</u>	
Total Grants Income		<u>48,500.00</u>
GRAND TOTAL - RECEIPTS		\$102,600.00

II. OPERATING BUDGET - FY 1980 - EXPENDITURES

<u>Item</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>	<u>LASA</u>	<u>Ford II &amp; III</u>
Nominating Committee	250.00	250.00	
Extra Help (Ay)	500.00	500.00	
Exec. Director-Travel, etc.	1,250.00	1,250.00	
Fact Sheets	400.00	400.00	
Membership List & Inventory	5,000.00	5,000.00	
Newsletter & Other Publications	4,000.00	1,478.25	2,521.75
Accountant Fees	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Postage	2,000.00	2,000.00	
Telephone	1,500.00	1,500.00	
Office Supplies & Office Printing	1,900.00	1,900.00	
LARR Labels	2,200.00	2,200.00	
LARR Shares	17,212.00	17,212.00	
LARR List Maintenance	600.00	600.00	
EC Travel	7,000.00	7,000.00	
President's Travel	1,000.00	500.00	500.00
Ways & Means Travel	3,000.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Summer Help 1980	1,000.00	1,000.00	
Misc. & Bank Charges	700.00	700.00	
9th National Meeting	<u>7,000.00</u>	<u>7,000.00</u>	
TOTAL	\$58,012.00	\$53,490.25	\$4,521.75

<u>Grants Budget</u>	<u>Total Expenditure</u>
National Meeting Grant	35,500.00
Travel-Latin American Scholars	
Human Rights Bibliography (Ford)	2,456.21
Human Rights Bibliography Supplement (OAS)	7,500.00
Hispanic Conference Grant	5,500.00
Committed Ford II & III	<u>28,266.14</u>
TOTAL	\$79,222.35

<u>Total Operating &amp; Grants Budget</u>	
Operating Budget	\$ 58,012.00
Grants Budget	<u>79,222.35</u>
GRAND TOTAL	\$137,234.35

III. PROJECTIONS FOR FY 1980

Total Budgeted Receipts	\$102,600.00
Total Budgeted Expenditures	<u>137,234.35</u>
Budgeted Deficit	\$-34,634.35
Assets on Hand (9/30/79)	\$ 76,324.57
Projected Assets (9/30/80)	\$ 41,690.22

We announce the BID SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH REVIEW for the last time. Please note that the deadline for submitting information is FEBRUARY 1, 1980.

The Latin American Research Review is scheduled to leave the University of North Carolina in 1982. The specifications which follow have been approved by the Executive Council. The present editor, Joseph Tulchin, and Carl Deal at the LASA Secretariat will be pleased to respond to any questions.

I. Responsibilities. The responsibilities of the host institution will include:

1. Assuming the editorial direction of the LARR for the period 1 July 1982 to 1 July 1987.
2. Assuming the following associated functions: bookkeeping and accounting, subscription list maintenance, printing and reprints, mailing, advertising, etc.
3. Preparing a comprehensive statement on the editorial policy to be followed by the editorial staff.
4. Organizing, if judged appropriate, a consortium of institutions to carry out the responsibilities stated above.

II. Staffing. The editorial staffing arrangements will necessarily vary according to circumstances. On the basis of past experience, a desirable staff structure would appear to be as follows:

1. One-quarter to one-half time editor
2. One-quarter to one-half time associate editor
3. Full-time managing editor (funding supplied from LARR receipts as described below)
4. Full-time secretary
5. Two graduate assistants and/or work-study students.

The Editor and Associate Editor should be scholars of recognized distinction. The Association requests that all bidding institutions indicate by name, academic rank, and discipline the persons who will occupy the editorship and associate editorship. If possible, the institution should identify the managing editor and provide appropriate biographical and professional background material.

III. Funding. Current income from LARR generates funds for the salary of the managing editor, printing and production costs, mailing, telephone, office supplies and travel for editors, as needed. Bidding institutions should specify the amount of release time to be given the editor and associate editor. The host institution should provide funds for secretarial and student assistance, as well as adequate office space, associated essential services, and a favorable rate for computer time.

IV. Documentation. Institutions bidding for LARR are requested to submit a document signed by university officials empowered to make the commitments involved, which document should contain or be accompanied by the following items of information:

1. Curriculum Vitae of the proposed editor and associate editor and, if available, appropriate biographical and professional materials about the managing editor.
2. A letter from each of the candidates for editor and associate editor indicating their willingness to assume the responsibilities involved.
3. A list of Latin Americanists on the faculty of the host institution and other specialists with whom the editors might consult locally.

4. A statement indicating the financial commitment the institution is willing to make towards the publication of LARR (e.g., secretarial and student assistance, overhead, etc.).

5. A statement indicating how the actual printing and distribution of LARR will be handled (this need not be done through a university press).

6. A brief description of the physical facilities which will house the LARR operation.

7. Any other statements concerning policy or management of LARR which would be helpful to the Council in making its decision.

V. Editorial Advisory Board. The Executive Council of LASA appoints, in consultation with the editors of LARR, and Editorial Advisory Board, with due regard for sex, disciplinary diversity, geographical spread and other considerations. The size of the Board is determined by the Executive Council. The term of office of the members of the Board is three years, once renewable. The Past President shall have an ex-officio seat on the Board. As appropriate, the Editorial Advisory Board will advise the editors on matters of editorial policy and will act, on request, as a review body for articles considered for publication in LARR. The Editorial Advisory Board may assist the editors of the Review in seeking out materials such as research reports, bibliographical contributions, and other items of scholarly interest.

VI. Additional Information. Persons wishing information concerning the present operation of the editorial offices, including budgetary data, may contact the present editor, Professor Joseph S. Tulchin, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514 (919-933-2155), or the Executive Director of LASA, Professor Carl W. Deal, LASA Secretariat, 911 West High Street, Room 100, Urbana, Illinois 61801 (telephone 217-333-7726). The deadline to submit information is February 1, 1980.

EIGHTH NATIONAL MEETING, PITTSBURGH: FINAL REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE  
PROGRAM COORDINATOR: JORGE I. DOMINGUEZ

The Eighth National Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, April 5-7, 1979, continued LASA's evolving tradition of scholarly excellence and broad membership participation. The Meeting's success belongs to the Association, and to the willingness of so many people to work hard toward common endeavors.

The Program Committee had several objectives for the National Meeting. The first was to organize a meeting of the high scholarly quality to which the membership has now become accustomed. We believe that this was accomplished very successfully thanks, of course, to the quality of the coordinators and other panelists. The second was to continue the efforts to turn this meeting into a hemispheric convention of Latin Americanists. Thanks, in particular, to Douglas Graham's efforts, with the support of Riordan Roett and of many other individuals and institutions, and the support of four major funding sources, this, too, was a success whose dimensions are detailed below. Belated and much justified recognition of Professor Graham's work was the decision of the LASA Executive Council that his successor on the Ninth National Meeting's Program Committee be designated as Co-Coordinator of the Program. A third objective was to devise a program that represented the interdisciplinary and disciplinary interests of the membership. A related objective was to comply with guidelines that mandate a broad demographic representation of the membership on the program. A fifth objective was to design the program with the active participation of the membership, continuing the efforts begun by Wayne Cornelius and Margaret Crahan for the Seventh National Meeting. We are very pleased about the actual dimensions of membership participation, although we have also become increasingly aware of the concomitant costs in paperwork and bureaucratization. Our last objective was to make the fruits of the meeting a bit more lasting, by improving the procedures designed to generate and distribute papers. While the results were certainly an improvement, they were still disappointing.

### Program Committee procedures

This is the sixth report of the Program Committee. We published a report in every issue of the LASA Newsletter beginning in December 1977, until the preliminary program was published a year later, three months in advance of the convention. We have kept the membership informed in detail about our procedures from the very beginning. We also generated a direct mailing to the entire membership early in 1978 to solicit ideas and proposals; and we mailed the abstracts of papers early in 1979 to facilitate membership planning for the national meeting.

It would be boring now to recapitulate what we did. Instead, the Program Coordinator has filed a two-part six-page typewritten single-spaced manual of procedures with the Executive Director, and members who wish to see it should contact the LASA Secretariat. This manual has also been forwarded to the Program Committee for the Ninth National Meeting, to the President and to the President-elect. In addition, the reports of individual panel coordinators have also been forwarded to the new Program Committee and have been deposited at the LASA Secretariat, where members can request to inspect them. They are too numerous and long to be published. Douglas Graham has also filed a report on the funding of Latin American scholars at the National Meeting. It has been deposited at the LASA Secretariat and it serves as one source of this report. Instead, this report will reflect on the nature of the effort.

### Quality and participation

The Program Committee felt strongly that it could not abdicate its responsibility to make judgments on the basis of quality, program balance, and the requirements of the Association's guidelines. We also felt that the best way to achieve these goals would be to engage the membership as much as possible in the formulation of the program. Not everything that came from the membership could make it onto the program, nor should it. The Committee continued to control quality. But we did make many efforts to find a role on the program for as many people as possible, even if not in the most coveted roles. The Program Coordinator processed 644 names for the program. In addition, of course, there was extensive correspondence with Committee members and other Association officers (seemingly endless requests for information are excluded here). In 1977, when our work began, LASA had a membership of 1,669 people, rising to 1,886 in early 1979. Thus the Program Coordinator dealt with the equivalent of about 40% of the membership in the formulation of the program. Paid registration at the meeting numbered 738, and total attendance easily exceeded 1,000.

The final program carried the names of 495 people, about 77% of all those processed. An alternative way to consider our performance is that we had 170 firm proposals (and many other trial balloons) for panels (excluding all roundtables) but we only ran 68 (40%). The latter statistic gives some measure of our efforts at quality control, that is, we rejected more than half of the proposals made to us. On the other hand, the Program Coordinator referred 267 proposals to the approved panel coordinators; these included those who had volunteered to present papers or serve as discussants or those whose original panel or workshop proposals had been rejected. (Many of those included in the grand total of 644 came to me through the panel coordinator directly.) An additional 22 people found a role running a roundtable or other special sessions listed on the program. These efforts, with the conscientious help of many panel coordinators and other Program Committee members, made it possible to achieve the satisfactory outcome of including in the program in some way more than three-quarters of the people who expressed an interest. The objectives of quality and participation were thus served simultaneously.

Our first core of workers came from the responses to the questionnaire we administered at the Houston meeting. The largest single influx of proposals came in response to our direct mailing to the entire membership; it listed panel topics received to date and asked for more suggestions. That also generated the information concerning which panels people were most interested in; this became one of our criteria for selection as well as the main basis for the allocation of rooms at Pittsburgh's William Penn Hotel. We also obtained good responses from many of the early reports in the Newsletters which listed updated accounts of panel topics and asked for more proposals. Every person who submitted a proposal for the program received a first letter of acknowledgement, and a later letter indicating what decision or referral had been made. Follow-up letters from



me to many who had only expressed an interest in presenting a paper or serving as a discussant on especially interesting topics also generated new panels, turning these people into coordinators.

As my predecessor noted in his own report (LASA Newsletter March 1978), "this procedure for program-building was cumbersome and complex; it generated a huge amount of correspondence...and it led--inevitably--to some unfortunate misunderstandings on the part of some members." Indeed, indeed. But I join Wayne Cornelius in believing that it was worth it, and that the alternative is less desirable. The alternative can be formulated quite simply, if perhaps with a touch of exaggeration. The members of the program committee call upon their friends and former students, and design a program that interests them, with perfunctory calls for papers in professional journals and little membership involvement. As in the movie "Casablanca," they round up the usual suspects. These speak on the same relatively fixed topics time and again.

Your LASA Program Committee, instead, risked alienating (and probably did) eminent members of the profession by asking for their curriculum vitae and for some more information about what their proposals, in fact, entailed. We turned down many of these, and we turned down many proposals from friends, colleagues, students and former students. And we asked for your advice, proposals and help over and over. The result was an enlargement of the pool of very good people who could run panels, present papers or serve as discussants. And it also meant that there were no pre-established fixed rules about the allocation of panels (although there was the hope that the system would work toward broad representativeness). All panel coordinators received all the paper and discussant proposals that were even faintly related to their topic and that had been sent to the Program Committee first; they were told to inform the proponents of their decisions. Panel coordinators were asked to file two progress reports, too, as well as perform a variety of other chores in keeping their panelists involved. Most did so admirably but some, regrettably did not.

#### Some problems

Most panel coordinators were excellent. They were imaginative, sound, fair and cooperative, as their reports, and many individual comments, show. But, for a variety of reasons, some panel coordinators did not do their job well. They failed to communicate with those who had made proposals, directly or through me. They neglected to keep their panelists informed about the progress of program planning. And, by keeping me uninformed, made it impossible for anyone else to prevent disaster from occurring. I very much regret these isolated instances.

Another problem was rather more visible. A number of people have noted that many panelists listed on the final program did not show up for their panel in Pittsburgh. However, having made an appearance at virtually every Latin America-related panel at the Houston meeting, and at every panel in Pittsburgh (brief ones to be sure), I conclude that the rate of absenteeism was about the same, even though the Pittsburgh Meeting was burdened by the outbreak of the United Airlines strike which prevented many people at the last minute from making alternative arrangements to come to the convention. However, apart from the effects of the strike, other absences do reflect poorly on the profession. With the invaluable collaboration of the LASA Secretariat and the Local Arrangements Committee, changes were made in the final program virtually to the eve of the convention. And then a mimeographed sheet was published including even closer-to-the-last-minute changes that we knew about. Thus absent panelists were also those who had failed to inform me in advance. For the future, members should examine the nature of their own professional responsibilities when they volunteer for a panel.

Two other problems were caused by the inefficacy of some panel coordinators and by the inability of panelists to live up to our fondest hopes. We had hoped that all those scheduled to present papers would submit abstracts for the booklet that was mailed to the entire membership. Although the booklet was mailed, the turnout was poor enough that we seriously wondered whether it was worth the financial cost to the Association.

