

LASA Newsletter

Latin American Studies Association

Vol. XII, No. 4

Winter 1982

EMBASSY RECEPTIONS PLANNED

Several Latin American embassies have decided to host cocktail receptions during the LASA meeting especially for members who specialize in a given country and for nationals attending the meeting. The receptions will be held Thursday, March 4, from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. At this time, the embassies hosting receptions include the following:

Embassy of Argentina, 1600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.

Embassy of Brazil, at the Brazilian-American Cultural Institute, 4201 Connecticut Ave., N.W.

Cuban Interest Section of the Embassy of Czechoslovakia, 2630 16th Street, N.W.

Embassy of Mexico, 2829 16th Street, N.W.

Embassy of Venezuela, 2445 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.

Additional offers to hold receptions may be forthcoming from the Washington delegations of other Latin American and Caribbean countries.

WASHINGTON MEETING TO FEATURE TWENTY SPECIAL SESSIONS

The 1982 Washington meeting offers an unparalleled opportunity for LASA members to discuss pressing issues with policy makers and other Washington-based Latin America specialists. The association's Program and Local Arrangements committees have organized seminars and discussions on a variety of Latin American and Caribbean issues with twenty U.S. government agencies, private organizations, and international institutions.

The sessions should allow members of the academic and policy communities to learn more about each other and, it is hoped, will facilitate future communication between them. Most of the sessions will be scheduled for Friday, March 5, and most will be held at the sponsoring institutions' locales. This means that it is probably unrealistic for a LASA member to plan to attend more than two sessions.

In order to make final arrangements for these sessions, the Program and Local Arrangements committees need to know members' meeting choices in advance. Please clip the form provided on the back page of the *Newsletter* and send it to Bruce Bagley, S.A.I.S., 1740 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. The committees will accommodate as many members as possible in their first and second choices, but it would be prudent to indicate one or two additional choices in case sessions are full.

The special sessions include the following:

1. New Priorities for Development Research in Latin America: Views from the International Agencies (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank)

2. Human Rights Groups Dealing with Latin America

Washington Office on Latin America, Council on Hemispheric Affairs, Amnesty International, Survival International)

3. Issues and Process in U.S. Foreign Policy toward Latin America (Office of Policy Planning, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State)

4. The Role of Congress in U.S. Foreign Policy toward Latin America (Senate and House Foreign Relations committee members and Latin American staff members)

5. The Research and Computer Facilities of the Library of Congress Relating to Latin America (Hispanic Division)

6. Grass-Roots Development (The Inter-American Foundation)

Government Agencies

7. United States Department of the Treasury

This session will allow LASA members to discuss U.S. international economic policies toward Latin America with treasury representatives who deal with trade and investment policy, commodities and natural resources policy, and international monetary policy.

8. United States Department of Commerce

A discussion with representatives who deal with such areas of U.S. commercial policy toward Latin America and the Caribbean as economic policy and research, industry and trade, export development and trade regulation.

9. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

USDA representatives will discuss agricultural development and trade with Latin America, as well as the department's research activities in the region.

10. United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

A review of USAID's activities in Latin America, focusing on areas such as food and nutrition, rural development, urban development and housing, education and health, population, and science and technology.

11. United States International Communication Agency (USICA)

A discussion with representatives of USICA on that agency's plans and programs for Latin America.

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12. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)

A discussion with representatives of the DEA on current U.S. government plans and programs relating to Latin America in the area of drug trafficking.

13. Appropriate Technology International (ATI)

A discussion of ATI's efforts to disseminate new and appropriate technologies to grass-roots organizations in Latin America.

International Agencies

14. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

A discussion with IMF representatives on stabilization policies toward Latin American and Caribbean countries such as Jamaica, Costa Rica, Peru, Mexico, and Bolivia.

15. The Organization of American States (OAS)

A discussion with representatives of the Cultural Affairs division of the OAS on exchange programs, fellowships, scholarships, research opportunities, and related matters available through the OAS.

Private Nonprofit Organizations

16. The Brookings Institution

A discussion with representatives of the Brookings Institution on current research projects and priorities, with special emphasis on international economics and Latin America.

17. Overseas Development Council (ODC)

A discussion with ODC representatives on current research projects and priorities, with special emphasis on Latin America, and Mexico in particular.

18. American Enterprise Institute (AEI)

This session will feature a discussion with AEI representatives on current and planned research projects with a Latin American focus.

Private Sector

19. Consulting Firms

A discussion with representatives of several Washington-based consulting firms on their present and future activities in Latin America. Special emphasis will be placed on future employment possibilities for Latin American specialists from all disciplines.

20. The Media

A discussion with Washington-based correspondents on media coverage of Latin America. Representatives from the *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, *Christian Science Monitor*, National Public Radio, and the commercial television networks will be featured.

SPECIAL PRESENTATION OF ACCLAIMED PLAY

The Gala Theatre troupe of Washington, a well-known local Spanish theater group, has agreed to put on a special presentation of the popular Cuban comedy of the 1950s, *Contigo, pan y cebolla*, by Héctor Quintero. Widely acclaimed throughout Latin America, this comedy of Latin American society, directed by Hugo Medrano, will be presented in Spanish at the Shoreham Hotel Thursday, March 4, at 9 p.m., for a modest \$7 for LASA members and guests.

MEETING WILL INCLUDE FILM SHOWING

From the Ashes . . . Nicaragua Today will be shown on

Saturday, March 6th, at 11:15. The film shows how a revolution transformed a country and gave a new dimension to daily life for a shoemaker and his close-knit family. The film also documents the importance of the United States in Nicaraguan history and shows how U.S. foreign policy continues to play an influential role in Nicaragua. This film offers a rare opportunity for people in the United States to see a revolutionary crisis in a Latin American country through the eyes of the people who are living it. The documentary is directed by Helena Solberg Ladd, whose previous films include *The Double Day* and *Simplemente Jenny*.

WASHINGTON EXHIBITIONS OF INTEREST TO LATIN AMERICANISTS

Washington will have a number of exhibitions of interest to LASA members during the March meeting. Among the special exhibits are the following.

National Gallery of Art, Constitution Ave. at 6th Street, N.W., features a pre-Columbian exhibit from Costa Rica. "Between Continents and Seas" includes more than three hundred examples of Costa Rica's pre-Columbian art dating from 500 B.C. to the sixteenth century. This is the first comprehensive exhibit of such early treasures to tour outside of Central America. Open 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily and Saturday; noon to 8 p.m. on Sunday.

Museum of Modern Art of Latin America, located on the grounds of the elegant Pan American Union building at 201 18th Street, N.W. The permanent exhibit of paintings, sculpture, and graphics features the best of contemporary Latin American art. The director, Cuban-born art critic José Gómez Sicre, has assembled the prestigious collection. Open to the public 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday. The museum also has on sale color slides on the art, culture, and society of Latin America and its regions.

Dumbarton Oaks Pre-Columbian Museum, 1703 32nd Street, N.W., is well known for its excellent collection of pre-Columbian and Byzantine art, as well as the beautifully landscaped gardens. The pre-Columbian collection, assembled by Robert Woods Bliss, covers the major cultures of Central and South America from their origins up to the time of the Spanish conquest. Open to the public 2-5 p.m. daily, except Mondays and legal holidays.

WASHINGTON MEETING TO OFFER PLACEMENT SERVICE

The Local Arrangements Committee is setting up a placement service for the 4-6 March LASA Washington meeting. The committee will be contacting possible employers in the greater Washington area and asks for any other information on available positions.

Prospective candidates for employment are requested to send resumes to the placement coordinator: **Dr. Jack Child**, assistant dean, School of International Service, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016. (Telephone: 202-686-2474).

The Local Arrangements Committee plans to have a placement

bulletin board with this information in the book exhibit and registration area.

WASHINGTON MEETING TO INCLUDE NEW PANELS, CARIBBEAN FIESTA

The LASA Washington meeting will feature a number of new and important panels organized since the last *LASA Newsletter* appeared. A partial listing of new and changed events follows.

Thursday Afternoon

S160 United States-Latin American Relations and the Reagan Administration's Immigration and Refugee Policies and Proposals

Coordinators: Alex Stepick (Florida International University)
Patricia Weiss-Fagen (San Jose State University)

Presenters: Rep. Dante Fascell (D-FL)
Ambassador Victor Palmier
Phyllis Eisen (Zero Population Growth)
Richard Schwartz (National Forum on Immigration Policy)
A representative from a national Chicano organization
A representative from the U.S. Department of Justice

S148 International Political Movements in Latin America

Coordinator: Mark B. Rosenberg (Florida International University)

Presenters: Daniel Oduer (former president of Costa Rica and vice president of the Socialist International)
Jaime Wheelock Román (minister of agrarian reform in the government of Nicaragua)

Discussant: Edelberto Torres Rivas (Confederación Superior Universitaria Centroamericana)

S167 Presidential Succession in Mexico, 1982: The Triumph of Technocracy?