The other even greater disappointment was the very small number of papers available for sale at Pittsburgh. One of the few loud complaints from the Houston Meeting was that there had not been a central place where papers were sold. There was such a place at Pittsburgh. We asked authors to send 50 copies of their papers. As an inducement, LASA agreed to pay \$20.00 to each author who submitted papers by the

designated deadline, a practice rare among professional associations. I regret to report that only a small minority of papers was available. Once again, this is a problem of general professional concern that cannot be solved by my successor alone; it is something that requires our joint commitment to the diffusion of knowledge.

Reflections on representation

The Eighth National Meeting lasted one day less than its predecessor. It was also a purely LASA meeting, not joint with the African Studies Association as had been the previous meeting. Nevertheless, the "Latin America" content of both meetings was about the same. At Houston, there were 41 panels and open meetings devoted exclusively to Latin American topics, and another 51 joint LASA-ASA panels. If one adds half of the joint panels to the Latin America panels, that yields 66; at Pittsburgh, there were 68 panels. There was one more plenary session at Pittsburgh than at Houston, but there were fewer breakfast and lunch roundtables. In both, of course, there were many other formal and informal meetings that occur at any such large professional gatherings. This means that the Latin America-content panels in both of the most recent national meetings are more than three times the number of their predecessors.

The Program Committee operates under the Association's guidelines. These require deliberate efforts to achieve a representative program. The Program Committee believed that our open procedures would result in a broadly representative program, and we are pleased that this occurred. One criterion is that both men and women should appear extensively on the program. Table 1 summarizes information concerning program participants by sex. Bear in mind that the last available breakdown of membership composition by sex showed that 23% of 1674 members were women. As can be seen, women coordinators accounted for 25% of the 64 panels where only persons of one sex presided; but there were women coordinators in 31% of all panels. Male coordinators, and panels with joint male and female coordinators, picked women panelists at about the same rate as the female share of the membership (and thus at a lower rate than the Program Committee's decisions). Women coordinators, however, were twice as likely to select women panelists relative to the female share of the membership. The net result was that women accounted for 27% of all panelists--close to the Program Committee's standard for coordinators.

Table 1  
Program Participation by Sex

Panelists	Coordinators						Total (68)	
	Male (48)		Female (16)		Joint (4)		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	235	79	42	52	20	74	297	73
Female	62	21	39	48	7	26	108	27
Total	297		81		27		405	

Another issue is the degree of participation of Spanish- or Portuguese-origin persons, including members who live in Latin America. In the 1977 membership roster, about 14.6% of the membership fell in these categories. Table 2 summarizes their participation on the program. Iberian-origin coordinators were found on 29% of the panels, or twice as many as their share of the membership (this included 5 joint panels). The more astonishing statistic is that 40% of all panelists were Iberian-origin people, exceeding the Program Committee's norm and amounting to 2.7 times their share of the membership. Many of these, of course, were Latin Americans funded through the Committee's efforts. It turns out, however, that non-Iberian-origin coordinators selected Iberian-origin panelists at about the same rate as the Program Committee selected coordinators. What was unexpected is that Iberian-origin coordinators selected sevenths of their panelists from the same category (jointly coordinated panels fell in between).

Table 2  
Program Participation by National Origin

Panelists	Coordinators							
	Iberian		Non-Iberian		Joint		Total (68)	
	Origin (15)		Origin (48)		Origin (5)		N	%
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Iberian-origin	57	71	89	31	16	44	162	40
Non-Iberian	23	29	200	69	20	56	243	60
Total	80		289		36		405	

A third and most important dimension is that of representation among disciplines. The implementation of this criterion is troublesome, as is reporting how it was observed. LASA is designed to be an interdisciplinary association. The Program Committee, therefore, sought to promote panels that had an interdisciplinary appeal, that included panelists from several disciplines, and that often defined their substance deliberately to require interdisciplinary treatment. For example, many of the panels that considered particular countries had a clear interdisciplinary focus. For these reasons, representation among disciplines was not always so easily ascertained, implemented, or reported. Nevertheless, by making many simplifying assumptions, I have tried to categorize the central tendencies of many of the panels in Table 3, comparing that distribution to the distribution of members' disciplinary affiliation.

Table 3  
Participation by Academic Discipline

	% of 1977 Membership	% of 1979 Membership	% of Panels
History	33	27	14
Political Sci. <sup>1</sup>	17	20	29
Literature <sup>2</sup>	10	11	13
Anthropology	9	8	3
Economics	7	8	10
Sociology	6	8	18
Geography	3	3	1
Art		1	3
Other	15	14	9
(N)	(1674)	(1886)	(68)

- Notes: 1. Includes political science, government and international relations.  
2. Includes literature, language, drama, English, linguistics, Spanish and Portuguese.

The evidence presented in Table 3 shows a very high stability in membership composition from 1977 to 1979. The only change worthy of note is the decline in the share of historians; the resulting increase went to political scientists and sociologists. The comparison between the distribution of panels and the distribution of membership shows a severe underrepresentation of historians. Indeed, it is not implausible that the announced composition of panels in mid-1978 may have reinforced the tendency among historians to drop their membership in the Association (absolute numbers fell from 546 to 509). There is, in turn, a very substantial overrepresentation of sociologists, and there is also an overrepresentation of political scientists.

In discussions among LASA officers concerning membership trends, there is often concern about the need to meet the needs of anthropologists, economists and scholars in literature and the arts. Anthropologists are seriously underrepresented. But the others had a share of panels that was commensurate with their share of membership. In contrast, no one had ever suggested to me that historians had been underrepresented. Various people have complained about what they have perceived--often mistakenly--was the underrepresentation of their discipline or "their country" on the program. No historian ever

complained about history's underrepresentation. And I must confess I did not become aware of its extent until I prepared this report. A possible explanation--not without foundation--is that historians are the master scholars at home in panels under virtually all other headings (for example, there were 2 historians on S10, 3 on S16g, 4 on S16h, and 3 on S130 none of which are classified here as "history" panels. Thus it is indeed likely that the representation of historians on the program as a whole is greater than appears on Table 3, because many historians can deal ably with themes in sociologically or political science oriented panels. The same could be said for anthropologists (for example, they accounted for 4 of the 8 panelists on S95). Still, the program was undoubtedly weak in such areas as pre-twentieth century history or studies of the smaller scale units of people that often characterize anthropological work.

A separate question is whether the program for the National Meeting should be used to recruit members. Just as the composition of the program could be blamed in part for the decline in the numbers of historians, it could also be credited for the increases in membership among political scientists (up from 284 to 375) and sociologists (up from 105 to 150). Moreover, programs could be designed to recruit more scholars in literature, the arts and economics, not just to reflect their share of the membership. My own view is that the program for the Ninth National Meeting should hold sociology and political science panels closer to their share of the membership in order to cover more adequately the interests of other members, especially in history and anthropology, but also in literature and economics.

Another major concern has been to make sure that slots on the program are not monopolized by a small number of people. For the purpose of implementing this policy decision, LASA keeps a file of every person who has ever participated in a National Meeting. With few exceptions, this Program Committee turned down all proposals to organize panels from those who had done so at the Houston meeting. The exceptions were usually justified on the grounds of field or topic.

A related issue was the commitment to prevent multiple participation on the program; a person could not present a paper on two panels. The goal is to make room on the program for less well known, usually younger scholars. For example only 2 of the 10 panelists at S137 had participated in any previous LASA meeting. To enforce this rule, the Program Coordinator kept a triple-file system to make certain that violators of this rule were caught. Another consequence of this rule was to generate some not always pleasant correspondence. Panelists were kept off the program until they chose between the two or more panels that had listed them. Happily, there were only about 15 multiple participation cases. The intent of this rule is certainly a good one, but the work required to enforce it is probably out of proportion to its utility. Most people, after all, usually have their hands full with one job at the convention. Moreover, the application of the rule to foreign visitors, who are brought to the National Meeting at great expense of time and money, is silly. Finally, to meet other worthwhile Program Committee objectives, the rule had to be relaxed in a number of cases. Most dramatically 24 panel coordinators also had some other role on their own panel (presenting a paper or serving as discussant), and some panelists also had a separate job as roundtable coordinator. My own view is that the rule against multiple participation should be abolished for all of these reasons, and that it become simply an exhortation that busy and reasonable people will observe in most cases anyway.

The final item concerning representation is the incorporation on the program of people from many different institutions. The Program Committee selected its coordinators (counting only the 68 regular sessions) from 82 different institutions (many panelists had co-coordinators). Of these, seventy institutions had only one coordinator on the program; ten had two, and Rutgers-New Brunswick and Ohio State-Columbus had four and three respectively. Thus the Program Committee cast its net very widely. Both cases of the two institutions with more than two coordinators occurred because of "last minute" program crises--some faculty at these institutions kindly assumed program tasks at the last minute. In addition, 6 of the 81 were non-academic institutions. Another 9 institutions are located outside the United States, including the following countries: Canada, Guyana, Trinidad-Tobago(2), Mexico (3), Venezuela, and Spain. The main problem in having coordinators from foreign institutions is the difficulty in communicating with them by mail.

The program itself reflected also a very diverse participation. There were participants from 278 different institutions, of which 163 were colleges and universities in the United States; another 35 were non-academic U.S. institutions. It is most gratifying to report that 80 different foreign institutions were represented on the program. If one takes as a standard of diversity the number of institutions with only one participant, there were 94 such U.S. colleges and universities, 27 non-academic U.S. institutions, and 67 foreign institutions. The Program Committee had chosen 72% of all coordinators from institutions that produced only one coordinator. In turn, the coordinators selected 39% of the participants from institutions that produced only one participant. While 85% of the institutions from which coordinators were selected by the Program Committee were represented by only one coordinator, 68% of the institutions from which participants were selected by the coordinators were represented by only one participant. There were 1.18 coordinators but 1.73 participants per institution. I believe that this is an extraordinary range of institutional participation. All regions of the country, and many small colleges, were represented on the program thanks to these procedures. Both the Program Committee and the coordinators looked for good people in all places, and these numbers reflect that effort.

The program, as one would expect, identifies also those institutions where many people study Latin America. The following had between 6 and 10 people on the program (listed alphabetically): Colegio de México, Harvard, Ohio State-Columbus, Organization of American States, Pittsburgh, Rutgers-New Brunswick, Stanford, UCLA, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, and Wisconsin-Madison. The following had five people on the program: American, Arizona-Tucson, Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Puertorriqueña, Columbia, Florida-Gainesville, New Mexico-Albuquerque, Texas-Austin, and Yale. On the whole, this list includes most of the institutions that most people would expect would appear on such a list. The high participation of Mexican scholars is both noteworthy and gratifying.

In conclusion, then, I believe that the procedures used for the eighth National Meeting helped to broaden the range of representativeness according to these criteria. This was more a result or a consequence of the open participatory methods than a conscious step-by-step procedure. But it worked, and I commend it to future program committees.

#### Fund raising (1)

LASA contributed toward the financial support of 62 Latin American participants. Fifty-four (54) of these represented travel grants (some with but most without per-diem) and eight (8) per-diem grants alone (i.e. not associated with travel grants). Participants from fourteen (14) different countries were supported with Argentina and Mexico heading the list with 13 and 11 scholars respectively (Tables 4 and 5). Women accounted for 29% of the 62 scholars funded by the Program Committee. This is what would be expected from their share of the program.

Table 4  
Numbers Funded by Nationality

<u>Country (Nationality)</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Country (Nationality)</u>	<u>No.</u>
1. Argentina	13	8. Puerto Rico-U.S.	3
2. Mexico	11	9. Venezuela	1
3. Cuba	6	10. Uruguay	2
4. Brazil	6	11. Trinidad	2
5. Colombia	5	12. Barbados	1
6. Chile	5	13. Guatemala	1
7. Peru	4	14. Cuba-U.S.	1
		Total	62

(1) This section is drawn--with some modifications--from the report prepared by Prof. Douglas Graham.

Table 5  
Expenditures by Nationality (% Distribution)

<u>Country (Nationality)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Country (Nationality)</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Argentina	17.4	8. Uruguay	4.7
2. Brazil	13.4	9. Venezuela	3.4
3. Mexico	12.7	10. Trinidad	3.2
4. Colombia	9.7	11. Cuba-U.S.	3.0
5. Peru	9.4	12. Puerto Rico-U.S.	2.4
6. Cuba	9.2	13. Guatemala	1.4
7. Chile	8.8	14. Barbados	<u>1.3</u>
		Total	100.0

Table 6 illustrates the distribution by discipline. It shows that literature and drama scholars headed the list of the eight disciplines we supported through our various budgets. The humanities broadly defined (literature, drama, religious studies, art, and history) were supported to the level of 24 Latin American scholars while social science accounted for the rest (i.e. 38 participants). Scholars in the humanities represented 39% of the total number supported with our budget. This is far in excess of their relative participation as members in LASA and in the program generally. This reflects an effort by the Program Committee to give unusual support to this area in hopes of broadening LASA concerns and membership. As a result we hope that the growth in new membership includes more members in the humanities area than has been true in the past.

Table 6  
Numbers Funded by Discipline

<u>Discipline</u>	<u>No.</u>
1. Literature and Drama	17
2. Sociology	16
3. Political Science	14
4. Economics	6
5. Religious Studies	3
6. Art History	2
7. Economic and Political History	2
8. Anthropology	<u>2</u>
Total	62

Table 7 lists our funding sources, to which we are very grateful. The Association owes a great debt of gratitude to all of them. The Program Committee spent all its money. No surplus emerged.

Table 7  
Expenditures by Funding Source

<u>Source</u>	
1. Ford Foundation	\$15,411.35
2. U.S. International Communications Agency	10,013.33
3. Tinker Foundation	8,384.42
4. Organization of American Studies	<u>1,914.37</u>
Total	\$35,723.48

- a. In addition to the above four sources which gave LASA explicit budgets for operational use, the Woodrow Wilson Program at the Smithsonian paid for one scholar's travel from Peru.