Coordinator: Wayne A. Cornelius (University of California, San Diego)

Presenters: Carlos Tello (Financiera Nacional Azucarera)
José Francisco Paoli (Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana)
Peter H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Merilee S. Grindle (Brown University)
Gustavo del Castillo (University of California, San Diego)
Adolfo Aguilar (Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo)

S158 Comparative Latin American Foreign Policies

Coordinator: Heraldo Muñoz (Universidad de Chile)

Presenters: Alexandre Barros (IUPERJ, Brazil), "The Formulation and Conduction of Brazilian Diplomacy"
Heraldo Muñoz (Universidad de Chile), "The Political Economy of Chile's Foreign Relations under the Military Government"
Carlos Rico (CIDE/Mexico-Harvard Univ.), "Latin American Responses to End of the Post-War Era: The Case of Mexico"
Roberto Russell (Univ. de Belgrano, Buenos Aires), "The Present State of Argentina's Foreign Policy and Its

Perspectives for the 1980s"

Alberto van Klaveren (Universidad de Chile), "Latin American Foreign Policies: A Critical Analysis of the Literature"

Discussant: Wayne Selcher (Elizabethtown College)

Friday Morning

S40 Land Reform in Central America

Coordinator: Laurence R. Simon (OXFAM America)

Presenters: Carmen Diana Deere (University of Massachusetts, Amherst), "Comparative Analysis of Salvadorean and Nicaraguan Land Reform Programs"
Mitchell Seligson (University of Arizona), "Peasant Participation and the Costa Rican Land Reform"
Shelton Davis (Anthropology Resource Center, Cambridge, Mass.), "Guatemala: The Agrarian Roots of State Terrorism"
William Durham (Stanford University), "The Impact of Land Reform on the Peasants of El Salvador"

Discussants: William LeoGrande (American University)
Galio Gurdían (regional director, Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute for the Atlantic Coast)

S166 Current Funding Problems and Opportunities for Latin American and International Studies

Coordinators: Jorge I. Domínguez (Harvard University)
Carmelo Mesa-Lago (University of Pittsburgh)
Peter H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)

Friday Afternoon

S165 The State and the New Market-Oriented Economies of Latin America

Coordinator: Susan Kaufman Purcell (Council on Foreign Relations)

Presenters: J. Daniel O'Flaherty (The Carnegie Endowment), "Jamaica"
John F. H. Purcell (Bankers Trust Company), "Argentina and Chile"

Additional invitations outstanding

S170 New Priorities for Development Research in Latin America: Views from the International Agencies

Coordinator: Marco Pollner (United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America, Washington Office)

Participants: Representatives from the Economic Commission for Latin America
Representatives from the World Bank
Representatives from the Inter-American Development Bank

S171 Human Rights Groups Dealing with Latin America

Coordinator: Joseph Eldridge (Washington Office on Latin America)

Participants: Representatives from the Washington Office on Latin America
Representatives from the Council on Hemispheric Affairs
Representatives from Amnesty International
Representatives from Survival International

S172 Issues and Process in U.S. Foreign Policy toward Latin America: The State Department

Coordinator: Luigi Einaudi (The Wilson Center, formerly head of Policy Planning for Latin America at the U.S. State Department)

Participants: U.S. State Department officials working on

political and economic relations with Latin America
S173 The Role of Congress in U.S. Foreign Policy toward Latin America

Coordinators: Margaret Daly Hayes

Victor Johnson

Participants: Senate Foreign Relations Committee Latin American staff members

House Foreign Relations Committee Latin American staff members

Invited Guests: Rep. Michael Barnes (D-MD)

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC)

Sen. Charles Percy (R-IL)

S163 Current U.S. Policy toward Latin America

Coordinator: Abraham F. Lowenthal (The Wilson Center)

Invited Guests: Rep. Michael Barnes (D-MD)

Sen. Jesse Helms (R-NC)

Thomas Enders (U.S. Department of State)

Sol Linowitz (Washington, DC)

Special film showings will be held Friday afternoon from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. The first film, *El Salvador: Another Vietnam*, is directed by Glenn Silber and Tete Vasconcelos. It examines the history of the civil war in El Salvador and the U.S. role there. The second film, directed by Wolf Tirado and Jackie Reiter, is titled *Thank God and the Revolution*. The film examines the role of the church in Nicaragua before and after the revolution. Both films are 1981 releases of Icarus Films.

Following the Friday afternoon business meeting, a reception for all LASA and SALALM members will be held at the Organization of American States, beginning at 6:30. Friday evening will be topped with a special **Caribbean Fiesta** at the Shoreham, from 8 p.m. to midnight. The Fiesta will include the Ballet Folklórico of the Dominican Republic, a Trinidadian steel band, dancing, drinks, and other delights.

Saturday Morning

S151 Latin American Studies in Europe and Asia

Coordinator: Carmelo Mesa-Lago (University of Pittsburgh)

Presenters: Harold Blakemore (coordinator general, Consejo Europeo de Investigaciones Sociales sobre América Latina-CEISAL, University of London)

Michael Domitra (secretario general, Asociación Alemana de Investigación sobre América Latina-ADLAF, Friedrich Ebert Foundation)

Shozo Masuda (presidente, Asociación Japonesa de Estudios Latinoamericanos, University of Tokyo)

Moris M.M. erin (Instituto de América Latina, Soviet Academy of Sciences)

Magnus Morner (presidente, Asociación de Historiadores Latinoamericanistas Europeos, Institute of Latin American Studies, Stockholm)

Alain Rouquié (secretary general, Association Française des Sciences Sociales sur l'Amérique Latine-AFSSAL, Paris)

Gao Xian (Instituto de Estudios Latinoamericanos, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing)

EATING IN AND GETTING AROUND WASHINGTON

Local Arrangements Committee member **Georgette Magassy Dorn** (Hispanic Division, Library of Congress) has compiled a list of twenty conveniently located Washington restaurants that specialize in the cuisines of the Caribbean, Latin America, and Iberia. An additional list of twenty restaurants featuring other foods has also been compiled. The composite list, complete with addresses and telephone numbers, will be available in members' registration packets on arrival at the Shoreham.

The Metro Subway System offers reliable and regular service around most of Washington and the Maryland and Virginia suburbs (Monday-Saturday, 6 a.m.-12 midnight; Sunday, 10 a.m.-6 p.m.). Fares are 65 cents during no-rush hours, and vary from 65 cents to \$1.50 during peak hours, depending on distance traveled. Trains run every five minutes during rush hours, every ten minutes at other times.

There is direct Metro service between both National Airport and Union Station and the Shoreham Hotel (Woodley Park station). From the airport, take the free Metro shuttle bus to the National Airport station (or walk the long block to the station), take the subway to Metro Center, change to the Red line upstairs to Woodley Park (Connecticut Ave.), and walk the block to the hotel. From Union Station, take the Red line directly to Woodley Park, for about 65 cents at all times. Most of the activities outside the hotel are close to Metro stops; the three embassy receptions that are not (Mexico, Venezuela, and the Cuban Interests Section) are within a short and reasonable cab fare distance (\$3.50 or under, less per person if in a group).

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

(Editor's note: Dr. Jorge Domínguez became the association's president at the beginning of the year. President Peter Smith stepped down from his post January 1, 1982, but remains on the Executive Council as past president.)

Our profession is entering a difficult period. The signs are all around us. There are declining job opportunities in universities and colleges; there are greater obstacles to promotion; there is declining support from the federal government of the United States for the work we do. Research concerns and interests dealing with Latin America are no less than they have ever been, but the research climate in a number of these countries remains, to say the least, inauspicious. It is under these circumstances that I have become president of LASA, with the additional wrinkle that my term of office is eighteen months (it had been a year up to now), so my ordeal is slightly longer.

This is our association. We need to work together to help ourselves and our colleagues, especially those most vulnerable to repression, intolerance or, yes, funding cutbacks, regardless of country or ideological coloration. On the positive side, it is all the more important that we uphold the highest possible professional standards. That is our vocation. That is what we can do best. That is, ultimately, the most effective means we have to persuade ourselves and others that the life of scholarship is and ought to be a central part of our societies.

Consequently, LASA must work most at what it does best.

The *Latin American Research Review*, and the national meeting, are at the heart of our work. The quality of both has been outstanding and we believe that we can continue to meet such high standards. As you know, moreover, we are assured of excellent service in the years ahead because *Gilbert Merckx* has agreed to serve as the *Review's* editor as the journal moves to the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque. We have been very fortunate that *John Martz*, *Joseph Tulchin*, *Arturo Valenzuela*, and *Leah Florence* have produced a superb publication in recent years and we are grateful to them and to their universities. We know that we are in good hands for the future, but we need, above all, your continued high quality scholarship as the best long-term guarantee that the journal, and research on general Latin American topics, will remain outstanding.

The national meeting has clearly become *the* convention we must attend if we wish to learn about the best current scholarship on Latin America. The forthcoming meeting in Washington proves to be one more high-quality example of this proposition, and we are in great debt to the Program and Local Arrangements committees. As you know, the next "national meeting" will be different. We will be holding it in Mexico City—the first time we hold the meeting in a Latin American country. We have not yet determined where future conventions will meet, but I would welcome your suggestions about who might serve on future program committees, and about which areas of the country ought to be targeted to host the convention.

The Secretariat has undergone several changes: it has moved to the University of Texas-Austin, and Richard Sinkin has succeeded Carl Deal—who performed admirably as executive director! You will begin to see already some of the changes in the *Newsletter* as one early example of ideas Dick and his colleagues are moving to implement.

Beyond the association's core activities, of course, we do many other things. It is not always clear, however, how much of these other things you want us to do, with what intensity, and at what cost. Consequently, I would again urge you to let us know what you think our association should be doing at a time of increasingly limited resources of all kinds. We operate through task forces, seminars, workshops, special publications, and the like. Are you interested in these? Do they matter to you? Should our dues money be committed in part to these activities? You may wish to consider not just writing to me but, perhaps, writing short pieces that might be published in the *Newsletter* on what LASA policies ought to be.

It is my intention to use this outlet to communicate with you during my term as president. I must depend on you, however, to answer back.

There are three specific subjects I would like to call to your attention, in addition to the general topics noted above.

The Business Meeting

I know few members of our association who are pleased with how the business meeting has worked out since the association was founded. Perhaps it is unavoidable that we will clash in a somewhat disorderly manner, since "clashing" is at the heart of what scholars often do in their writing, and we are typically not an orderly bunch. It is certainly not my intention to suppress clashes, although perhaps we can conduct our work at the business meeting more effectively.

As you know, our By-Laws seek to provide procedures to reconcile two somewhat conflicting principles. One principle is that the members ought to be able to draft resolutions on matters of importance to them as a way to shape association policy. The other principle is to ensure that the resolutions are well-thought-out, that we have some time to ponder them, and that no transient majority accidentally predominant at a business meeting will impose its will on the rest of the association. The By-Laws thus allow resolutions to be introduced that meet certain requirements with regard to timing and require further that substantive motions be submitted to a mail ballot of all the members. At the end of this piece you will find the detailed procedures of Article VI of the By-Laws.

It has been my impression, however, that members are sometimes frustrated by these procedures. There are things they wish to say but can find no way of saying without speaking to a motion that they cannot introduce because it may be out of order, or without being able to obtain quicker action because a mail ballot procedure is slow.

Consequently, I have been authorized by the Executive Council to implement the following changes:

1. The president will have full discretion to appoint the parliamentarian. It is my intention not to appoint an outside professional unfamiliar with our virtues and our quirks but, instead, to appoint one of our own members.

2. A new, separate item on the business meeting agenda will be the **question period**. Members present will be able to ask questions of LASA officers, including heads of task forces. Those of us in positions of responsibility would attempt to answer and, if not able to do so immediately, would commit ourselves to finding answers to the questions posed. No motion or resolution would be introduced, or would have been introduced, during the question period.

3. A new, separate item on the business meeting agenda will be the **two-minute speeches**. This item will be limited in advance to a total of thirty minutes. Any member present will be able to speak on any subject for up to two minutes without the need to introduce a resolution or without being faced with any motion on the floor. No motions of any kind would be allowed during this period.

The purpose of these two changes in the business meeting agenda is to allow members to bring their concerns, more informally and more quickly, to the attention of the LASA leadership, unencumbered by parliamentary procedures or by the necessary safeguards inserted in the By-Laws on major matters. Trust, to be sure, is at the heart of these suggestions that I am introducing on an experimental basis: we trust each other not to abuse our collegial time and patience, and you trust association officers to pay attention and seek to be responsible even in the absence of a formal resolution. I would like to pledge to behave in that way during the next eighteen months.

The Scholar as Lobbyist?

Some years ago I chose to become a scholar, not a lobbyist, not a public official, not a candidate for office. I have never regretted that decision. I do not want to change it. But, as your president, I may have to change it to some degree.

Many of our colleagues have begun to suffer from U.S. federal government reductions in support to academic work (see section

by Merckx and LASA Washington Update). Many of our students will suffer even more. The question is simple: should LASA become more active in efforts to combat such reductions? Would you support levying a \$1.00 tax on dues in order to fund activities in defense of the economic interests of our profession? Would you seek to instruct me to act in this way in your name? If so, I want your consent, and I may need your money!

I hasten to add that I remain full of doubts. I continue to dislike the entire idea. But I realize that I may owe it to you to do this work.

Once more, I want to hear from you, and would urge you to write me.

Moreover, now that we will have a time at the business meeting for free two-minute speeches, I hope that many of you will make good use of that time period to address these concerns.

Finances

By now you have received notification of the change in LASA dues. I simply wish to amplify on the reasons for these changes. As you may know, our association is not now, and has never been, financially self-sufficient in terms of dues income. We have depended on a wide, extensive, and complex set of subsidies. The universities that have hosted, or are about to host, the Secretariat and the *Review* have subsidized the association to a very large extent. It is a tribute to the skill of my predecessors that this impossible task has been accomplished. The association has also been subsidized by the universities from which the heads of the program and local arrangements committees have come. Finally, the association has been heavily subsidized by the Ford Foundation.

As we look at the recent past and the near-term future, the financial situation is rather troubling. Without going into boring financial details, we forecast a decline in nominal, and certainly in real, income from the forthcoming Washington meeting, and we forecast at present that we will barely be able to break even at the Mexico City meeting. We believe, however, that the advantages of holding such a meeting in Mexico far outweigh this financial disadvantage and we eagerly look forward to going to Mexico for the convention. Secondly, as the Ford Foundation's own agenda changes, we can no longer expect general support for core LASA activities, although we expect to work with this and other foundations that have been helpful to us in the past, certainly including the Tinker Foundation, toward implementing specific projects of mutual interest. Third, although LASA has received very little U.S. government money, some substantial U.S. government funds have been used to bring Latin Americans to our national meetings—one of the more attractive features of these meetings. As you know, these funds are being cut. Fourth, LASA had been slow to respond to inflation in the setting of its dues policies so that financial difficulties had been handled through these subsidies rather than by raising dues. But the basic fact has been that LASA has been operating on deficits for several years.

We did not wish, however, to raise dues without dealing with the structure of our dues. Thus we are now linking dues to gross professional income in order to reduce the impact on the lowerpaid members of the profession. It is also likely that, given a graduated income tax, the after-tax cost of LASA dues to those in the upper brackets may remain lower than the after-tax

cost to those in the lower brackets. As we acquire more experience with the new dues structure, we will necessarily adjust it to respond to inflation and to seek to reduce problems as they appear.

We also adopted the principle that dues income should attempt to cover basic expenses of the association. We are not certain whether we have achieved our goal, but we will be reporting to you again on the financial state of LASA in the months to come.

This first of what I hope will be a series of reports to you combines a mixture of good and bad news. That is, I think, an accurate reflection of the times in which our association lives. I expect to be candid with you in the months ahead but, in order to be effective, I hope that you will take seriously my request to receive your views and your support.

Jorge I. Domínguez
Center for International Affairs
Harvard University
1737 Cambridge St.
Cambridge, MA 02138

LASA CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS, ARTICLE VI

Article VI of the LASA Constitution and By-Laws governs procedure at the national meetings. The article, fully amended, is printed below.

1. At each national meeting there shall be a business session, during which only members in good standing may vote. Such a vote at such a meeting shall be effective for any legislative purpose consistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the association. Neither the Constitution nor By-Laws can be amended at any such meeting. Unanimous consent from members present is required for nonmembers to be permitted to speak at the business session, but nonmembers may not make or second motions in any case.

2. The agenda for the business session shall include such committee reports and legislative business as the Executive Council may deem appropriate. Members in good standing who wish to propose additional items for the agenda must do so by mail to the executive director, postmarked at least fourteen days before the date of the national meeting.

3. Any legislative action of the members taken at a national meeting shall be submitted to a mail ballot of all members.

4. The proceedings of the national meeting shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, newly revised.

5. A quorum for the business session of the national meeting shall consist of twenty percent of those members registered for the meeting.

6. On each occasion for voting, the presiding officer shall call for three categories of preference: yeas, nays, and abstentions.

7. Resolutions for consideration at the national meeting must be submitted in advance to the Executive Council, and, if referred to the assembly and passed, must then go to a mail ballot before being reconsidered by the Executive Council. Resolutions on questions of academic freedom and human rights must first be referred to the Academic Freedom and Human Rights Task Force, which, after due study, will report its findings to the floor and recommend what action, if any, should be taken.

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.

1983 NOMINATING COMMITTEE SELECTED

The Nominating Committee for 1983 LASA officers follows:

Douglas Graham (chairman), Ohio State University
 Kempton E. Webb, Columbia University
 Marta Paley Francescato, George Mason University
 César Sereseres, University of California at Irvine
 Marianne Schmink, University of Florida
 John Chance, University of Denver

ABRAHAM LOWENTHAL ON THE USSR: A RESPONSE

by Russell H. Bartley

(Editor's note: The following is a rejoinder to the piece by Abraham Lowenthal run in the September 1981 *LASA Newsletter*, "A Latin Americanist Encounters the USSR: Informal Notes." It should perhaps be mentioned that although Lowenthal's notes were disseminated to some persons, they were not intended for publication. The *LASA Newsletter* staff approached him with that proposition, to which he acquiesced with some reservations.)