The LASA Meeting as an Academics' Zoo

LASA Meetings have come to serve many purposes. Their formal and ostensible reason is to present scholarly work and engage in scholarly discussions. Most of us do some of these things. But there are many other legitimate purposes served by the

Meeting that are reflected in the broad variety of formal and informal activities. For example, four of the regular panels were explicitly designed to serve specific scholarly needs. LASA committees, of course, also use the National Meeting as an opportunity to continue their work.

We also attempted to use the roundtables that met at breakfast or lunch for several purposes. One was to explore interest in subjects that had been rather absent from previous LASA meetings; such was the case of the roundtable on Spain or another on management education in Latin America. Another was to continue discussions begun at earlier LASA meetings through a formal panel, but without having to repeat the panel once again; that was the case of a roundtable on Latin American intellectuals and the myth of underdevelopment. A third purpose was the familiar one of servicing specific needs; some roundtables thus focussed on teaching techniques. Roundtables take a great deal of work to set up, even though they look deceptively simple. And yet, the membership seems to like them; they serve useful purposes and should be continued.

The National Meeting was also an opportunity to found the Middle Atlantic Latin American Studies Association. The Society for the Study of Iberian and Latin American Thought was able to hold a regular meeting. LASA's Hispanic Task Force was able to advance its work, and many more informal activities were also held. The film festival, organized once again by Julianne Burton and run cheerfully by Mary Kay Vaughan, was a success. And Shirley Harkess and Michael Fody facilitated quasi-organized meetings among LASA members and visiting Latin Americans.

Another of the very few complaints about the Houston meeting was that some regular panels were scheduled in the evening and that the evenings, quite generally, were overscheduled. We banned the first, and sought to limit the second. The Program Committee scheduled only one major event per evening. Thanks to the efforts of Celia de Zapata, the Thursday evening event was an excellent dramatization of Latin American poetry by two Argentine artists. It was followed by a superb concert of classical Latin American and Spanish music by students at the University of Pittsburgh. Thanks to the efforts of Carmelo Mesa-Lago and June Belkin, the Friday evening event was a fun-filled Afro-Cuban concert. And thanks to the efforts of Riordan Roett, the Saturday evening plenary featured a lively discussion of U.S.-Mexican relations, featuring Viron Peter Vaky, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin Affairs, Jorge Bustamante and Olga Pellicer, of El Colegio de México, and Wayne Cornelius of M.I.T.

Perhaps, most of all, the LASA National Meetings feature ourselves. Brilliant, dull, witty, eccentric, rude, deferential, wild, funny-looking, articulate, rambling, cordial, dependable, insightful, and many other adjectives would be needed to capture the spirit of a LASA Meeting. It is an academics' zoo, and I was glad to be there.

JOINT LASA-MALAS MEETING, BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA  
OCTOBER 17-19, 1980  
THIRD REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The Program Committee met in Chicago on November 3-4, 1979, to consider close to 200 proposals for panels, workshops, and roundtables. Several channels were used for soliciting these proposals: 1) a questionnaire put out at the Pittsburg meeting; 2) direct mailing from LASA members to the Program Committee; 3) recruitment of proposals by members of the Program Committee, especially in their areas of expertise; 4) an announcement made through the June Newsletter; 5) another announcement sent by means of a direct mailing to LASA membership in July. The following list of panels, workshops, and roundtables was approved according to various criteria: timeliness of the topic proposed; quality of the topic as reflected in the presentation supporting it; the charge received by the Program Committee to promote topics in Economics, History, Literature, Anthropology, minority, feminine, and migration issues; the intent to promote broad participation by women and minority scholars; the LASA regulation precluding members to coordinate panels in subsequent national conferences as it affected the charge received by the Program Committee

We urge all LASA members interested in participating as paper readers or discussants in the sessions listed below to get in touch with the general coordinator, Hernan Vidal, as soon as possible since the coordinators of these panels will be required to

make a first report of their organizational efforts by January 15, 1980. Persons desiring to present a paper should send an abstract and a curriculum vitae to all members of the Program Committee.

We wish to thank the members of LASA and MALAS for their interest in and contribution to the preparations of the Joint Meeting.

Anya Peterson-Royce, co-chairperson (Indiana University)	Hernán Vidal, co-chairperson, coordinator (University of Minnesota)
Anne Carpenter (CIES)	Kenneth Jameson (Notre Dame University)
Max Manwaring (USAWC)	Oscar J. Martínez (University of Texas at El Paso)

#### Panels

- S-1 LATIN AMERICAN MIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES  
Mitchell A Seligson, Edward J. Williams; Dept. of Political Science,  
The University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721
- S-2 LA POLITICA DE NARCOTICOS DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS FRENTE A LATINOAMERICA  
William E. Carter, Hispanic Division, The Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20
- S-5 STATE AND PUBLIC POLICY  
Barry Ames, Dept. of Political Science, Campus Box 1063  
Washington University, St. Louis, MO 63130
- S-6 RURAL MOVEMENTS IN MODERN MEXICO  
Ramon Jrade, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology,  
Bowdoin College, Brunswick, ME 04011
- S-11 EVALUATING INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS  
Clarence Zuvekas, Jr., 4215 N. Valiant Ct., Annandale, VA 22003
- S-14 VIOLENCE AS POLITICAL INSTRUMENT: THE CASE OF CENTRAL AMERICA  
Daniel L. Premo, Dept. of Political Science,  
Washington College, Chestertown, MD 21620
- S-15 QUALITY AND INEQUALITY IN REVOLUTIONARY CUBA (Co-sponsored by Areito)  
Yolanda Prieto, Ramapo College, 505 Ramapo Valley Rd., Mahwah, NJ 07430
- S-16 POLITICS OF EXILE: THE CUBAN COMMUNITY ABROAD (Co-sponsored by Areito)  
Max Azicri, Dept. of Political Science, Edinboro State College, Edinboro, PA 164
- S-17 HISTORICAL AND CONTEMPORARY TIES BETWEEN BRAZIL AND LUSOPHONE AFRICA  
Russell G. Hamilton, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese,  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455
- S-19 THE HISTORICAL FORMATION OF SOCIAL CLASSES IN LATIN AMERICA: 19TH CENTURY  
Patricia Seed, Dept. of History, Bentley Hall, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701
- S-19A THE HISTORICAL FORMATION OF SOCIAL CLASSES IN LATIN AMERICA: 20TH CENTURY  
Dale Johnson, Dept. of Sociology,  
Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903
- S-22 COMPARATIVE FOREIGN POLICY: NEW DIRECTIONS IN LATIN AMERICA  
Mary Jeanne Reid Martz, 625 Massachusetts Ave. N.E., Washington, DC 20002
- S-23 NEO-CORPORATISM: A NEW LOOK  
Terrie R. Groth, Robert C. Dash; Dept. of Political Science  
University of California- Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521
- S-25 MEXICAN-U.S. RELATIONS: THE NEW ERA  
Rosario Green, El Colegio de Mexico, Apartado Postal 20-671,  
Mexico 20, D.F., MEXICO  
Susan Kaufman Purcell, Dept. of Political Science,  
University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024



- S-27 PUBLIC POLICIES AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR  
 Sherrie L. Baver, Dept. of Puerto Rican Studies  
 The City College, The City University of New York, New York, NY 10031
- S-30 TRENDS IN GEOPOLITICAL THINKING IN SOUTH AMERICA  
 Howard T. Pittman, 6204 Kellogg Drive, McLean, VA 22101
- S-31 FORMAL AND NON-FORMAL EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES IN LATIN AMERICA  
 Claude Pomerleau, Mariano Azuela 181, Mexico 4, D.F., MEXICO
- S-33 THE EXPERIENCE WITH IMF STABILIZATION PROGRAMS  
 Kenneth Jameson, Dept. of Economics, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556
- S-41 LATIN AMERICAN INFLUENCES ON U.S. PROSE AND POETRY  
 Gene Bell-Villada, 872 Massachusetts Ave., No. 301, Cambridge, MA 02139
- S-43 THE ECOLOGY OF THE AMAZON IN THE PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT  
 Allyn M. Stearman, Dept. of Sociology,  
 University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816
- S-45 CUBAN MILITARY INTERNATIONALISM  
 Leslie E. Morginson-Eitzen, 4532 Alton Place, NW, Washington, DC 20016
- S-47 THE SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL LEGACIES OF THE PERUVIAN REVOLUTION  
 Stephen M. Gorman, Dept. of Political Science,  
 North Texas State University, Denton, TX 76203
- S-49 THEATRE IN LATIN AMERICA AS POLITICAL EXPERIENCE  
 Gerardo Luzuriaga, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese,  
 University of California-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024
- S-51 THEORETICAL BASIS FOR THE STUDY OF CARIBBEAN LITERATURE AS AN ORGANIC UNIT  
 (Co-sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Ideologies and Literature)  
 Ileana Rodriques, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese  
 University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455
- S-58 THEORETICAL PROBLEMS IN THE STUDY OF LITERATURE AS AN IDEOLOGICAL FORM  
 (Co-sponsored by the Institute for the Study of Ideologies and Literature)  
 John Beverley, 1309 Cathedral of Learning,  
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260
- S-61 LA PRODUCCION CULTURAL DE LA RESISTENCIA CHILENA  
 Jaime Concha, Dept. of Romance Languages GN-60,  
 University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195
- S-62 ARCHIVES AND LIBRARIES IN THE U.S. AND LATIN AMERICA ON MODERN LATIN AMERICAN ART  
 James A. Findlay, Latin American Archive,  
 The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd St., New York, NY 10019
- S-64 THE INTELLECTUAL AND THE STATE: THE 19TH CENTURY  
 Bernardo Subercasseaux, Dept. of Romance Languages GN-60  
 University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195
- S-65 THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM: THE ROLE OF PUBLIC MULTINATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN THE AMERICAS  
 L. Ronald Scheman, Assistant Secretary for Management, Organization of American States, 17th St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20006
- S-67 POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES OF THE PERIOD OF INDEPENDENCIA  
 O. Carlos Stoetzer, 1 Rocky Brook Road, Wilton, CN 06897
- S-70 U.S. FOREIGN ASSISTANCE AND THE RURAL POOR  
 William C. Binning, Dept. of Political Science,  
 Youngstown State University, Youngstown, OH 44503
- S-75 POLITICAL AND CULTURAL EFFECTS OF MEXICAN APERTURA AND ELECTORAL REFORM  
 Roderic A. Camp, Director, Latin American Studies, Central College, Pella IA 50219

- S-78 CHICANOS AS A LOBBY GROUP IN U.S.-MEXICO RELATIONS  
Roberto E. Villarreal, Dept. of Political Science, Benedict Hall,  
The University of Texas-El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968
- S-81 DETERMINANTS OF THE POLITICAL ROLE OF ORGANIZED WORKERS  
Mark Thompson, Faculty of Commerce and Business Administration,  
The University of British Columbia, 2075 Wesbrook Mall, Vancouver, BC, CANADA
- S-86 THE PRESENT STATE OF DEPENDENCY THEORY  
George I. Blanksten, Dept. of Political Science,  
Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 60201
- S-88 FEMINIST ALTERNATIVES: RECONSIDERING CRITICISM AND IDEOLOGY  
Kathleen Newman, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese,  
Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305
- S-89 POST-CONQUEST NATIVE POPULATION DECLINE, MYTHS AND REALITIES  
Robert McCaa, Dept. of History, 614 Social Science Building,  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455
- S-93 TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS IN LATIN AMERICA: ECONOMIC AND IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE  
Julius Rivera, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology,  
University of Texas-El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968
- S-94 MEXICO, CHICANOS, AND THE U.S.: ETHNICITY AND LINKAGE POLITICS ACROSS THE BORDER  
Rodolfo O. de la Garza, Director, Southwest Studies,  
The Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903
- S-95 THE BURDENS AND BENEFITS OF THE OIL BOOM FOR LATIN AMERICA  
Adalberto J. Pinelo, International Studies,  
Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41076
- S-96 CULTURE, IDEOLOGY AND CLASS CONSCIOUSNESS: ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES  
Jean Barstow, Dept. of Anthropology, 215 Ford Hall,  
224 Church Street SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455
- S-98 WOMEN IN 20TH CENTURY POLITICS  
Sandra McGee, Dept. of History  
Manchester College, North Manchester, IN 46962
- S-100 WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT IN LATIN AMERICA  
Anya Peterson-Royce, Dept. of Anthropology, Rawles Hall,  
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405
- S-103 WOMEN'S WRITING AND MYSTICISM IN LATIN AMERICA  
Norma Alarcon, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, Ballantine Hall,  
Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405
- S-104 TOPICS IN XIX CENTURY SOCIOECONOMIC MEXICAN HISTORY  
Domenico Sindico, Facultad de Filosofia y Letras, Universidad Autonoma de  
Nueva Leon, Apartado Postal 3024, Ciudad Universitaria, Monterrey, N.L., MEXICO
- S-105 WOMEN'S MASS CULTURE IN CONTEMPORARY LATIN AMERICA  
Ellen McCracken, Dept. of Comparative Literature,  
South College, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003
- S-106 RESURGENCE OF POPULAR DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS IN LATIN AMERICA  
James F. Petras, Dept. of Sociology,  
The State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901
- S-107 ANOMIC BEHAVIOUR AND POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING CARIBBEAN AND LATIN AMERICA  
Basil A. Ince, Acting Director, Institute of International Relations,  
The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad, W.I.
- S-108 EDUCATION AND NATIONAL IDENTITY IN LATIN AMERICA  
Erwin H. Epstein, Chairman, Dept. of Social Sciences,  
University of Missouri-Rolla, Rolla, MO 65401

- S-109 CARIBBEAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND CHANGES IN THE U.S. SPHERE OF INFLUENCE  
James A. Morris, Dept. of Political Science, Benedict Hall,  
The University of Texas-El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968
- S-110 THE CAUDILLO: DICTATORSHIP IN RECENT LATIN AMERICAN NOVELS  
Betty Tyree Osiek, Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literature,  
Southern Illinois University-Edwardsville, Edwardsville, IL 62026
- S-111 CHICANO CULTURE AT THE LATIN AMERICAN CROSSROADS  
Theresa Melendez Hayes, Dept. of English,  
The University of Texas-El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968
- S-114 ARMS CONTROL IN LATIN AMERICA  
Max Manwaring, P.O. Box 100, USAWC, Carlisle Barracks, PA 17013
- S-115 THE ROLE OF FOREIGN TRADE AND EXTERNAL FINANCING IN LATIN AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT  
Georges D Landau, Latin American Studies Program, Graduate School,  
Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057
- S-116 DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM AND THE CHILEAN CASE  
Joel M. Jutkowitz, Executive Director, Institute for the Study of Human Issues,  
University City Science Center, 3401 Market St.-Suite 252, Philadelphia, PA 19104
- S-117 SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY: THE ROLE OF PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS  
Daniel Levy, Institution for Social and Policy Studies, 1732 Yale Station,  
Yale University, New Haven, CN 06520
- S-118 A REVINDICATION OF 19TH CENTURY LIBERALISM: REVISIONISM REVISED  
David Bushnell, Chairman, Dept. of History  
University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611
- S-121 THE CHILEAN RESISTANCE: CONTRADICTIONS, ANTI-DICTATORIAL UNITY, ANTI-IMPERIALISM  
Carlos Johnson, Center for Developing Area Studies,  
McGill University, 3437 Peel St., Montreal, P.Q., CANADA H3A 1W7
- S-122 RESEARCH STRATEGIES AND COLLECTION DEVELOPMENT  
Peter Johnson, Princeton University Library, P.O. Box 190, Princeton, NJ 08544
- S-123 THE SOCIO-LINGUISTICS OF MINORITY LANGUAGE  
Sandra Pinkerton, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, 4 Folwell Hall,  
University of Minnesota, 9 Pleasant St. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455
- S-124 LITERARY APPLICATIONS OF DEPENDENCY THEORY  
Susan Willis, RFD 3 - Box 179, Killingworth, CN 06417
- S-125 INDIGENOUS CHRONICLERS OF THE NEW WORLD CONQUESTS  
Rolena Adorno, 206 H.B. Crouse Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210
- S-128 DEVELOPMENTAL ASSISTANCE TO REPRESSIVE REGIMES  
Jeffrey M. Puryear, International Division (Latin America),  
The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd St., New York, NY 10017
- S-131 NEW DIMENSIONS OF MARXIST RESEARCH IN LATIN AMERICA  
(Co-sponsored by Latin American Perspectives)  
Editors of Latin American Perspectives, P.O. Box 5703, Riverside, CA 92517
- S-132 A REASSESSMENT OF COLONIAL HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA  
(Co-sponsored by Latin American Perspectives)  
Steve J. Stern, Dept. of History, 3211 Humanities Building,  
University of Wisconsin-Madison, 455 North Park St., Madison, WI 53706
- S-133 NINETEENTH CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY  
(Co-sponsored by Latin American Perspectives)  
Florescia E. Mallon, Dept. of History, Charles L. Coughlin Hall,  
Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI 53233
- S-134 THE RESURGENCE IN LABOR MILITANCY IN LATIN AMERICA  
(Co-sponsored by Union of Radical Latin Americanists)  
Timothy F. Harding, Coordinator, Latin American Studies,  
California State University-Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90032

- S-135 DEPENDENCY THEORY AND MARXISM (Co-sponsored by Union of Radical Latin Americanists)  
 Ronald H. Chilcote, Dept. of Political Science  
 University of California-Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521
- S-136 CLASS CONFLICT AND THE STATE IN LATIN AMERICA  
 (Co-sponsored by Union of Radical Latin Americanists)  
 Nora Hamilton, Dept. of Political Science, Von Kleinsmid Center 327,  
 University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles, CA 90007
- S-137 TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS, INTERNATIONAL OLIGOPOLIES AND UNEVEN DEVELOPMENT IN  
 LATIN AMERICA: CASE STUDIES OF INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE, CONDUCT AND PERFORMANCE  
 Philip L. Shepherd, Dept. of Political Science,  
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115
- S-138 HUMAN RIGHTS AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY  
 Lars Schoultz, Dept. of Political Science, Hamilton Hall 070A  
 The University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27514
- S-139 LA VIOLENCIA EN COLOMBIA: HISTORIA, SOCIOLOGIA, LITERATURA  
 Lucila Mena, Dept. of Spanish, Indiana University/Purdue University at Indiana  
 925 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis, IN 46202
- S-140 APPROPRIATE TECHNOLOGY FOR LATIN AMERICA: EASY STREET OR ANOTHER BLIND ALLEY  
 Harlan L. Davis, Agency for International Development,  
 U.S. Mission to Panama, P.O. Box "J", Balboa, Canal Zone
- S-143 CONTEMPORARY MEXICAN POETRY SINCE TLATELOLCO  
 Ricardo D. Aguilar and Armando Armengol, Graham Hall 205,  
 The University of Texas-El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968

#### Workshops

- W-3 MODOS DE PRODUCCION CULTURAL EN AMERICAS LATINAS: 1780-1970  
 Hernan Vidal, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, 4 Folwell Hall,  
 University of Minnesota, 9 Pleasant St., SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455
- W-7 THE USES OF MUSIC IN TEACHING LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES  
 Joseph L. Arbena, Dept. of History, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29631
- W-8 LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS IN SMALL INSTITUTIONS  
 Ilse Leitinger, Division of Social Studies, Grinnell College, Grinnell, IA 50625
- W-9 LATIN AMERICAN REFERENCE BOOKS, 1970-1980  
 Richard D. Woods, Dept. of Foreign Languages,  
 Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284
- W-10 FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, THE STATE AND CLASS STRUCTURE IN LATIN AMERICA  
 Harry M. Makler, Dept. of Sociology,  
 University of Toronto, 563 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M5S 2J7
- W-13 LITERATURA INFANTIL EN LATINOAMERICA  
 Marilyn Redmond, Apartado Postal 844, Puebla, Puebla, MEXICO

#### Roundtables

- R-1 STUDENTS AND POLITICS IN LATIN AMERICA: IS THE SUBJECT DEAD?  
 Edward Chaszar, Dept. of Political Science, Keith Hall Annex  
 Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, PA 15705
- R-3 GOVERNMENTAL OBSTACLES TO LATIN AMERICA'S MASS MEDIA REPORTING ITS SOCIAL PROBLEMS  
 Marvin Alisky, Dept. of Political Science, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287
- R-8 LATIN AMERICAN CINEMA: CURRENT AND FUTURE PROSPECTS FOR RESEARCH  
 Julianne Burton, Merrill College,  
 University of California-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064
- R-9 SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS IN 18TH AND 19TH CENTURY SPANISH AMERICA  
 John Gardner, Dept. of History and Political Science,  
 Delaware State College, Dover, DE 19901

- anists)
- R-10 ESTRATEGIAS FUTURAS DE LA CRITICA LITERARIA LATINOAMERICANA COMO PRACTICA POLITICA  
Hugo Achugar, Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos,  
Romulo Gallegos (CONAC), 7<sup>a</sup> Avenida entre 6<sup>a</sup> y 7<sup>a</sup> Transversal,  
Altamira Norte, Caracas, VENEZUELA
- R-12 EMIGRACIONES ESPANOLAS E ITALIANAS A AMERICA (1870-1940)  
Jose Varela-Ortega, Centro de Estudios Ibericos y Latinoamericanos,  
Apartado 50.804, Madrid, SPAIN
- R-13 ARE THERE LATIN AMERICAN LESSONS FOR THE U.S. ECONOMY AND POLITY?  
Howard Wiarda, Dept. of Political Science,  
University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003
- R-14 THE FUTURE OF DEMOCRACY IN LATIN AMERICA  
John Fishel, Dept. of Political Science,  
University of Wisconsin-LaCrosse, LaCrosse, Wisconsin
- R-15 NEW INTERNATIONAL DIVISION OF LABOR: EFFECTS ON LATIN AMERICAN SOCIETIES  
Martin Katzman, Dept. of Political Economy,  
University of Texas-Dallas, Box 688, Richardson, TX 75080
- R-16 BUREAUCRATIC AUTHORITARIAN REGIMES: POLICY CONSEQUENCES  
Robert Monson, Dept. of Political Science,  
The University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AK 72701
- R-17 THE CARTER LATIN AMERICAN POLICY: AN ASSESSMENT  
Ray Duncan, Dept. of Political Science,  
State University of New York-Brockport, Brockport, NY
- R-18 LATIN AMERICA IN THE WORLD SYSTEM  
Neil Pearson, Dept. of Political Science, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX
- R-19 PRE-COLUMBIAN ARTS AND TRADITIONS: THEN AND NOW  
Kent B. Mecum, Dept. of Romance Languages, DePauw University, Greencastle, IN 46135
- R-20 NUEVAS PERSPECTIVAS CRITICAS AL MODERNISMO  
Janet Dudley Millor, Dept. of Modern Languages and Literatures,  
Goucher College, Towson, MD 21204
- R-21 MARIATEGUI EN LA PERSPECTIVA DE MEDIO SIGLO  
Harry E. Vanden, Dept. of Political Science,  
University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620
- R-22 THE COLONIAL BAROQUE  
Alfredo Roggiano, Dept. of Hispanic Languages and Literatures,  
1309 Cathedral of Learning, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Other Meetings

BRAZIL-PORTUGAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

Ronald Sousa, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese,  
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455

THE NICARAGUAN REVOLUTION

Thomas W. Walker, Dept. of Political Science, Bentley Hall,  
Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701

REPORT FROM THE LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE, LASA-MALAS MEETING  
EMILIO F. MORAN, CHAIRPERSON

The 1980 LASA-MALAS meetings will take place during the most colorful period of the year in southern Indiana. If any of you have seen the film Breaking Away you already have a glimpse of the beauty of the rolling countryside and the wooded campus at Bloomington. As such, you will want to begin making room reservations as soon as cards are mailed to you. Plenty of rooms have been blocked for the meetings, but the pressure

from tourists coming to the area to observe the fall foliage means that you must return room reservation cards as soon as possible to avoid disappointment.

Your trip to Bloomington from points of origin is possible by a number of connections. Commuter planes from Chicago and Indianapolis are available, with 6 daily flights from each of these airports. However, since the planes are not jets you will need to make reservations early. We shall arrange for buses to pick conference participants arriving at the Indianapolis airport for a reasonable fee to take them back on Sunday. Full details will be included in your preregistration packet.

The prestigious Indiana University School of Music has agreed to put on a symphony Friday evening at 8 pm, featuring Latin American composers. We hope that conference participants will take advantage of this opportunity. Saturday night an opera will be presented, seats will be blocked for LASA members for a time. Details for securing seats will be announced in a future newsletter. Plans are underway for other musical performances.

An exhibit featuring the heritage from the Iberian Peninsula, Africa and native cultures of Latin America will be set up in the Union during the Conference. The exhibit titled "The Latin American Melting Pot" will feature artifacts, photos, and other displays from the Indiana University Museum collections.

Film screenings, roundtables, a LASA cocktail party, and book exhibits will be available as in years past. In addition to several restaurants within the Union and other participating hotels, there are numerous restaurants, coffee houses, and bars within walking distance of the Union, where the meeting rooms will be located.

You can return to your respective homes in a manner similar to that of your previous years. You can take the commuter flights out of Bloomington to Chicago or Indianapolis. You can get together with friends and take a limousine to Indianapolis. Or you can ride the buses we have arranged. We hope that you will join us in Bloomington for what promises to be a particularly well-balanced scholarly meeting and a pleasant personal experience.

#### ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: FEATURE

The Association of Teachers of Latin American Studies (ATLAS), is an organization of instructors and other persons interested in the promotion of the study of Latin America in our educational institutions. Inherent in this objective is a desire to improve the understanding of our hemispheric neighbors through a realistic and accurate picture of its peoples, customs, languages and heritage.

In order to activate the aforesaid objectives, ATLAS, established in 1970, has provided concrete instructional materials for teachers through its bi-monthly newsletter, Perspective, and through the development of curriculum materials resulting from grants received from the U.S. Office of Education.

ATLAS has sponsored and will continue to offer summer study programs in Latin America for its members interested in improving language skills or in gaining field experiences. The organization also offers its members savings through its economical programs to the major cities of Latin America which are operated throughout the year.

ATLAS was created to meet the challenges presented by the field of Latin American studies. Persons interested in becoming members, attending our meetings, receiving a copy of our newsletter, or any other matter should contact us at once.

Annual dues which include a subscription to PERSPECTIVE, and is fully tax deductible, are \$7.00 for members living within a 50 mile radius of New York City; \$5.00 for members beyond that radius and \$3.00 for associate membership for full time students. ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES, PO Box 73, Lefferts Station, Brooklyn, N.Y. 11225 (212-756-0890).

JOSEPH SOMMERS MEMORIAL FUND

A fund in memory of Joseph Sommers and his long-standing commitment to Chicano culture has been established and will be administered by the Chicano Studies Dept. at the University of California, San Diego. His friends and colleagues thought the most appropriate way of commemorating his life and expressing its meaning would be to offer a prize either for creative work or for a critical essay on a Chicano theme. The prize would be open not only to members of the University but to the Chicano community in general, and would be given for unpublished work. Those wishing to contribute to this fund please make checks payable to the Regents, University of California, San Diego. Checks may be mailed to Jean Franco (Spanish and Portuguese Dept., Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305) or Ricardo Romo (Director, Chicano Studies, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla CA 92093).

ERRATUM: The editor apologizes for an error on page 5 of the September Newsletter. Dorothy Dillon is not a faculty member at the American University, but in fact, director of the Washington Center for Latin American Studies which represents the 6 Washington-based universities -- The American University, The Catholic University of America, Georgetown University, George Washington University, Howard University, and the University of the District of Columbia -- organized in the Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area.

NDEA CENTERS FOR INTERNATIONAL, LANGUAGE AND AREA STUDIES, 1979-1980

The following information on awards made for the Latin American area has been released by the Division of International Education, of the Office of Education. More complete information on other world areas is available from the Division.