Dos pares de anteojos Carlos Fonseca Amador tenía: unos rosados rusos (un nicaragüense en Moscú comprando gafas).

Y otros azules (que en la óptica Pereira, Avenida Bolívar, había comprado).

Y porque estaba empeñado en universalizar lo nuestro, con los rosados leía lo nica, y con los azules lo ruso leía . . .

Guillermo Rothsuh Tablada

Publication in the September *Newsletter* of Abe Lowenthal's "Informal Notes" on the USSR moves me to offer some thoughts of my own on this subject. I do so as one with professional experience in the area and as one who, together with Lewis Hanke and other colleagues in the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH), initiated over a decade ago the effort to build intellectual bridges and to open channels of scholarly discourse with Latin Americanists in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Inasmuch as LASA has considered these objectives worthy of pursuit and is itself following CLAH's example, I believe Lowenthal's abbreviated notes warrant critical examination by all of us who are committed to disciplined inquiry and the open exchange of ideas.

It is well that participants in the First US/USSR Conference on Latin American Studies share their views and impressions of the conference experience with the LASA membership, and Lowenthal does the association a service by promptly offering us some insight into his own experience. In light of the larger goals of the LASA/USSR Academy of Sciences exchange, however, and our concomitant commitment to dialog, I am

disturbed by the content of Lowenthal's notes because it essentially vitiates the dialog process by reinforcing subjective biases deeply rooted in the recent American past.

In part, I think, the problem resides in the form of Lowenthal's remarks. It is one thing to keep a travel journal in which the traveler records his or her spontaneous responses to on-the-road experiences and encounters. It is quite another matter to publish those impressions, undistilled, immediately upon one's return to the security of familiar surroundings. What was initially recorded with subjective spontaneity and what at some later time might well serve as raw material for a more thoughtful exposition, once published, itself becomes a statement—"informal notes" inescapably become formal notes, marked by the distortions inherent in the subjectivity with which they were written in the first place. In this particular case, the distortions are especially grievous, inasmuch as they negate the spirit of critical inquiry on which all of our professional endeavors rest.

Lowenthal's inexcusable offense is to repeat uncritically the major cold war clichés about Soviet reality: the Soviets fear ideas, the Soviet system is repressive and "doesn't work," the Russians are anti-Semites, they substitute appearance for content (show for efficiency) and are basically deceptive in their dealings with foreigners, Soviet citizens are anxious to follow America's lead, and so on. To support the clichés, Lowenthal resorts to the same rhetorical devices employed increasingly by American administrations to deceive public opinion about key foreign policy issues and contemporary world realities—devices which the current administration has carried to unprecedented lengths in an ominous disinformation campaign indistinguishable from that so vociferously attributed to the Soviet Union.

Thus, Lowenthal's initial distress over the seizure by Soviet customs officials of his personal copy of Solzhenitsyn's *The Mortal Danger* serves to confirm what one suspects was his rigid preconception of Soviet censorship. Inasmuch as U.S. citizens participating in academic and cultural exchange programs with the USSR are routinely instructed not to take potentially provocative publications into the Soviet Union (and common sense would recommend the same), the fact that Lowenthal chose to carry with him a volume by a singularly provocative Soviet exile writer suggests either remarkable naiveté or, alternatively, a conscious intent to provoke, to probe Soviet reactions. Lowenthal's protestation that, in all of his varied travels this was his "first experience with keeping out ideas" obfuscates the matter of motive beyond penetration.

I find it extraordinary that, in an effort to reinforce his dubiously tested image of Soviet idea management, Lowenthal would suggest to LASA members that the free movement of ideas is somehow not an issue in the Western Hemisphere. I doubt that Jacobo Timerman would take much comfort in Lowenthal's roseate view of the free intellect in the Americas; nor, surely, would the late Bill Stewart; nor Pedro Joaquín Chamorro; nor the hundreds of free-thinking writers and journalists who have been and continue to be physically brutalized for the open expression of their views throughout the region, from the "authoritarian" tyrannies of the Southern Cone to Washington's client states in Central America and the

Caribbean. Closer to home, Lowenthal's sanguine view of "free flow" hemorrhages mortally with the U.S. Treasury Department's embargo on Cuban publications, a thoroughly transparent measure of idea management instituted only a month before the LASA delegation departed for Moscow.

The issue here is not a subjective comparison of relative climates of free expression, nor, I should like to stress, an apology for Soviet practices, whatever they may or may not be. It is rather to apply to the USSR and the experiential reality of our Soviet colleagues the same critical criteria and tools of cross-cultural analysis that we demand in our own appraisals of contemporary Latin America. What distresses me about Lowenthal's notes is that I do not recognize the world he describes; his Latin America of free information flow is as unrecognizable to me as Alexander Haig's description of externally engineered revolution in El Salvador. If indeed Lowenthal has never experienced constraints on the open expression of his ideas, it can only be that he has had no ideas offensive to the powers that be, or in any event never sought to test them.

In Moscow, "brusque" customs officials correctly returned the provocative Solzhenitsyn volume to Lowenthal when he left the USSR. By way of contrast, in Bogotá six weeks later, Colombian secret police pulled American freelance journalist Larry Johnson from a departing Avianca flight and over the next two weeks beat and tortured him to the point of endangering his life. Released under growing pressure from the United States, Johnson did not recover his field notes and film, arbitrarily seized to hinder his reporting on the growing insurgency in Caquetá. In many countries of the region, Johnson's citizenship would not have prevented his permanent "disappearance."

One would like to read more in Lowenthal's notes about his encounters with Soviet colleagues, encounters of the kind he records in his journal entry for June 19. Although Lowenthal communicates to the reader an impression that Soviet Latin Americanists are in the main "insecure," "intellectually defensive," and given to "platitudes," his own brief account of his meeting with the unnamed Soviet scholar suggests precisely the opposite. Indeed, these thoroughly subjective qualifiers might strike one as more applicable to the observer than the observed; as a case of projection; as the a priori tenets of an irredeemably confrontational, we/they world view.

The fundamental differences between Lowenthal's perceptions of last June's Soviet experience and my own come down to what George Kennan describes in a recent issue of *The New Yorker* as "differences not about the meaning of what we see but, rather, about what it is we see in the first place." [My own approach to Soviet scholarship on Latin America is suggested in the introduction to the volume I prepared for CLAH, *Soviet Historians on Latin America. Recent Scholarly Contributions* (Madison and London: University of Wisconsin Press, 1978).] Like Kennan's cold warrior opponents, Lowenthal apparently sees what he came expecting to see: he sees Lenin first among the holdings of the Latin American Institute's modest library (chagrined, it would seem, at not finding his own work there); he downs a "tasteless" meal at the Institute's basement cafeteria, then attends an equally uninspiring meeting with the editorial board of the monthly journal, *Latinskaia Amerika*, whose

members, he laments, show little inclination to pursue questions about Soviet designs on Latin America; he sees facile, self-serving repartee at a formal diplomatic gathering hosted by the American chargé, in which he himself participates by suggesting the USSR learn from Cuba, as supposedly has the United States, "that intervention is no longer possible, even in one's traditional sphere of influence."

Lowenthal seems to see Soviet duplicity on all sides. Thus, he is unable to consider, even for argument's sake, the policy implications of criteria outlined by his Russian colleagues for the granting of Soviet military aid. Unbendingly persuaded of Soviet ill intentions in Central America, he mechanically labels failure to take seriously his preconceived scenario for a growing Soviet military presence in Nicaragua as unwillingness to discuss hard issues.

And he sees the dehumanizing, anti-Semitic face of the totalitarian state, confirmed for him by a fortuitous encounter with an inebriated Ukrainian Jew, who, in a crowded public dining room in the center of Kiev, openly unburdens himself to the visiting American. It reminds me of a disgruntled Cuban who, some months prior to Mariel, told a visiting American television crew in a taped interview conducted in a major Havana tourist hotel how Cubans were not allowed to communicate with foreigners.

Lowenthal seems predisposed to hear this man's tale of woe and to invest it with broader significance. He appears to generalize from the man's assertion that he and his wife "have no life" because of his Jewish heritage and that life generally in the USSR is a dreary affair. He "understands" the man's hope in America and his view that Soviet leaders must be dealt with "toughly."

This is a little like the American journalist on special assignment in Latin America who, because he speaks no Spanish, bases his assessment of popular discontent on conversations with local taxi drivers. To pose the obvious, how long would it take the inquisitive visitor to the United States to encounter American citizens who are fed up with their lot, who believe the two-party system serves the interests of the privileged few, and who are convinced that our present national leadership is endangering world peace? As a thinking person, how should that visitor reasonably understand those messages and in what form should he share them with his fellow countrymen?

For all his seeming concern about anti-Semitism in the USSR, Lowenthal appears to have made no effort to broach the subject with his Soviet Jewish colleagues, with whom he spent the better part of two weeks. Indeed, he dismisses most of his encounters with Soviet colleagues as "total nonexchanges" and "small talk," which unfortunately relieves him of the need to share the content of those encounters with the reader of his notes.