<u>Center</u>	<u>Director</u>
Latin American Center University of California Los Angeles, CA 90024	Prof. Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr. (213) 825-4571
Latin American Studies Center University of Florida (with Florida International University, Miami) Gainesville, FL 32611	Prof. Ivan Schulman (904) 392-0375 (FIU) Prof. Mark B. Rosenberg (305) 552-2226
Center of Latin American Studies University of Illinois (with University of Chicago) Urbana, IL 61801	Prof. Paul W. Drake (Illinois) (217) 333-3182 Prof. Rene DaCosta (Chicago) (312) 753-3453
Center for Latin American Studies University of New Mexico (with New Mexico State University, Las Cruces) Albuquerque, NM 87131	Prof. Marshall R. Nason (505) 277-5421 (NMSU) Prof. Louis R. Sadler (505) 646-3524
Latin American Studies Center University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, PA 15260	Prof. Carmelo Mesa-Lago (412) 624-5563
Latin American Studies Center (UG) San Diego State University San Diego, CA 92182	Prof. Thomas M. Davies, Jr. Prof. Ernst C. Griffin (714) 286-6685

Center for Latin American Studies  
University of Texas  
Austin, TX 78712

Prof. William P. Glade  
(512) 471-5551

Latin American Studies Center  
Tulane University  
New Orleans, LA 70118

Prof. Richard E. Greenleaf  
(504) 865-6186

Latin American Studies Center (UG)  
Western Kentucky University  
Bowling Green, KY 42101

Prof. Richard Salisbury  
(502) 745-5651

Center for Latin American Studies  
University of Wisconsin (for the system)  
Madison, WI 53706

Prof. Robert Aubey  
(608) 262-2811  
Prof. Donald Shea  
(414) 963-4401

Latin American Studies Center  
Yale University (with Univ. of Connecticut)  
New Haven, CT 06520

Prof. Alfred Stepan (Yale)  
(204) 432-4422  
(U.CT) Prof. Hugh M. Hamill, Jr.  
(203) 486-4466

Funding for the undergraduate centers at San Diego and Western Kentucky University is \$57,000 and \$37,000 respectively. The graduate centers' funding ranged from \$84,120,000 each. The allocations made according to world area are: East Asia \$1,118,255; Middle East \$815,255; East Europe \$697,753; South Asia \$541,118; Africa \$484,542; America \$419,473; Southeast Asia \$405,138; Uralic/Altaic \$51,330; Western Europe

#### CONFERENCES

A conference entitled CENTRAL AMERICA IN THE 1980s: OPTIONS FOR U.S. POLICY, sponsored by El Paso Community College, New Mexico State University and the University of Texas at El Paso, was held at El Paso Community College on November 16-17, 1979. The program committee included Gene A. Müller (EPCC), James Morris (UTEP) and Steve R. (NMSU). The purpose of the conference was to examine changes within the region of Central America as well as the rise and influence of emerging powers in the Caribbean basin; and subsequently to evaluate the impact upon and options for U.S. foreign policy in Central America and the Caribbean for the next decade.

The SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON NICARAGUA, sponsored by the National Network in Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, took place in Detroit, Michigan, on November 16-18, 1979. Information on the program can be obtained from the National Network, 1322 18th Street NW, Washington, DC 20036.

The third meeting of the Illinois Conference of Latin Americanists entitled THE UNIVERSITY AND THE MEDIA AND LATIN AMERICA: MUTUAL IMAGES, was held at Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, on Nov. 29-Dec. 1, 1979. Richard L. Millett was program chairman.

A symposium of editors and other media leaders from Mexico and the United States was held at The Johnson Foundation, Wingspread, Racine, Wisconsin, in March 1979. It was sponsored by the American Committee of the International Press Institute in cooperation with The Johnson Foundation. A report of that symposium is available, while the proceedings last, from The Johnson Foundation at the above address.

THE MIAMI CONFERENCE ON THE CARIBBEAN: CONFERENCE ON CARIBBEAN TRADE, INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT, sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, The Council of the Americas and The Committee for the Caribbean with the cooperation of the U.S. Department of State and the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, was held on November 28-30, 1979.

YUCATAN, A REGION IN QUEST OF DIVERSIFICATION was the topic of a conference sponsored by the Latin American Studies Program at the University of Alabama on October 17-18, 1979. Dr. Manuel Mier y Teran, former Minister of Planning for the state of Yucatan, was guest speaker, and Dr. Alfredo Barrera Vasquez was recognized for his contribution in establishing academic programs in Yucatan.



Fifteen Latin American economists were brought to the U.S. as part of the International Visitor Program of the U.S. International Communication Agency the first part of November, 1979. They participated in discussions at the University of Texas at Austin, Tulane University and the International Trade Mart in New Orleans, UCLA, University of Wisconsin and the Fund for International Management Education in New York.

#### FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

The FORD FOUNDATION's Office of European and International Affairs announces the third round of an international competition designed to encourage and support research on important problems and topics in international security and arms control. Scholars at colleges, universities and research institutions are invited to submit applications. There is no special eligibility criteria. The competition is designed to attract the participation of economists, political scientists, physical scientists and engineers, historians, sociologists, and members of other disciplines, whether or not they have previously carried out research in the field of international security and arms control. Non-Americans and young scholars are particularly encouraged to apply. The competition is not open to individuals seeking support for graduate-degree research. Proposals must be received at the Ford Foundation by January 15, 1980. Applicants will be notified in April, 1980. Funding could begin as early as September, 1980. For applications write Research Competition in International Security and Arms Control, Office of European and International Affairs, Ford Foundation, 320 E 43rd Street, NY, NY 10017 (212-573-4706).

The University of Pittsburgh's TINKER RESEARCH INTERNSHIPS ON LATIN AMERICA, which enable young Latin American scholars or technocrats to conduct research at the University of Pittsburgh for a period of 8-12 months in collaboration with a University faculty member are now available through 1982. The deadline for applications is March 15, 1980. Information can be obtained from the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, Forbes Quadrangle, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (412-624-5563).

With a grant from Ford Foundation, FUNDAÇÃO CARLOS CHAGAS established a program to support research on women in Brazil. Grants of up to U.S. \$7,000. will be awarded to projects selected among those submitted by February 15, 1980. The competition is open to any disciplinary area. Researchers must be Brazilian residents, even if temporarily studying abroad. For information write the Fundação Carlos Chagas (Pesquisa sobre Mulher), Departamento de Pesquisas Educacionais, Av. Prof. Francisco Morato, 1565 - Jardim Guedale, 05513 São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

THE DEADLINE FOR THE TINKER POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIPS IS JANUARY 15, 1980. The Tinker Post-Doctoral Fellowships are offered on the basis of an annual competition. Their purpose is to "further understanding among the peoples of the U.S., Latin America, Spain and Portugal by providing professionals interested in Ibero-American studies with an opportunity to do research in the social sciences, combining a candidate's area of specialization with any other field of study." Information may be obtained from the Tinker Foundation, 645 Madison Avenue, NY, NY 10022 (212-421-6858).

#### FOREIGN SCHOLARS IN RESIDENCE

The following visiting Fulbright lecturers and research scholars will be in the U.S. during the 1979-80 academic year. LASA members are to be reminded of the availability of these scholars to participate in seminars and conferences at their institutions. Interested persons are asked to get in touch directly with the individual(s) to be invited in order to discuss arrangements for these visits. Funds can be provided by the Council for International Exchange of Scholars for the visiting scholar's travel and conference fees, when these costs cannot be covered by the inviting institution or organization.

<u>Scholar</u>	<u>U.S. Host Institution and Faculty Associate</u>	<u>Scholar's Research Topic and Period of Award</u>
<u>BRAZIL</u>		
Mr. Heiter <u>GURGULINO DE SOUZA</u> Advisor to the President National Council for Scientific and Technological Development Brasília	Dr. Jack L. Cross Asst. Director Office of International Programs Texas A . M University College Station, TX 77843	Topics related to edu- management Jan 1-May 30, 1980
Dr. Silvio Marcelo de Albuquerque <u>MARANHAO</u> Professor Institute of Philosophy Human Sciences Federal University of Pernambuco Recife	Sister Madeline Weber Chairman Social Sciences Division <u>St. Edward's University</u> Austin, TX 78704 ---	Current Issues of the World Jan 22-Jul 7, 1980
	Dr. William P. Glade Director Institute of Latin American Studies <u>University of Texas-Austin</u> Austin, TX 78712	Development and Social in Brazil Jul 10-Aug 21, 1980
	Dr. Keith Lovin Dean School of Liberal Arts <u>Southwest Texas State U.</u> San Marcos, TX 78666	Latin American Governm Social Change in Latin America Aug 28-Dec 18, 1980
<u>COLOMBIA</u>		
Mauricio <u>CARDONA</u> Head, Dept. of Management Universidad EAFIT Medellín	Dr. Carolyn Adams Assistant Dean College of Liberal Arts Temple University Philadelphia, PA 19122	Process of Change in L America Nov 15, 1979-May 30, 1
Rev. Marco T. <u>GONZALEZ</u> , S.J. Chairman Dept. of Psychology Javeriana University Bogotá	Dr. Thomas Acker Dean College of Arts and Sciences <u>St. Joseph University</u> Philadelphia, PA 19131	Two courses in Scholar Specialty Jan 1-Jun 8, 1980
<u>COSTA RICA</u>		
Carlos Manuel <u>QUESADA</u> Solano Director School of Industrial Engineering University of Costa Rica San José	Dr. Justin A. Myrick School of Health Systems College of Engineering <u>Georgia Institute of Technology</u> Atlanta, GA 30332	Information Systems in Health Services (Sep 17, 1979-Mar 4, 19
<u>GUATEMALA</u>		
Mr. Julio R. <u>QUAN</u> Coordinator, First Year Pro- gram School of Medicine National University of San Carlos Guatemala City	Dr. Wesley A. St. John Director International Studies Ctr. <u>Hamline University</u> St. Paul, MN 55104	Change in Latin America Cross-Cultural Analysis Social Problems Medical Anthropology Jan 1-Dec 24, 1980

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GUYANA

Stanley GREAVES  
Head  
Division of Creative Arts  
University of Guyana  
Georgetown

Dr. Edward Hawthorne  
Dean  
Graduate School  
Howard University  
Washington, DC 20001

Sculpture and Screen Painting  
(Jan 1-Jun 30, 1980)

HONDURAS

Marcos CARIAS Zapata  
Professor  
Universidad Nacional Autónoma  
de Honduras  
Tegucigalpa

Dr. Ralph Woodward  
Dept. of History  
Tulane University  
New Orleans, LA 70118

Honduras as an Independent  
Nation; U.S.-Honduran Rela-  
tions in the 19th Century  
(Sep 5, 1979-Jun 30, 1980)

Diego GRANADA Grajales  
Assistant Professor  
Universidad Nacional Autónoma  
de Honduras  
Tegucigalpa

Dr. Bernard Seraphin  
Optical Sciences Center  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721

Quantum Optics and its Appli-  
cation to Energy Sources  
(Oct 1, 1979-Jun 30, 1980)

JAMAICA

Howard Bently JOHNSON  
Senior Lecturer  
University of the West Indies  
(Mona)  
Kingston

Dr. Benjamin Kohl  
Chairman  
Dept. of History  
Vassar College  
Poughkeepsie, NY 12601  
and  
FDR Library  
Hyde Park

Anglo-American Caribbean  
Commission 1942-50  
(Sep 4, 1979-Jul 4, 1980)

EL SALVADOR

Mayda Delma VILLALTA Alvarez  
Chairman  
Pediatrics Hygiene School of  
Medical Technology  
San Salvador

Dr. Herman S. Belmont  
Director  
Division of Child Mental  
Health Services  
The Hahnemann Medical  
College and Hospital of  
Philadelphia

Behavior Problems of Children  
(Jan 1-Jun 30, 1980)

MEXICO

Mr. Carlos Eduardo ARCE DEL  
CAMPO  
Professor of Sociology  
Autonomous University of  
Puebla  
Puebla  
and  
Metropolitan Autonomous  
University  
Mexico City

Dr. Janet L. Rigg  
Director of Latin Ameri-  
can Studies  
Dominican College of San  
Rafael  
San Rafael, CA 94901

Anthropology or Economics  
Feb 1-Jun 30, 1980

Mr. Jorge RAMIREZ Cruz  
Professor and Coordinator  
Multidisciplinary Ctr. for  
Professional Social Service  
Autonomous University of San  
Luis Potosí  
San Luis Potosí

Dr. John F. Leich  
Professor  
Dept. of Foreign  
Languages  
Louisiana Tech University  
Ruston, LA 71272

History and Sociology of  
Latin America  
Mar 1-May 29, 1980

Mr. Pablo Pedro RAMIREZ Moreno  
Center for Economic and Social  
Studies of the 3rd World  
Mexico City, DF

Dr. Michael D. Olien  
Dept. of Anthropology  
University of Georgia  
Athens, GA 30602

Anthropology of the 3rd  
World; Socio-economic T  
in LA; Economic Develop  
and Cultural Change in  
America and the SE US  
(Jan 1-Jun 30, 1980)

PERU

Dr. Rodolfo CERRON-PALOMINO  
Director  
Centro de Investigación de  
Linguística Aplicada  
National University of San  
Marcos  
Lima

Dr. Garland D. Bills  
Chairman  
Dept. of Linguistics  
University of New Mexico  
Albuquerque, NM 87131

Linguistic and/or Sociol  
guistic Aspects of the  
Quechua Language  
Jun 11-Aug 11, 1980

Mr. Guido Carlos PENNANO Allison  
Professor  
Dept. of Economics  
University of the Pacific  
Lima

Dr. Mark B. Rosenberg  
Director  
Caribbean/Latin American  
Studies Council  
Florida International U.  
(Tamiami Campus)  
Miami, FL 33199

Political Economy of Sou  
America  
Economic Development  
Sep 15, 1979-Mar 31, 1980

Dr. Jose WHITTEMBURY  
Professor  
Dept. of Physiological Sciences  
School of Medicine  
Universidad Peruana Cayetano  
Heredia  
Lima

Dr. F. J. Brinley, Jr.  
Professor  
Dept. of Physiology  
School of Medicine  
University of Maryland  
660 West Redwood St.  
Baltimore, MD 21201

Mechanisms of Physiologi  
Adaptation to Acute and  
Exposure to High Altitu  
Jun 1, 1979-May 25, 1980

URUGUAY

Mr. Jose Pedro DIAZ  
Editor  
Arca Publishers  
Montevideo

Dr. Steven L. Johnson  
Acting Chairman  
Dept. of Spanish and  
Italian  
College of Wooster  
Wooster, OH 44691

Trends in Spanish-Americ  
Literature  
The Contemporary Spanish  
American Novel  
Jan 1-Jun 15, 1980

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The CARIBBEAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION's Fifth Annual Meeting, entitled "Foundations of Sovereignty and National Identity in the Caribbean" will be held on May 7-10, 1980, hosted by The Universiteit van de Nederlandse Antillen, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles. Panel topics include: "Art and Society in the Caribbean" (Anna Maria de Waal Male); Literature and the Development of a Caribbean Identity (Robert A. Myers); Tropical Architecture: Caribbean Variations (Woodrow Wilkens); Religion and Cultural Identity in the Caribbean (Leslie Desmangles); Tourism and Development (Herbert L. Hiller); Historical Approaches to the Study of Sovereignty and Identity in the Caribbean (G. Carrera Damas); Comparative Law in the Caribbean (J. Spruit); Crime and Society in the Caribbean (Gary Brana-Shute); Ideologies of Higher Education in the Caribbean (Orlando Albornoz); International Labor Migration (Gabriel Murillo); Return Migration (Klaus Alberque and William F. Stinner); Emigration and Immigration: Psychological Dimensions (Claudewell Thomas); The Role and Function of Plantations in Modern Caribbean Society (Jerome S. Handler); Caribbean Nations and the EEC: Evolving Relations (Jean Crusoe); Finance and National Economic Policy in the Caribbean (Compton Bourne); The Problem of Sovereignty in Caribbean International Relations (Jap van Soest); Comparative Dimensions in the Development of Caribbean State Systems (J. Edward Greene); Puerto Rico: The Political Options (Angel Calderon Cruz); The Virgin Islands: Political Options (St...

Gerber); Changing Patterns of U.S.-Caribbean Relations (Abraham Lowenthal); Energy and Development: Problems and Prospects (Clark Gomes Casseres); Alternate Sources of Energy in the Caribbean (M. Rolis); National Development and Mass Media (Orlando Cuales); The Second and Third Internationals in the Caribbean: Historical and Contemporary Reality (Rodolfo Cerdas). Dr. Aristides Calvani (Secretario General, ODCA), Prof. Wendell Bell (Yale), and Dr. Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas (University Simon Bolivar) will speak in the plenary sessions. Anthony P. Maingot, Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199 (305-552-2247) is the program chairman. Please write him directly if you wish to contact any of the panel chairpersons, or wish to make a presentation at the meeting.

(Due to the editor's error, the Forthcoming Conferences section is continued on page 38.)

#### INSTITUTIONAL

THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN CENTER OF FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY will be hosting a Speaker's Bureau for scholars traveling through Miami. The Bureau will serve as a means for area specialists to share their experiences and research during colloquia sponsored by FIU, the University of Miami and Miami-Dade Community College New World Center. A modest honorarium and per diem expenses will be provided. Scholars anticipating travel through Miami and interested in participating in the colloquia should contact Mark B. Rosenberg, Director, Latin American and Caribbean Center, FIU, Miami, FL 33199 at least 30 days prior to the anticipated departure from their home cities.

ANCIENT ROOTS/NEW VISIONS (RAICES ANTIGUAS/VISIONES NUEVAS), on view at the Museum of Contemporary Art, Chicago, August 18-October 28, 1979, was the first national touring exhibition of leading contemporary artists of the major Spanish-speaking communities in the U.S. Included in the exhibition were painting, drawing, sculpture, graphics, mixed media, and photography by 80 artists from across the country as well as a selection of works by 12 Latino artists living in the Midwest. The exhibition illustrated the concerns of contemporary Latino artists in 4 thematic categories: Pre-Columbian roots and rituals; santero and retablo folk art traditions; art of the barrio and political art; and inner vision, avant-garde, and international currents. This is a final showing in a 2-1/2 year tour which included the National Collection of Fine Arts in Washington, DC. "Ancient Roots/New Visions" was originated by Fondo del Sol, a non-profit collaborative of photographers, film and video artists based in Washington, DC and New York City, who share a common interest and involvement in Hispanic-American art and culture; films and videotapes were made available through Osiris Productions. The exhibition was made possible in part by grants from the National Endowment for the Arts; the Museum of Contemporary Art Education Department special events and outreach programs were made possible by a grant from the CBS Foundation. Special acknowledgements are also due Revista Chicano/Riqueña, Harry S Truman College, and the University of Illinois at Chicago Circle Latin American Studies Department and Montgomery Ward Gallery.

The UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN'S INSTITUTE OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES announces its new Latin American Art and Music History Project. This is one is a series of projects sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, designed to enhance the teaching of Latin American content in the public schools. The project is being developed for instructors, supervisors, and administrators at the elementary, secondary, and junior college levels.

Two conferences will be held in early 1980. The Latin American Musical Heritage Conference (February 21-22) will include noted speakers and exciting ideas concerning the implementation of content into the curriculum. The Latin American Visual Arts Conference (April 24-25) will include recognized speakers and teaching suggestions applicable to a variety of disciplines and class forums.

A course entitled "Information and Materials for Teaching about Latin American Culture," sponsored by the Institute of Latin American Studies and the College of Education at the University of Texas, will be offered during the spring semester, 1980. Teachers will also be given the opportunity to develop classroom materials and units during a summer institute/workshop, planned for June 2-13, 1980. Both the course and the institute/workshop will offer graduate credit.

Dr. Thomas Reese (Department of Art, the University of Texas at Austin) will work with participants in the development of instructional units based upon collections of Latin American art on the university campus. Dr. Gerard Béhague (Department of Music, The University of Texas at Austin) will serve as music consultant to all participants, and will also assist in the development of instructional units. A final objective of this year's project is the development and dissemination of a handbook entitled Information and Materials for Teaching about Latin American Arts and Music. There is no cost for attending these programs, and limited travel allowances will be made available to those participants selected to attend.

The Chamber Singers of the UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS have won the \$6,000 first prize in Villa-Lobos Festival's first International Competition for Mixed Chorus, held in November in Rio de Janeiro. In addition to the prize, the ensemble was presented a gold medal and a certificate from the Brazilian government. While no second prize was given, the third place prize went to Coro Discantus of Montevideo. The annual context was sponsored by the Museum Villa-Lobos and Brazil's Ministry of Culture and Education.

#### MANUSCRIPTS SOLICITED

The ROCKY MOUNTAIN COUNCIL ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES will hold its 28th Annual Conference in Santa Fe, New Mexico on April 3-5, 1980, at the Santa Fe Hilton Inn. Persons interested in presenting papers and/or organizing panels on Latin American or border-related topics should contact Karen L. Remmer or Gilbert W. Merckx, Latin American Institute, Ortega Hall, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131 (505-277-3203 or 505-268-2110). The deadline for all proposals is February 1st.

CALL FOR PAPERS AND PANELS for the Latin American Section of the Annual Meeting of the Western Social Science Association, April 24-26, 1980 in Albuquerque, NM. Potential paper givers should send a 1-page abstract; potential panel organizers should send a 1-page description of the panel's focus and likely participants to Edward J. Williams, Dept. of Political Science, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (602-626-2911).

PREMIO INTERNACIONAL DE HISTORIA "JOSE LUIS ROMERO" es destinado a ensayos y estudios inéditos vinculados con la problemática de la obra de José Luis Romero, referidos a aspectos socioeconómicos y socioculturales del proceso histórico de América Latina general o de alguno de sus países. El jurado consiste de Tulio Halperin Donghi, Richard Morse, Juan Antonio Oddone y Gregorio Weinberg. Se permiten trabajos individuales o colectivos con extensión de 250-400 páginas tamaño carta, doble espacio. Hasta el 30 de mayo de 1980. Decisión del jurado ocurrirá antes del 31 de diciembre de 1980. Sírvase escribir para detalles a la Comisión para la Difusión del Pensamiento de José Luis Romero, Viamonte 1465, No. 82, C.P. 1055 Buenos Aires Argentina (tel:40-4443).

#### PERSONAL

VIRON VAKY has retired as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs effective the end of 1979. Mr. Vaky, who had had a long and distinguished career in foreign service, will join the faculty of Georgetown University.

On October 17, President Carter nominated WILLIAM G. BOWDLER, the State Department intelligence chief, as Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs. Bowdler is a career officer who was first sent to Cuba in 1956 as the political and consular officer. In 1961 he returned to Washington and worked 2 years as head of Cuban affairs at the State Department, and 3 years at the National Security Council as its Latin American specialist. These positions were followed by a series of appointments as ambassador: to El Salvador, 1968-71; to Guatemala, 1971-73; and to South Africa, 1975-78. Since 1978, Mr. Bowdler has been director of the Bureau of Intelligence and Research. He was also head of the OAS team which was sent to Nicaragua during the September 1978 uprising. Mr. Bowdler's nomination is still subject to Senate confirmation.

LYLE McALISTER was recognized as Distinguished Service Professor of History at the University of Florida earlier this Fall.

W. MARVIN WILL edited with RICHARD MILLETT The Restless Caribbean: Changing Patterns of International Relations (Praeger, 1979), chaired the "Pedagogies for the Oppressed" symposium for the Congress of Americanists convention in Vancouver, and is soliciting manuscripts for an edited volume with the same title.

JOAQUIN ROY chaired and organized the session on Latin American Literature for the South Atlantic Modern Language Association convention held in Atlanta. Prof. Roy was also selected for the Outstanding Young Men in America award.

JAMES LANG's Portuguese Brazil: The King's Plantation has been published as part of Academic Press' Studies in Social Discontinuity Series.

MARIA CANINO (Rutgers University) and PURA MIYAR (Edgecliff College, Cincinnati, OH 45206) have agreed to serve on the LASA Task Force on Hispanic Communities.

BARRY EDMONSTON edited Population Research in Latin America and the Caribbean: A Bibliographical Reference, published for the International Population Program, Cornell University, by University Microfilms International.

#### REGIONAL NEWS

MACLAS. The Middle Atlantic Council on Latin American Studies will hold its first conference at the University of Delaware, April 17-19, 1980. Robert J. Alexander, Dept. of Economics, Rutgers University, is Program Chairman. Possible paper presenters should contact him directly. Dr. Jack Child, c/o Inter-American Defense College, Ft. McNair, Washington, DC 20319, has been appointed editor of the MACLAS Newsletter.

SECOLAS. The 1980 meeting of the Southeastern Council of Latin American Studies will be held on April 24-26, 1980, hosted by the Latin American Studies Center, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC. The theme of the conference is "Business in Latin America" and the program chairman is Robert Claxton, History Department, West Georgia College, Carrollton, GA.

#### TRAVEL ABROAD AND SUMMER PROGRAMS

THE SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES AND LINGUISTICS OF GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY is pleased to announce that it will host a six week Institute for college Spanish teachers during the summer of 1980. The institute is entitled "Expanding the Curriculum in Foreign Language Classes: Spanish and Contemporary Affairs" and will explore new approaches to teaching advanced Spanish classes based on material other than literature. Emphasis will be on materials from Anthropology, Sociology, Political Science and Government. The Institute is made possible through a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, which provides funds for stipends for twenty participants. (Each participant's home institution is required to contribute \$150.00 towards the cost of the Institute.) For further information, write: Prof. William W. Cressey, Director, N.E.H. Institute, School of Languages and Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO's Elementary Education Department, in a joint effort with the Latin American Institute, announces a 3-credit hour graduate level course on the teaching of Latin American Studies in the summer of 1980 at the UNM campus. The course will be open to all New Mexico social studies teachers and Spanish teachers as well as Bilingual Education teachers. The overall goal of this program is to set up an ongoing training program and materials' identification procedure to provide improved teaching processes dealing with Latin American curriculum components. Immediate objectives will be to: (a) develop a teacher training program to prepare teachers to integrate the cultural, sociological and anthropological aspects of Latin America into elementary/middle school social studies frameworks. It is expected that a major contribution, both in techniques and the presentation of ready-made materials, will be made by New

Mexico teachers who participated in the First National Seminar on the Teaching of Latin American Subjects in the Schools held at UNM in 1975. Inquiries should be directed to the Latin American Institute, UNM, Albuquerque, NM 87131 (505-277-2636).

The HIGHER EDUCATION CONSORTIUM FOR URBAN AFFAIRS, INC. (HECUA) offers a SOUTH AMERICAN URBAN SEMESTER in the Fall of 1980 focusing on the physical and social problems of urbanization in the Third World as they are represented in Latin America. Topics addressed include rural-urban migration and overpopulation; housing and land tenure inequalities; squatter land settlements; politics and government income distribution and the impact of multinational corporations. Two thirds of the semester will be spent in Bogotá, while the remainder will consist of field trips to Panamá, Ecuador, Perú, and other Colombian cities. Inquiries should be directed to HECUA, Hamline University, St. Paul, MN 55104 (612-646-8831).