I hope it will be understood that these comments, while focusing on the observations of one member of the LASA delegation, are not meant personally, but rather seek to address attitudes and preconceptions common among American academics—attitudes and preconceptions detrimental to the scholarly pursuits and, in this particular case, to LASA's laudable efforts to promote meaningful communication with colleagues of differing perspectives and persuasion. Ironically,

Lowenthal cites Robert Kaiser's bestselling *Russia. The People and the Power* (which Soviet customs officials did not confiscate) as a superb introduction to the USSR, yet fails to assimilate Kaiser's essential wisdom for all who would gain some insight into Soviet reality:

The Soviet Union does not exist in American or British or German terms. It exists in Russian terms, in a unique setting and cultural environment unlike anything we know. Comparisons are inevitable but usually irrelevant. Russians could not live like Englishmen or Americans even if they wanted to, which they do not. They must live like Russians, which means they cannot turn their society into a copy of ours. (Pocket Book edition, 1976: xiv-xv.)

Lowenthal's concluding remark, let me now add, moves the discussion outside the issues raised up to here. He ends his notes with a gratuitous non sequitur so offensive, so vicious, that it defies detached response. Indulging himself in his own heritage in a manner comprehensible only to himself, he wants to equate the Soviet Union with Nazi Germany—the Soviet Union, which contributed more than any single nation to the defeat of Nazi Germany; the country whose human and material sacrifices to the cause of destroying Hitler make those of the United States pale by comparison.

It is too bad that Lowenthal has not had the opportunity to visit the memorial to those who perished in the Nazi camp at Salaspils, Latvia; or the Piskarevskoe Cemetery, in Leningrad; or any of the numerous museums and permanent exhibits throughout the USSR that record the war experience. It is too bad he didn't learn about the personal sacrifices of some of his Soviet interlocutors, Jews and non-Jews alike—sacrifices endured to overcome the very tyranny that made refugees of his own parents. This is the same kind of studied myopia that today fosters a spreading holocaust in our own hemisphere every bit as brutal as that unleashed in Europe over forty years ago.

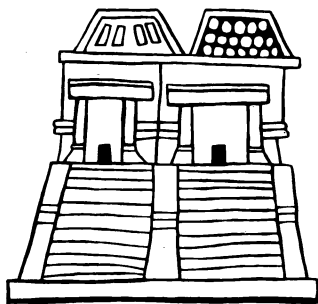
Carlos leía buscando la verdad que es clara, indivisible, entera.

Con sus ojos, Carlos distinguía matices: la verdad es una y otra la mentira.

Y nunca las cosas serán del color del cristal con que las miras.

Guillermo Rothschild Tablada

FIRST REPORT OF THE 1983 LASA PROGRAM COMMITTEE



The 1983 LASA meeting will be held in Mexico City, starting on 29 September (Thursday) and concluding on 1 October (Saturday). Although many of us are still working on our presentations for the upcoming Washington, DC, meetings, NOW is the time to begin planning for the Mexico City meetings.

With this report, we make our first call for proposals for sessions, workshops, and round tables. We urge all members to

plan to participate in LASA's first truly international gathering. The Joint Program/Local Arrangements Committee is planning an exciting, landmark meeting, but everything depends on you. We need your support as individuals and as members of the diverse formal organizations and informal "networks" involved in LASA. Mexico City represents a new forum and a new opportunity for LASA; we must make the most of it!

For those of you attending the Washington, DC, meetings, you will find materials in your registration packet regarding your participation in the 1983 Mexico City meeting.

All LASA members will receive a special mailing of materials related to the 1983 Mexico City meeting in the late spring, probably in late April or early May.

All proposals for sessions, workshops, and round tables should include the following information: (1) a brief description of the topic and its importance; (2) a brief biobibliographical statement related to the suggested topic; and (3) complete addresses and phone numbers for the proponent. In addition, proposals for sessions and workshops should contain a sketch of the format and provide a list of possible participants.

The Program Committee would also appreciate receiving suggestions for exhibits, cultural activities, tours, etc., that would take advantage of special opportunities available in (and around) Mexico City.

To encourage you to begin planning for the Mexico City meeting, the cochairpersons and several members of the Program Committee will be available during the Washington, DC, meeting. First, we shall sponsor a Round Table Luncheon (R23) on Saturday, noon to 1:00 p.m., in the Board Room. We look forward to having lunch with those members who sign up for Round Table R23. Second, we shall reserve a room on Saturday from 1:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. so that any persons unable to sign up for the luncheon will have a chance to discuss their ideas with members of the Program Committee.

The members of the Joint Program/Local Arrangements Committee are Robert V. Kemper (Southern Methodist University), cochairperson; Mario Ojeda (El Colegio de México), cochairperson; Joan Dassin (Rutgers); Larissa Lomnitz (UNAM); Adolfo Rodríguez Gallardo (UNAM); Leopoldo Solís (Banco de México); Peter H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology); and Marta Tienda (University of Wisconsin-Madison). Please feel free to contact any of these committee members by letter, by telephone call, or in person (at the Washington LASA meeting) about your ideas for the 1983 Mexico City meeting. Be sure to send a written copy of your proposal to either of the cochairpersons, depending on the ease of postal service. Write to Kemper at the Department of Anthropology, SMU, Dallas, TX 75275 (phone 214-692-2753); write to Ojeda at El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, Mexico 20, DF, MEXICO. We look forward to receiving your ideas and proposals.

CLASP ANNUAL REPORT

Submitted by Giles Wayland-Smith, chairman, CLASP Steering Committee

The past year represents a period of building solidly on the foundations of the past. However, these are critical times for the

organization, and the Steering Committee (SC) feels that we will have to be more creative and aggressive if we are to fulfill our responsibilities in furthering Latin American studies in the future. The following report both outlines recent CLASP activities and reviews directions to be taken in the coming months.

(1) **Recent CLASP Election.** Elections were held in November for three positions on the five-person Steering Committee. Those elected were **Merilee Antrim** (Mesa Community College), **Laura Randall** (Hunter College, City University of New York), and **Charles Stansifer** (University of Kansas). They will serve four-year terms. Those continuing to serve on the SC are **Richard Greenleaf** (Tulane University) and **Giles Wayland-Smith** (Allegheny College, chairperson).

(2) **Professional Workshop Program.** The workshop program this year was funded entirely out of CLASP resources and was used to underwrite three projects. These were (a) "A Conference on Inter-American Coordination in the Development of Latin American Instructional Materials in Geography and Related Social Sciences," cosponsored by the Consortium of Latin American Geographers (GLAG) and the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas; (b) "International Business and International Studies: Latin American Prospects and Concerns," cosponsored by Tulane University and the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee; and (c) "International Relations in Latin America," an in-service teacher training course sponsored by Southern Connecticut State College.

The geography conference is expected to yield several publications and activities. Included among these are a roughly 250-page collection of the papers delivered at the conference; a new quarterly newsletter to be sent to teachers of Latin American geography; and a follow-up workshop at the forthcoming MALAS convention. The business outreach conference, in part funded with CLASP workshop money, was held in New Orleans on January 28-29, 1982. Linking area studies with the private sector, it represents a major new initiative on the part of the SC. It, too, should result in published materials that will be available to CLASP and LASA members and that will act as the basis for further discussion and recommendations at the CLASP panel on business outreach programs during the forthcoming LASA convention.

(3) **Publications.** CLASP recently published the *Directory of Hispanic Latin Americanists*, compiled by **Carl W. Deal** and **Susan K. Flynn**, and coordinated by **David Maciel** and **Oscar Martinez**. A second CLASP publication has been compiled by **Richard Greenleaf** at Tulane University and will be a directory of secondary schools in Latin America that can supply student applicants for U.S. universities or a means of employment for Latin American specialists trained in the United States.

A number of additional publishing projects are being contemplated and will be decided on in early 1982. Among these prospective publications are (1) an updating and enlargement of the *Directory of Latin American Studies Programs in the United States*; (2) an updating and enlargement of *Opportunities for Study in Latin America*, a publication that could be amended to include not only language institutes but also organizations (such as multinational corporations, IGOs, etc.) that offer internship opportunities; (3) a directory of business and other outreach programs that currently exist in the United

States, a publication that might also include key articles and bibliographic references on the development of such programs; (4) a new directory of research institutions in Latin America; (5) a resource guide on the Hispanic community; and (6) a compilation of nonprint materials held by LASA members and available for duplication and use throughout a discipline.

(4) **CLASP Committees.** Several of the projects on which the Committee on Scholarly Resources has been working will be highlighted at special panels sponsored by the Seminar on Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) at the Washington convention. In addition to those topics (which range from "The Implementation of a National Plan for Latin American Library Collections in the United States" to "Quantitative Data and the Formulation of Public Policy"), the committee plans to initiate a pilot project among sociologists to determine their needs in terms of research tools; this project would be expanded at a later date to include other disciplines.

The Committee on Teaching and Outreach has completed an initial inventory of nonprint, noncopyrighted materials available for use by LASA and CLASP members. In addition to this project, which should result in a publication, the committee has begun preliminary discussions for a conference on the teaching of Latin American studies (to be coordinated with a project being developed by LASA president Peter Smith) and has actively supported the forthcoming convention panels, "The Teaching of Latin American Studies, K-12" and "Business Outreach Programs." Members of the committee also participated in the CLAG-sponsored conference on geography instructional materials in Austin.