# CUBAN STUDIES ESTUDIOS CUBANOS



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## EMPLOYMENT

### VACANCIES REPORTED

HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE, Amherst, MA 01002. Full-time appointment in Comparative Black History. Candidates should give evidence of training and background in Afro-American and Caribbean History. Ph.D. preferred. Assistant or Associate Professor level. Candidate must exhibit strengths in teaching and advising and have a commitment to interdisciplinary, self-directed learning. Send statement of intent and resume by February 1, 1980 to Professor Charles Frye, Dean of Faculty Office, Hampshire College. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, NY 14853. The Rural Development Committee (RDC) and Interdisciplinary Faculty Group supported by the Center for International Studies at Cornell University, is about to begin cooperative work in Costa Rica with the U.S. AID Mission there and with certain units of the government concerned with rural development. The RDC is going to be appointing a research associate to facilitate faculty and graduate student work with Costa Rican programs and to conduct his/her research as well as part of the RDC program. The activity is funded under a cooperative agreement between the RDC and the Office of Rural Development in U.S. AID to further applied research and consulting on "participatory" approaches to rural development.

Applicants may come from any of the social sciences, or from an agriculture-related professional discipline. In either case, the social scientist should have good knowledge of agricultural and rural problems, or a more technically-oriented persons should have some familiarity with social science analysis. Prior experience in the rural sector of Costa Rica will be given great weight in making the appointment, though persons with strong academic qualifications and appropriate experience elsewhere in Latin America will be considered.

The position will be for 1 year to start as early in 1980 as possible and will be renewable if further funding of project activity is forthcoming. This is not an academic position, though close collaboration with Cornell Faculty would be involved. The associate would probably spend about 3/4 of his/her time in Costa Rica, about 1/4 at Cornell. Salary will be determined according to university scales which depend on education and experience level. International travel will be covered by the project.

Applications should be sent to: Dr. Norman Uphoff, Director, Rural Development Participation Project, Center for International Studies, 170 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853. A curriculum vitae should be enclosed together with indication of when the applicant would be able to begin work if appointed. Cornell University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

CALIFORNIA STATE UNIVERSITY, Long Beach, CA, 90840. Full-time lecturer for 1980-82 academic years to teach English composition courses to specially admitted students who have college potential but insufficient writing skills. The appointee will coordinate the program of part-time faculty. Specific responsibilities include scheduling, recruitment, curriculum planning, resource management, etc. Qualifications: advanced degree (PhD preferred, MA acceptable) in English or other appropriate field college teaching experience in a similar program to language and culture of ethnic minority students. Salary: \$16,000-\$19,000 for academic year. Applications should be sent to Dr. Charles E. May, Chairman, English Department, CSU, Long Beach.

HIGHER EDUCATION CONSORTIUM FOR URBAN AFFAIRS, INC., HAMLINE UNIVERSITY, St. Paul, MN 55104. Program director or assistant program director is needed for Fall Semester, 1980 to oversee the South American Urban Semester in Bogotá. Qualifications include fluency in Spanish, experience in Latin America, and a minimum of an MA with an urban studies specialization. Salary: open. Inquiries should be directed to Stephan T. Conway, Executive Director, HECUA, Hamline University.

## CANDIDATES AVAILABLE

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS/AREA STUDIES OF LATIN AMERICA. Recent PhD in International Studies (Latin America). Has taught International Relations of Latin America, Spanish Literature and Culture of Latin America. Interested in a teaching position on East Coast. Available Summer 1980. (D-1)

SOCIOLOGY. Recent well-published PhD seeking position at assistant or associate professor level, preferably emphasizing social stratification, rural sociology or community development. Any location, available September 1980. (D-2)

## PUBLICATIONS

### NEW BOOKS

WOMEN, WORK, AND CHANGE: THE CASE OF CUBAN WOMEN IN THE U.S. by Yolanda Prieto. No. 9 in the Latin American Monograph Series published by The Northwestern Pennsylvania Institute for Latin American Studies, Mercyhurst College, Erie, PA 16546.

CUBAN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS: A BILATERAL AGREEMENTS PERSPECTIVE by Jorge Pérez-López is No. 8 in the same series.

REFERENCE MANUAL ON DOING BUSINESS IN LATIN AMERICA, edited by Donald R. Swackhamer, Frank Swacker, Robert Radway and Stanley Stairs, has been published by the Center for Latin America of the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

POPULATION RESEARCH IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REPORT edited by Barry Edmonston, has been published by University Microfilms International. Cost \$13.50

INDICADORES SOCIAIS: TABELAS SELECIONADAS: 1979. A limited number of copies of this document are available at no cost from the Departamento de Estudos e Indicadores Sociais - DEISO, SUEGE/DEISO, Av. Visconde de Niterói, 1 246 - 11, Mangueira, 20090 Rio de Janeiro. The document presents indicators for Brazil, covering employment, occupational mobility, housing, income distribution, health and education.

REPORT ON THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN EL SALVADOR (\$6.00) and EDUCATIONAL DEFICITS IN THE CARIBBEAN (\$5.00) are bilingual publications of the OAS.

DERECHOS HUMANOS Y RELACIONES INTERNACIONALES edited by Walter Sanchez G. has been published by the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales de la Universidad de Chile and the Instituto Chileno de Estudios Humanísticos, Santiago.

PRELIMINARY SURVEY OF THE MEXICAN COLLECTION by Susan M. Cottler, Roger M. Cottler and Shirley A. Weathers is part of a new series published by the University of Utah Press, designed to provide access to the vast genealogical archives of the Mormon Church.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS IN LATIN AMERICA: 1978 REPORT is a publication of the Inter-American Development Bank. Free.

SANTOS OF PUERTO RICO AND THE AMERICAS by Florencio García Cisneros is a bilingual text recently published by Blaine-Ethridge Books, 13977 Penrod Street, Detroit, MI 48223. Cost \$7.75.

INDICE DE CIENCIAS SOCIAIS has been published by IUPERJ, Rua da Matriz, 82, Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro.

INDICADORES SOBRE LA SITUACION DE LA INFANCIA EN AMERICA LATINA Y EL CARIBE is a bilingual publication of UNICEF.

BRAZIL AND PORTUGUESE INDIA, edited by Daril Alden and Warren Dean (\$12.50) and IN THE AMAZON, edited by Charles Wagley (\$10.00) and COLOMBIA: SOCIAL STRUCTURE AND PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT by T. Lynn Smith (\$12.50) are recent publications of the University of Florida Press.

THE MULTIFACETED ROLE OF THE LATIN AMERICAN SUBJECT SPECIALIST (\$21) and LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES IN EUROPE (\$31.50) are part of the FINAL REPORT AND WORKING PAPERS series of SALALM. The first is a selection of papers presented at the June 1977 XXII meeting at the University of Florida, the second is the papers of SALALM XXI held in London in July, 1978.

AMERICA LATINA: LAS EVALUACIONES REGIONALES DE LA ESTRATEGIA INTERNACIONAL DE DESARROLLO EN LOS AÑOS SETENTA (No. 30) and EDUCACION, IMAGENES Y ESTILOS DE DESARROLLO (No. 31) by Germán W. Rama are recent publications of CEPAL, Santiago de Chile.

The Foreign Policy Association's GREAT DECISIONS 1980 series includes "Brazil's Rising Power: What Weight in the World Scale?"(\$5.00) Write for descriptive brochure.

EL MEDICO GENERAL: UNA RESPUESTA AL FUTURO is a publication of the proceedings of a 1978 meeting of the Asociación Colombiana de Facultades de Medicina and can be ordered directly from ASCOFAME, Calle 45-A, No. 9-77, Bogotá.

Catalogues 48, 49 and 50 of LIBROS LATINOS, PO Box 1103, Redlands, CA 92373 list their complete collection on Mexico.

ARIANO SUASSUNA: ROMANCE D'A PEDRA DO REINO (A citação como meio de assimilação das literaturas popular e erudita) by Ray-Güde Mertin has been published in German by Librairie Droz SA, 11 Rue Massot, Geneva.

JOURNALS, NEWSLETTERS, ET AL.

CUADERNOS DE MARCHA Vol. I, No. 2 title is "Argentina: La Gran Frustración." Subscriptions should be directed to CEUAL, Apartado Postal 19-131, Mexico 19, DF. \$18.00 p.a. for U.S., \$12 for Latin America.

NACLA: REPORT ON THE AMERICAS XII No. 5 is entitled "Panama: For Whom the Bell Tolls." \$2.00 single issue price, \$11 yearly subscription.

WORLD HIGHER EDUCATION COMMUNIQUE I, No. 3 (Fall 1979) includes articles on Chilean higher education and Mexican educational policy. This is a quarterly publication of the Institute of International Education.

KANINA: REVISTA DE ARTES Y LETRAS DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE COSTA RICA has an annual subscription rate of U.S. \$8 from Kanina, Univ. de Costa Rica, San José, CR.

WOMEN AT WORK: An International Labour Office Bulletin can be ordered from ILO Publications, CH-1121, Geneva 22.

FOLKLIFE CENTER NEWS is a quarterly publication from the Library of Congress, Washington, DC 20540.

CHISPA: Calendar on the Hispanic Performing Arts is a quarterly publication of the Institute of Latin American Studies, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Subscription rate \$4 per semester.

AMAZON RESEARCH NEWSLETTER and ROSTER OF AMAZON RESEARCHERS are published by the Center for Latin American Studies, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. The continuation of the Newsletter will depend on the interest it generates, so interested readers should request to be added to their mailing list.

LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES has published an anthology entitled "Women in Latin America." \$4.95 plus \$.50 handling, to be ordered from CMS, Box 792, Riverside, CA 92502.

LATINAMERICA PRESS is the English version of NOTICIAS ALIADAS, a weekly news bulletin published in Lima. It is concerned with human development and freedom in L.A. Subscriptions are \$35 p.a. from Maryknoll Bookshelf, Maryknoll, NY 10545.

NECESIDADES BASICAS Y POLITICAS CONTRA LA POBREZA: LA EXPERIENCIA DE CHILE by Pilar Vergara; RECURSOS NATURALES Y DESARROLLO: GENERACION DE EMPLEO Y RENTAS EN EL CORBE by Ernesto Tironi; DESARROLLO, DISTRIBUCION DEL INGRESO Y DEMOCRATIZACION by Oscar Muñoz Gomá; and EMPLEO, POBREZA Y MIGRACIONES EN CHILE by Dagmar Raczyński have been recently published by the Corporación de Investigaciones Económicas para Latinoamérica (CIEPLAN), Av. Colón 3494, Santiago de Chile.

#### PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION ON FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES: A REPORT

The following summary of the proposals expected from the Commission was reported by Malcolm G. Scully in a recent issue of the Chronicle of Higher Education. The final report recommends (1) support for upgrading language training and international studies from kindergarten through twelfth grade, (2) direct subsidies for foreign language teaching at the pre-high school, high school and college levels based on enrollments, (3) federal grants for library costs at the national international studies center and (4) increased funding for international education exchanges. Mr. Scully's report follows:

"A network of 125 to 155 national and regional centers for international studies--most of them based at colleges or universities--will be proposed by the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies when it issues its final report in October.

Details of the plan for boosting and spreading support for international studies were discussed at the commission's final public meeting here this month.

In addition to proposing the national and regional centers, the 25-member commission, led by James A. Perkins, chairman of the International Council for International Development, will issue a series of recommendations on: (1) Teaching of foreign languages at all levels; (2) International exchanges; (3) International in the elementary and secondary schools; and (4) The governmental and academic features needed to support foreign languages and international studies.

Two Types of Centers. The general approach to the creation of national and regional centers for international studies was outlined by Robert E. Ward, director of the center for research in international studies at Stanford University. Mr. Ward and his colleagues suggested that two types of national centers be supported with federal dollars: from 45 to 55 centers that focus on geographical regions in relatively traditional area-studies programs, such as centers for East Asian Studies or Middle Eastern Studies. 'Many of these centers are already in place,' Mr. Ward said. In addition to serving their own scholars, he said, they should be 'opened up to a much broader range of students and faculty members from other institutions and to leaders from government, business, and labor.'

From 20 to 30 'topical' centers that would focus on world problems that transcend geographical boundaries, such as energy, food, arms control, or environmental pollution. Again, he noted, some existing university centers could fulfill this role.

Mr. Ward noted that both the area-studies center and the existing 'topical' centers had faced several financial problems since the late 1968's, when the Ford Foundation shifted its priorities away from support of such centers and when the amount of federal support for them began to decline.

60 to 70 Regional Centers. In addition to proposing the national centers, the commission will call for the creation of 60 to 70 regional or state-based centers that would serve a wide range of regional or local functions such as the development of secondary-school programs in international studies and the training of teachers in the field.

Members said that every state should have at least one such center.

While the regional centers would be involved to some extent in research, their primary focus would be on 'outreach,' Mr. Ward said.

They would be designed to 'work broadly with scholars, students, and teachers in such areas as the development of experimental curricula in international studies, the retraining of teachers and the organization of community outreach programs, he said.

About 80 campus-based centers for international studies are now receiving federal support under Title VI of the National Defense Education Act. The average annual federal support is \$100,000.

In Mr. Ward's view, some of those centers would be upgraded to fill the role of national, area or 'topical' centers, while others would become state-based or regional centers.

While the final recommendation may differ somewhat, the commission indicated at its final meeting here that it would recommend appropriating \$250,000 a year for national centers and \$150,000 a year for the state or regional centers.

The centers would thus require somewhere between \$20-million and \$30-million annually, as opposed to the \$8-million now going to centers under N.D.E.A.

Beyond the national centers, the commission's recommendations on higher education also will call for federal support of about 200 undergraduate international studies programs, Mr. Ward said.

Grants for such programs, he added, should range from \$20,000 to \$80,000, with an average of \$40,000, so that the 200 programs would require a federal appropriation of \$8-million.

While the overall concept of a network of centers seemed sure to become part of the commission's report to the President, discussion at the final meeting here indicated that some disagreements and debates over specific proposals or emphasis remained to be resolved."

For some twenty-one years now, the crucially important subject of international studies and foreign language education has been dancing around the Washington policy community. It has been a long and seductive dance. Time and again over these two decades we have been promised a full glimpse of the truth and beauty of international education, but each time one veil has been lifted, others have remained--to keep the lovely Salomé just beyond our visual reach. Let us, briefly, replay this dance of the seven veils.