The Committee on the Profession is in the process of developing position papers on what Latin Americanists in the various disciplines will need to have (in the way of skills) and need to do (in the way of research emphases) if they are to provide meaningful information and interpretive work in the coming decades. In addition, the committee is preparing ways to assist LASA and CLASP in seeking financial assistance for the development of the profession.

(5) **CLASP-Sponsored Convention Panels.** CLASP is supporting two panels at the Washington convention in March. The first is "The Teaching of Latin American Studies, K-12" and the second is "Business Outreach Programs." It is hoped that LASA and CLASP members will encourage interested public and private sector people to attend these important panels.

(6) **Membership.** CLASP membership has increased by approximately 10 percent over the past year and now represents over 130 members. While this increase is gratifying, the SC feels that a substantial enlargement and diversification of membership is needed if we are to fulfill our basic functions. Particularly important are new memberships from the private sector, foreign institutions, junior and community colleges, and secondary school systems. In order to gain such new members, the SC has indicated an intent to dramatically expand its publications, workshop, and other programs.

To date, five universities have become "sustaining members" of CLASP and have thereby indicated their willingness to financially

support CLASP activities at a significantly higher level. These are the University of California (Berkeley), University of California (Los Angeles), University of New Mexico, New Mexico State University, and the University of Pittsburgh.

(7) **Political Mobilization.** Over the past several months, the SC has attempted to mobilize CLASP members in order to bring pressure on the national government in support of Latin American (and other international) programs. In addition, the SC itself has sent cablegrams to key legislators in an effort to keep programs funded at an adequate level. More effectively and closely coordinated efforts are needed if the position of Latin American area studies is to be protected and expanded on in the future.

In conclusion, the Steering Committee feels that this has been an active and fruitful year in many respects. However, the next two or more years would seem to be an especially critical time for CLASP. Mounting financial constraints are bringing more pressure on the organization and its activities precisely at a time when it most needs to expand. The only way in which we can meet this challenge is through vigorous leadership and more

effective, low-cost coordination between LASA and CLASP and among our own membership.

It is for these reasons that we actively solicit suggestions as to how we might serve the needs of Latin American specialists and others more effectively. We especially welcome suggestions for conferences and other activities that the SC might assist either through direct funding or by helping to write coordinated grant proposals. We also welcome suggestions for new domestic and foreign members in CLASP.

Please send your ideas to any or all of the following Steering Committee members: Prof. Merilee Antrim (Latin American Studies, Mesa College, San Diego, CA 92111); Prof. Richard Greenleaf (director, Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118); Prof. Laura Randall (Department of Economics, Hunter College/CUNY, New York, NY 10021); Prof. Charles Stansifer (director, Center of Latin American Studies, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045); or Prof. Giles Wayland-Smith (Department of Political Science, Allegheny College, Meadville, PA 16335).



OPINION: THE INTELLECTUAL INTEGRITY OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

by Peter H. Smith

(Editor's note: Outgoing LASA president Peter H. Smith has kindly agreed to share some of his thoughts on the state of Latin American studies with readers of the newsletter. This presidential farewell address was written for nonspecialists and originally appeared in the National Endowment for the Humanities' *Humanities* 2, no. 4 [August 1981].)

Latin American studies are in for hard times. In the United States, funding from foundations and government has declined sharply and the academic job market has grown formidably tight. Some scholars trained in the plush 1960s are drifting off to other fields while few new students enter the ranks.

Even more devastating has been the impact of "authoritarian" regimes on humanities and social science within Latin America itself. Scholars have been victimized in various ways—imprisoned, exiled, intimidated, killed. Some conspicuously courageous colleagues have struggled to create and maintain independent centers for study and research, most notably in Argentina, Brazil and Chile, but the long-run picture for scholarship at such centers is bleak.

The deterioration of resources, in Latin America and at home, occurs in the absence of crisis, a climate which in turn abets even more shrinkage. Most major countries of the region look fairly stable, enduring either military rule (Argentina, Brazil, Chile) or dominant-party structures (Mexico, Cuba). The vision provides misplaced reassurance. Policymakers and opinion shapers see Latin America as uneventful, unimportant, and relatively "safe."

Nicaragua and El Salvador have been in and out of the headlines, but have not seemed to constitute a full-fledged "crisis." And this may be the cruelest irony of the times: had the Central American events mushroomed into a national crisis for the

United States, this would not in all likelihood have led to an infusion of resources for academic study of the area. Things were very different in the early 1960s when concern over Cuba was a boost for Latin American studies.

Despite the obstacles, contact between U.S. and Latin American scholars remains close, and the field of Latin American studies is intellectually vital and resilient.

For Latin American specialists this is a time to reappraise the conceptual foundations of their work. Having rejected the "modernization" syndrome of the fifties and early sixties, many eagerly embraced the "dependency" paradigm which argued that economic underdevelopment and the sociopolitical conditions that went with underdevelopment were caused by Latin America's subordinate and peripheral position in the global world-system. The notion of dependency has considerable explanatory power and continues to have adherents, but there are doubters now as well. Most versions of dependency analysis would not, for example, have predicted the current upheavals in Central America. Nor do they account for some successful export-import growth models based on foreign investment. Disenchantment with the overall approach does not mean that we are in a "post-dependency" era. Instead, scholars now recognize that dependency may have its limits as a social and historical force.

Latin American specialists, like colleagues in other fields, are exploring uncharted empirical territory. Social historians are focusing on such themes as family structure, women's roles, and demographic change. Anthropologists are working in urban communities, and sociologists are studying the determinants and consequences of international migration (not only into the United States, but also between Latin countries).

Scholars are also discovering and rediscovering neglected subjects; there is new interest, for instance, in the nineteenth century. They are also doing analytical investigation of such themes and issues as oppression by gender and race. Recent studies conducted within these various conceptual frames have been painstaking, detailed and impressive, and thus they contribute to the conceptual ferment that now may be said to characterize the field.

Latin Americanists are making a determined effort to do interdisciplinary work. Literary critics employ the tools of linguistics, psychology and sociology. Anthropologists borrow from such diverse fields as medicine and economics. Even economists, as they ponder the role of the state, are beginning to acknowledge the limitations of econometric techniques and model-building. For area specialists academic disciplines represent academic conventions rather than useful categories of

intellectual endeavor. The goal is not to reject the traditional disciplines but to build upon their methodological foundations.

In the midst of all this activity, and partly because of the adverse climate in which they work, Latin American specialists in this country are becoming acutely aware of the ethical implications of their work. As funds from conventional sources dry up, the availability of research contracts (for such things as "political risk analysis") may impose tacit priorities on the scholarly agenda. The official designation of oppressive regimes as "authoritarian" instead of "totalitarian" in order to deemphasize human rights has disturbed political scientists who might agree with the categorization but never accept the conclusion. And at a time when colleagues in Latin America struggle and suffer to maintain their intellectual integrity, North Americans become aware that they speak through their silence as well as their words.

THE WASHINGTON POLICY PROCESS: IMPLICATIONS FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES by Gilbert W. Merx

The current policy process in Washington poses an extraordinary threat to foreign language and area studies in general, including Latin American programs. The causes are well known: an administration ideologically committed to reducing federal expenditures, the weak national economy, growing deficits in the federal budget, and an emphasis on increasing defense spending at the cost of other programs. As federal expenditures in most areas decrease, an increasing burden falls on state and local budgets. This intensifies the pressure on colleges and universities suffering from stable or declining enrollments. Foreign language and area studies are already threatened at the local level because of this process, and prospective cuts in direct federal support for international education and exchanges, according to a recent Ford Foundation study, will lead to the demise of many foreign studies programs. Should a collapse occur in employment at "flagship" programs, students will increasingly seek training in other fields, leading to a further shrinking in the base of international education efforts.

In short, the dynamism of foreign language and area studies in the U.S., of which Latin American studies are preeminent in number, size, and quality, may be reversed. A process of rapid decline would result. The great gains in U.S. expertise and competence in dealing with other world areas that accrued from the Eisenhower administration's National Defense Education Act (NDEA) may be irretrievably threatened, ironically, by the policies of a Republican administration that looks to the Eisenhower period for much of its inspiration.

How did this situation come about? What can be done? The first question can be answered briefly, and holds some implications for answering the second. The three federal programs most important to international education efforts are those of the Office of International Education (IE), those of the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), and the Fulbright and other international exchange programs formerly housed in the State Department's Bureau of Cultural Affairs (CU), and now in the Education and Cultural Affairs (ECA) wing of the International Communication Agency (ICA). The Carter administration, by creating the Department of Education (ED)

and transforming the United States Information Agency into the ICA, created two entities vulnerable to attacks by persons little acquainted with the important national interests served by international exchanges and foreign studies. NEH was already a target for such attacks.