By anyone's standards, the dance got off to a most promising start with the passage of the National Defense Education Act in 1958. Although tom-toms were used to beat out a martial rhythm, in response to the distant strains of the balalaika, the music was sweet indeed to the ears of academicians then hungering to join the banquet of Galbraith's affluent society. The lifting of the second veil, held by such hopefuls as Education and World Affairs and designed by the International Education Act of 1966, was, we thought, to place us all in ecstasy. But it ended by dropping away and revealing practically nothing--except a dim outline of what might have been. Retardando and diminuendo, alas, appeared on the score just when Salomé's troupe was all ready for accelerando and crescendo.

The third veil, raised with blaring trumpets, was waved about to a tune by Lambert. Clearly intended to show all, this stage of the dance turned out merely to lead into a fourth episode, a singularly odd combination in choreography. On the one hand, we were treated to a kind of bureaucratic shuffle and two-step at the Office of Education. On the other, the on-again, off-again nature of Congressional hearings on the future of NDEA kept area-specialists and language teachers all around the country hopping, in a kind of frenzied Irish jig. However inelegant the resultant spectacle, at least the band played on.

The fifth veil was tossed aside to a tune with a particularly catchy title: "the Inter-Agency Task Force on Mid-Term Foreign Policy Research." Orchestrated some five years ago by Maestro Kissinger, the dance provoked an eager revival of expectations. So eager, in fact, that this time the ACE even sallied forth as a dancing partner, setting up several task forces to assist in what was erroneously thought to be the final unveiling.

While the Kissinger polka proved disappointing, spirits were soon lifted for the sixth time, albeit only modestly. The occasion was the consolidation of the USIA and the ECA division of the Department of State into an International Communication Agency. The new clout the ICA was presumably to have in international educational exchanges and related matters would console some of the dancers. Meanwhile, there was hope that a long-discussed reorganization of AID might at least partially satisfy the development voyeurism of area specialists whose taste for exotica had been stimulated so much in the heady days of the early 1960s.

It was the formation of the President's Commission on Foreign Languages and International Studies, however, that finally brought us to the dance of the seventh veil. As we all are only too aware, the whole protracted process of hearings, commissioned reports, and symposia--played to a Washington counterpoint of leaks and rumors--once more aroused hopes that this time the long-awaited vision of loveliness really would appear. But will it?

The report, now that the wraps are off, is sure to be controversial, but of such ample endowment that many will find some facet of it to their taste. The particular features of the report, however, may not be the main problem. Rather, now that Salomé stands at last revealed in all her glory, Herod's attention seems to have wandered off to other matters such as the coming elections, a domestic inter-ethnic pas de deux, the discordant notes emanating from a distant Persian garden, and the like. (It is rumored that the White House had to be reminded that the Commission was still waiting in the wings to report.)

Meanwhile, the magnates of Congress have, with a few laudable exceptions, also become distracted by inflation, recession, and other embellishments of an economy that seems to have slipped into atonality. The musicians themselves, those who ring the changes on area studies and foreign language instruction, may even be growing tired. Just when the moment to act seemed to be arriving, the ACE is making do with a

provisional staffing of its international education division, and the education bureaucracy proper has headed into the organizational morass of a major restructuring. For the moment, in other words, the "E" of the old HEW seems not so much intent on dancing the grand finale as on stepping off-stage to alter and redesign her costume.

The Commission's report, therefore, has dropped into a kind of policy hiatus. It would probably not even be desirable to try to implement its suggestions before a debate on their validity could be held under circumstances more auspicious than those that prevail just now. Yet, for better or for worse, the Commission's findings will likely structure the frame of reference and terms of the debate over international educational policy for at least the next two decades.

For the time being, the aftermath of the Commission's work would seem to leave with a special responsibility--and an opportunity. It will fall the lot of LASA and other area studies associations, to keep the Washington policy community reminded that there is unfinished business on the agenda, to keep bureaucrats and politicians sensitive to national educational needs in this field. The opportunity lies in the fact that the probable delay in implementation will provide an interval in which to identify and press for those modifications that will enable our Latin American people to do their job most effectively. There is time, for instance, to take the initiative in designing regional outreach strategies and new approaches in undergraduate studies that will enhance rather than impair program integrity, to exercise leadership in developing thematic concerns that, cast in a comparative analytic perspective, will enable Latin American studies to derive real benefit from participation in the special topical centers the Commission's report envisions.

On the outreach side, the changing ethnic mix of the U.S. population, thanks to the remarkable Hispanic diaspora of our day, confers advantages (and obligations) on Latin American studies programs that no other area studies group can even hope to approximate: the interpretation of Hispanic cultures becomes a matter of high domestic priority no less than a matter of importance in external relations. Moreover, the linguistic and geographical proximity of Latin America for U.S. citizens in general means that outreach efforts focussed on our region of study will always have a special and prominent role in the whole field of "citizens' education." On the thematic or topical side, these new centers are almost inevitably going to carry out much, if not most of their work in a comparative analytic framework. Many Latin Americanists, of course, have been using such a framework intra-regionally for years; we should be able to turn this experiential base to good account in the era just ahead. Further, in an area particularly blessed with the interpretive and empirical information base which most such topical centers will have to be built, thanks to the remarkable development of Latin American studies in the past twenty years and, what is in some ways more significant, the extraordinary growth of scholarship in Latin America itself. Among Third World regions, Latin America is clearly in the scholarly vanguard, and the UN Economic Commission for Latin America has led its regional counterparts in the past quarter of a century or so. Assuming that the new thematic or topical centers will not to take a parochial view of their concerns, we should expect to find both Latin Americanists and Latin Americans figuring prominently in their design and functioning. Finally, for the reasons that give Latin Americanists a head start on both outreach and topical centers, we ought also to see Latin American studies emerge as the very cornerstone of many an internationally oriented undergraduate studies program.

In short, the Presidential Commission's report has its controversial aspects. One would hope, for instance, that not a great deal of money will be poured into setting up the topical centers, "theme parks" which are likely to come and go with changing social and intellectual fashion. The more enduring focus of area studies programs should be a much firmer infrastructure for international understanding than one can reasonably expect from these proposed academic Disneylands. Nevertheless, for all their shortcomings, the new policy directions now readable in Washington are rich with promise for Latin Americanists. Salomé may yet have her day.

#### REGIONAL HISPANIC TASK FORCE

The following resolutions were formulated at the conference on THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY IN INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION AND COMMUNICATION which was held at the University of

at Austin on November 26. The meeting, directed by Prof. William Glade, was sponsored by LASA with funding from the U.S. International Communications Agency.

- (1) That the Regional Hispanic Task Force, as constituted at the 26 November 1979 meeting, continue as an organized entity under LASA auspices.
- (2) That a LASA planning group be established, composed of Regional Hispanic Task Force members, to design and seek funding for a conference for selected Latin American Studies program directors and Hispanic-American Studies program directors, as well as selected younger scholars of promise in both fields.
- (3) That the Regional Hispanic Task Force commence planning, in collaboration with LASA, for a series of events leading toward the 500th anniversary, in 1992, of the discovery of America. These events should begin some years ahead of that date and should provide a special occasion for analyzing and interpreting the varieties of Hispanic culture to the non-Hispanic publics as well as to the various Hispanic communities.
- (4) That the Regional Hispanic Task Force explore the possibility of developing a special issue of LARR on the Hispanic cultures theme and/or compiling selected papers from the up-coming Bloomington national LASA meeting (with, possibly, some commissioned papers) as a special LASA/CLASP publication.
- (5) That, as an adjunct of the Regional Hispanic Task Force, a planning group be established to prepare a proposal for funding and compiling a national directory of Hispanic-American Latin Americanists, with said directory to be developed in collaboration with the LASA Secretariat.
- (6) That the Bloomington program committee make certain that a panel be included on some theme related to Puerto Rican studies.
- (7) That ICA and the CIES be encouraged to explore the feasibility of summer group projects in Latin America, under Fulbright auspices, for directors of Hispanic-American Studies programs and promising younger scholars in this field.
- (8) That the deep and enthusiastic appreciation of the group be conveyed to appropriate authorities at ICA for their generous support of this very constructive meeting.

#### FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES CONT.

The tenth anniversary meeting of the CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICANIST GEOGRAPHERS will be held April 10-12, 1980, in Muncie, Indiana. The program committee consists of Jerry Showalter, Robert Carmin, Dennis Conway, Rick Bein and Tom Martinson. Further information may be had by writing Tom Martinson, CLAG, Dept. of Geography and Geology, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306.

The fourth annual conference on Latin America, Western Illinois University, entitled INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE IN LATIN AMERICA, will be held March 20-21, 1980, in Macomb, IL. Contact Russell G. Swenson, Dept. of Geography, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455, for information.

A conference on Latin American literature entitled REQUIEM FOR THE 'BOOM' -- PREMATURE? will be held March 14, 1980, at Montclair State College. Inquiries should be directed to Rose S. Minc, Dept. of Spanish/Italian, Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, NJ 07043.

A conference of the Pacific Northwest Council on Foreign Languages will be held in Seattle on April 17-19, 1980. The program chairman is Stephen Foster, Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Washington State University, Pullman, WA 99164.

POLITICS AND LATINO HIGHER EDUCATION is the theme of the 2nd Annual Midwest Latino and Higher Education Conference, to be held February 22-23, 1980, at Northern Illinois Univ., DeKalb, IL. For information write Vernon Lattin, Center for Latino and Latin American Affairs, NIU, DeKalb, IL 60115.

The 4th ANNUAL NDEA SEMINAR ON FOREIGN AREA STUDIES will be held at Columbia University February 28-29, 1980. The conference is designed to review research frontiers in area studies along with the strategies and techniques for teaching area studies, emphasize issues relevant to programs at the small college. For information contact Western Area Studies Center, Columbia Univ., New York, NY 10027.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES: A TROUBLED RELATIONSHIP is the topic of the Central American World Affairs Conference, which will be held March 7-8, 1980 in Peoria, IL. The conference, which is open to the public, will focus on (1) the political and economic forces helping to shape a new relationship between the two countries, (2) Mexico's recent oil and gas reserves, (3) the new leadership role which Mexico will play in the Western Hemisphere in the next decade, and (4) changes in U.S. foreign policy that may be necessary for the establishment of a viable relationship between Mexico and the U.S. Conference sponsors include: Peoria Area World Affairs Council, Bradley University, Illinois State University, College, Eureka College, and the University of Illinois. For additional information contact Terry Iversen, Continuing Education in International Affairs, Univ. of Illinois

#### LATE ANNOUNCEMENTS

As part of the work of the Hispanic Caucus of the House of Representatives, Congressman Roybal's office is collecting resumé's of Hispanic scholars for a list maintained by the Hispanic Caucus. Please send your resumé to Mr. Harry Pachon, Administrative Assistant, Edward R. Roybal, RHOB 2211, Washington, D.C. 20515 (202-225-6235).

Interested in learning the mechanics of U.S. foreign policy process? Church sponsored human rights office will accept academics-in-residence. Own funding required. Submit research proposals to: Joseph T. Eldridge, Director. Washington Office on Latin America, 110 Maryland Avenue NE, Washington, D.C. 20002 (202-544-8045).

Women of LASA are now without a committee, task force, or even a pressure group to represent their interests in the Association. As the last Women's Committee Newsletter stated, the alternatives for LASA women and this Committee are as follows: "1) we could accept the dissolution of the Committee as timely and take the view that women do not need special attention or representation in the Association; 2) we could fight to retain the Committee in its current relationship to the Association (and seek outside funding to meet its expenses) or 3) we could reconstitute ourselves as a Caucus." Please send your opinions directly to the Committee members or to the Women's Committee, c/o LASA Secretariat, 911 West Harrison Street, Urbana, IL 61801.

The Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowship Program (formerly known as the Foreign Language Area Studies Program) has announced its award quotas for the academic year 1979-80. Students should apply to any of the following institutions which received funds in the Latin America area. For information on eligibility requirements, fellowship provisions and application deadlines: University of California at Berkeley, UCLA, University of Chicago, Columbia University, University of Connecticut, Cornell University, University of Florida, Georgetown University, University of Illinois, Indiana University, University of Kansas, University of New Mexico, Northern Illinois University, University of North Carolina, University of Pittsburgh, Stanford University, University of Texas, Tulane University, Vanderbilt University, University of Wisconsin, and Yale University.

Membership in LASA passed the 2000 mark for the first time in 1979. We hope that you will continue to tell your friends, colleagues and graduate students about LASA, and we will tell LASA about your satisfactions and grievances. Please direct the latter to the Editor!



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LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION  
Founded and Incorporated May 1966

The Latin American Studies Association is a charitable and educational body. It is a national non-profit learned society of scholars and specialists that fosters the interests, both educational and professional, of persons concerned with the study of Latin America and that promotes education through more effective teaching, training, and research. The Association provides both a forum and an instrumentality for treating matters of common interest to the scholarly disciplines and to individuals concerned with Latin American studies.

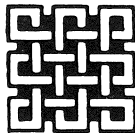
Persons and institutions having these educational and scholarly concerns in matters related to Latin America are welcome. Membership is not restricted to United States citizens. Persons and institutions seeking membership should apply to: LASA, 911 West High Street, Room 100, Urbana, Illinois 61801. Dues include receipt of the Association's publications for one calendar year.

The Consortium of Latin American Studies Associations (CLASP) is the national organization of institutions of higher education offering study related to Latin America and is in effect the institutional arm of LASA. Formed in the Fall of 1968, the Consortium provides the institutional dimension for the realization of the educational purposes of the Association. Cooperative activities are arranged through the Steering Committee of the Consortium, while liaison is maintained through the Executive Secretariat which serves both organizations. Annual dues are \$50. Current Chairperson of the Steering Committee is Eugenio Chang-Rodríguez (Queens College).

The Latin American Research Review is the official publication of the Association. The Review is published in three issues annually. The LASA Newsletter, a quarterly release of the Secretariat, is the basic news organ of the Association. Announcements and news items for the Newsletter should be sent to the Secretariat. It is available to the membership of the Association and by separate subscription at \$10 per calendar year.

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