The defense of these programs was further complicated by two interrelated factors. First, the programs were relatively small components of the new ICA and ED, not particularly favored by senior bureaucrats. International Education in particular, as discussed in a new Rand Corporation study (*Federal Support for International Studies: The Role of NDEA Title VI*), has suffered from administrative neglect, being a quality-oriented program in an equality-oriented bureaucracy. Second, the constituencies served by the various programs of ECA, IE, and NEH were fragmented and politically inactive. In particular, the directors of the Title VI foreign language and area centers have tended to rely on past traditions and successes to maintain federal funding. Divided by history and focus, even the area studies associations have been a negligible feature on the Washington scene.

When the budget-cutting ax began to fall, the small (in federal terms) budgets that supported NEH, ECA, and IE were highly vulnerable. Funding requested by the administration for IE (which had a budget of \$28 million in fiscal year [FY] 1981) was \$17 million for FY 1982, and slated to fall to \$10.3 million in the administration request for 1983. The FY 1983 figure would cut the number of graduate fellowships from 586 to 290, eliminate funding for one-third of Title VI language and area centers, and reduce the support for those that survive. The ECA programs of ICA (such as Fulbrights, international visitors, and support for people-to-people programs like the American Field Service and Partners of the Americas) were slated for a cut from \$79 million in FY 1981 to \$35 million in FY 1982. The number of countries involved in Fulbright exchanges would have fallen by half. The administration also attempted to cut the funding for NEH from the \$180 million it received in FY 1981 to \$85 million in FY 1982.

Fortunately, an intense lobbying effort by a relatively small number of interested parties on behalf of International Education,

met by a sympathetic response from both liberal and conservative senators aware of the national interests involved, led the Congress to restore IE funding for FY 1982 to at least the \$24 million level. More broadly based efforts on behalf of NEH and Fulbrights were also effective. Congress funded NEH at \$130.56 million for FY 1982, and ECA at \$100 million for FY 1982, after what some observers called a "fire storm" of protest at the Fulbright cuts. Nevertheless, the victory in Congress will be short-lived, since the administration's Office of Management and the Budget (OMB) is pushing for further substantial cuts in FY 1983, including the drop for IE from the current \$24 million to \$10.3 million. The administration is already discussing with influential congressmen these future cuts, and the time to influence this process is *now*.

There are two categories of action that should be undertaken by those concerned with the future of Latin American studies in the United States. An immediate and pressing need is to influence the budget planning process by explaining to the administration and the Congress the important contribution to national interests made by such programs. The confusion and complexity of the federal budgetary process are so great that cuts will be made unless our case can be made to the right people. There are figures in the administration and the

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LASA WASHINGTON UPDATE

by Johanna S. R. Mendelson

Fulbright and International Exchanges

Cuts in education funding have received considerable attention in the press since the president announced his latest plans to reduce further federal monies from the majority of domestic programs. International education programs, and the Fulbright program in particular, have become the latest victims of Stockman's axe.

In October 1981 the United States International Communication Agency, which handles Fulbright and other cultural exchanges, submitted its revised FY 1982 budget to Congress. In the revisions, the educational and cultural programs of the USICA were slated for a 50 percent funding cut. Monies would be redirected instead to the Voice of America. Such a proposal would have cut funds for exchanges of students and scholars from an already eroded \$79 million in FY 1981 to \$22 million in FY 1982.

As a result of intensive lobbying efforts during the last days of the 97th Congress's first session, action in the Senate resulted in a restoration of funding for exchanges at \$45 million. This amount merely keeps the current spending level intact and makes no allowance for inflation.

Special thanks are due to the following members of Congress who fought hard for the reinstatement of exchange dollars: Senator Lowell Weicker, Jr. (R-CT); Senator Claiborn Pell (D-RI); Representative Dante Fascell (D-FL).

Foreign Language Assistance Bill

Rep. Paul Simon (D-IL) has introduced a modified version of his foreign language assistance bill in the 97th Congress. The National Security and Economic Growth through Foreign Language

Republican party who are genuinely concerned with America's foreign capabilities (beyond defense preparedness), and who need a demonstration of continued national concern over cuts to Title VI (now part of the Higher Education Act, not NDEA), to Educational and Cultural Affairs at ICA, and to the National Endowment for the Humanities. The highest priority should be to support IE and Title VI, since this is the least-known program. Every foreign language and area center director in the country should immediately write his senators and congressmen on this matter.

In the long run, the second step that should be considered is an idea voiced with increasing frequency in the international education community, namely the establishment of a Foundation for International Studies and Exchanges (FISE), which would consolidate ECA and IE programs into a single federal entity that would function as does the National Science Foundation or the Inter-American Foundation. Such a federally funded foundation could serve as the focal point for the U.S. efforts in the international education and exchanges field. Its role could be easily understood and defended. However, this is a second-order task. Before the various international programs can be unified, they must be saved. No more critical task faces the foreign area studies community in the weeks and months ahead.

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Improvement Act (H.R. 2321) will soon be scheduled for consideration by the entire House. The bill has strong support from the intelligence and defense communities. It awards \$87 million in federal subsidies, mostly to encourage the reinstatement of foreign language requirements for graduation from postsecondary institutions; \$14 million would be authorized for model foreign-language programs in elementary and secondary schools, and community and junior colleges. The professional language and international studies community is urged to support passage of this legislation by contacting their representatives. For more information, contact *J. David Edwards, JNCL, 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Suite 210, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 483-7200.*

NEH Appropriations

The continuing resolution signed by the president on December 15 contained what was called a 4 percent across-the-board cut in most domestic programs through March 31. For the National Endowment for the Humanities, this meant a reduction from the conference committee's recommendation—\$130.56 million. The conference committee's recommendation did prevail, however. The president signed H.R. 4035, the Interior Appropriations bill, which funds NEH at \$130.56 million, for the duration of FY 1982. This figure demonstrates that in spite of the ability of the president to push through across-the-board cuts, support in the Congress for the humanities remains high. Thank-you should go to Representative Sid Yates (D-IL), who spearheaded the drive to prevent NEH cuts and to Senator Mark Hatfield (R-OR) who worked with Yates on this bill.

Foreign Assistance Authorization and Appropriation Passes
Congress adopted the conference reports to both the FY 1982

foreign assistance authorization and appropriations bills. This marks the first time in three years that Congress was able to send a foreign assistance appropriations bill to the president for his signature. Of interest to LASA members are the following changes in the appropriations bill.

- The Inter-American Foundation received \$12 million in appropriation in FY 1982, \$2 million higher than the administration request.
- The OAS received \$15 million in appropriations, \$2.5 million more than the administration request.
- The Peace Corps was separated from ACTION, in the authorization bill.

Resources

The Global Yellow Pages, a guide to organizations and projects with global education resources, activities and services, including university-based area studies outreach centers and federally supported global education projects is available for \$7.50 post-paid from: *Global Perspectives in Education, Inc., 218 E. 18th Street, New York, NY 10003* (Enclose payment with order number.)

Enhancing American Influence Abroad: International Exchanges in the National Interest, a statement of the International Educational Exchange Liaison Group (IEELG), was drawn up in May 1981 by the chief executive officers of an ad hoc coalition of major U.S. exchange organizations who form the IEELG. The statement outlines the major reasons for "the critical importance of international educational exchange to the security and competence of the United States in world affairs" (from front cover). 8 pages. For copies contact *IEELG, 1860 19th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009; (202) 462-4811*.

Useful Numbers and Addresses

U.S. Capitol (202) 224-3121 (Connects caller with all committee and Congressional offices).

LEGIS (202) 225-1772 (update on bill status)

Subcommittee/Inter-American Affairs-U.S. House (202) 225-9404

Subcommittee/Western Hemisphere Affairs-U.S. Senate (202) 224-5481

U.S. House of Representatives-Washington, DC 20515

U.S. Senate-Washington, DC 20510

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FUNDING FOR FLAS

Foreign language and area studies (FLAS) funding from the federal government is up in 1982 over 1981, although Latin American centers and fellowships have not fared as well as some of the other world areas. A few comparative figures follow.

FLAS centers are receiving \$10.5 million in FY 1982, compared with \$8 million in FY 1981, a 31 percent increase. The total allocation for FLAS fellowships is up 26 percent, to just over \$6 million.

Of the seventy-nine FLAS centers, eleven are for Latin America. This compares with fifteen East Asian centers, thirteen Middle Eastern centers, and twelve for Russia/Eastern Europe. A comparative table of fellowships distribution per area follows.

Area	Number of Fellowships			
	FY 1981		FY 1982	
	Academic Year	Summer	Academic Year	Summer
Africa	92	19	87	28
East Asia	179	38	193	62
Latin America	76	16	73	23
Middle East	132	28	145	46
Russia/Eastern Europe	118	25	120	39
South Asia	87	18	96	30
Southeast Asia	65	14	67	23
Inner Asia	10	2	9	3
Western Europe	6	1	8	2
Total	765	161	798	256

Department of Education funding for National Resource Centers on Latin America, along with the allocation of funds for fellowships, is detailed in the tables below.

Allocation of Funds for National Resource Centers on Latin America: 1981-1982

University	Alone or in Consortia	Funds for Centers
Wisconsin	All-system	\$145,000
Florida	FIU	140,000
Stanford	Berkeley	140,000
Illinois	Chicago	120,000
UCLA	Alone	120,000
Yale	Connecticut	120,000
Texas	Alone	108,000
Tulane	Alone	108,000
New Mexico	New Mexico State	100,000
Pittsburgh	Alone	100,000
San Diego State	Alone (undergraduate center)	73,000

Allocation of National Resource Fellowships on Latin American Studies: 1981-1982

Rank	University	Funds for Scholarships
1	Stanford	\$ 67,140
2	Pittsburgh	48,093
3	Wisconsin (Madison)	44,800
4	Florida (Gainesville)	40,792
5	UCLA	38,884
6	Tulane	38,824
7	Yale	38,568
8	Berkeley	28,062
9	Cornell	25,800
10	Texas	24,420

Allocation of National Resource Fellowships (continued)

Rank	University	Funds for Scholarships
11	Columbia	22,000
12	New Mexico (Albuquerque)	21,964
13	Chicago	20,600
14	Kansas	19,950
15	Illinois (Urbana)	19,032
16	Connecticut	15,900
17	Indiana	13,700
18	New Mexico (Las Cruces)	11,000
	Total	\$539,529

FRANK SALOMON RECEIVES CLAH AWARD

At the American Historical Association's annual meeting in Los Angeles in December, the Conference on Latin American History awarded the 1981 Howard Francis Cline Memorial Prize to Frank Salomon (University of Illinois) for his book *Los señores étnicos de Quito en la época de los Incas*. CLAH awards the Cline Prize every two years in recognition of the most significant book or article on the ethnohistory of Latin America's native peoples.

Dr. Salomon, a 1968 graduate of Columbia University and a Cornell Ph.D. in anthropology, reconstructs in his book the political institutions of Ecuador's prehispanic peoples before and during their successive conquests by the Inca and Spanish empires. It is a 1980 publication of the Instituto Otavaleño de Antropología, in Ecuador, supported by the Archaeological Museum of Ecuador's National Bank.

The author is the assistant director of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. He holds a joint appointment as visiting assistant professor of anthropology. The award-winning book is the result of extensive fieldwork and archival research in Ecuador and other countries.

JOSE LUIS ROMERO HISTORY PRIZE AWARDED

The José Luis Romero International History Prize selection committee deemed three works worthy of special mention at its November 1981 meeting in Mexico City. Following lengthy and difficult deliberations, the jury decided unanimously to give first prize to Romain Gaignard for his work *La Pampa Argentina. L'Occupation du sol e la mise en valeur, de la conquete a la crise mondial (vers 1550-vers 1930)*. The selection committee said that the author offers something more than the synthesis of a collective effort, rather, the critical and creative reflections of a mind disciplined in history and geography.

The jury also unanimously decided to give second prize to *Wool Production and Agrarian Structure in the Province of Buenos Aires North of the Salado, 1840s-1880s*, by Hilda Iris Sabato, which offers an original view of the socioeconomic dimension of the expansion of the Pampa. Special mention was unanimously awarded to José María Aricó's *La hipótesis de*

Justo. Una propuesta latinoamericana de recreación del socialismo, a penetrating analysis that offers suggestive keys to an understanding of an especially rich period in the ideological and political trajectory of Argentina.

The jury commended the authors on the high caliber of the works submitted during the first year of the prize's existence. Jury members included Tulio Halperin Donghi, Richard M. Morse, Juan Antonio Oddone, and Gregorio Weinberg.

FULBRIGHT SCHOLARS AVAILABLE

Each year a number of visiting Fulbright lecturing and research scholars from Latin America and the Caribbean come to the United States. During 1981-82, more than fifty are at U.S. institutions. These scholars are available to participate in seminars and conferences throughout the country, and when travel and conference fees cannot be covered by an inviting institution, the Council for International Exchange of Scholars provides the necessary funding. Information on the program, as well as a listing of visiting scholars, is available from the *Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Suite 300, Eleven Dupont Circle, Washington, DC 20036*.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

Frontier Expansion in Amazonia

All interested persons are invited to attend the 31st Annual Conference on Frontier Expansion in Amazonia, to be held February 8-11, 1982, under the auspices of the Amazon Research and Training Program and the Center for Latin American Studies. Financing for the conference is being provided by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and the University of Florida.

Forty-nine researchers from nine different countries have confirmed their participation in the conference. Session topics will focus on Amazon development and Indian policies, colonization and spontaneous settlement, ecological questions and development potential, national and international policies for the Amazon region, and the role of the state and private capital in the development of the Brazilian Amazon region. Participation in the sessions is by invitation only.

The conference is free and open to all interested persons. For further information, please contact *Amazon Conference coordinator, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611*.

Geopolitical Change in the Caribbean

The Center for Economic and Social Studies of the Third World will be holding a meeting of experts in international problems at its Mexico City headquarters March 15-19, 1982. The seminar is being cosponsored by major universities from throughout the Caribbean, Central America, and Venezuela, and will focus on the general theme geopolitical change in the Caribbean in the decade of the eighties. The program of themes to be treated follows:

- 1.1 Crisis and conflict in the Caribbean region
- 1.2 The Central American "problematic" and its relationship to the rest of the Caribbean Basin

2.1 Affinity, divergence, and contradiction in global strategic terms, with reference to the Caribbean Basin

2.2 The role of Cuba, Mexico, Brazil, and Venezuela in the Caribbean

3 Security and peacekeeping in the Caribbean

3.1 Overview of the current situation

3.2 The role of regional organizations

3.3 The need for new mechanisms

4 Culture and ideology in the region

5 Nonalignment as a viable alternative for regional cooperation

Persons interested in presenting papers or otherwise attending the sessions should contact *Helen McEachrane, International Relations, Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo A.C., Corl. Porfirio Díaz No. 50, San Jerónimo Lídice, México 20, D.F., Mexico.*

Model OAS Assembly

The Third Model Organization of American States General Assembly will be held at the General Secretariat of the OAS in Washington, DC, March 9-12, 1982. The Model OAS General Assembly is the only simulated international organization proceedings to take place at the OAS itself. It is open to students from universities throughout the United States and is meant to disseminate knowledge about the role, performance, and organization of the OAS. Ambassador Alejandro Orfila, the secretary-general of the OAS, will deliver the keynote address, a reception will be held for all participants, and each country's student delegation will be briefed by the country's OAS mission on March 9. Further information is available from *Dr. Michael C. Nwanze, Model OAS, Latin American Studies Program, Georgetown University, Washington, DC 20057.*

Urban Development Problems in Latin America

Saint Louis University, with the support of the Tinker Foundation, is presenting a conference on urban development problems in Latin America, April 2-3, 1982. Papers will be presented by *Alejandro Portes* (Johns Hopkins University), *Henry Schmandt* (St. Louis University), and *James Musselwhite* (The Urban Institute, Washington, DC). Additional presenters, commentators, and a keynote speaker have yet to be announced. For information contact *Charles Fleener, Latin American Studies Program, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO 63103.*

The Latinamericanization of the United States

The Center for Latin American Area Studies at the University of Arizona, the Center for Latin American Studies at Arizona State University, and the Border States University Consortium for Latin America (BSUCLA) are cosponsoring a conference on the Latinamericanization of the United States, to be held in Tucson, Arizona, April 1-3, 1982. Specialists have been invited to present papers on the wide spectrum of topics encompassed in two basic themes. The first is the growing multidimensional Hispanic influence in the United States resulting from past and recent immigration from the Caribbean and Latin America. Although this impact is felt more strongly in areas of concentrated Hispanic settlement, it also has brought national implications. The second phenomenon concerns

stereotypical Latin American "problems" that are now appearing in the United States and that may result in increasing convergence of the two cultures. The conference is designed to encompass both of these separate but interrelated phenomena and to examine their impact not only on the present, but also the future. Topics to be covered include the local and national economy, local and national politics, law, values and the many aspects of the arts and culture. For further information contact either of the conference cochairpersons: *Jerry R. Ladman, director, Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287, (602) 965-5127,* or *Robert H. Mattoon, Jr., associate director, Latin American Area Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, (602) 850-1137.*

Association of Peruvian Culture Conference

The second academic conference of the Association of Peruvian Culture will be held on April 22-24, 1982, at the University of Kentucky at Lexington. Papers may be related to any aspect of Peruvian culture. The association is an international organization devoted to the advancement of Peruvian studies in the humanities and liberal arts. The APC was created at the XXXII Kentucky Foreign Language Conference in April 1979. Its first academic conference focused on José María Arguedas and was organized at the University of Texas by then-president Prof. *Julio Ortega.* The executive committee now includes President *Daniel R. Reedy* (University of Kentucky), Vice-President *Sara Castro-Klarén* (Dartmouth College), and Secretary/Treasurer *Dick Gerdes* (University of New Mexico). Membership fees are \$10 regular, \$5 for students, and \$15 for couples. Further information about the association, membership, or the conference can be obtained by writing *Prof. Dick Gerdes, Department of Foreign Languages, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87181*

Southwest Labor Studies Association Conference

The Annual Conference of the Southwest Labor Studies Association will be held in Los Angeles, and is planned for Friday, April 30, and Saturday, May 1, 1982. California State University, Northridge, will be the host institution. The Southwest Labor Studies Association is a nationally recognized group of U.S. scholars and people from the labor movement who are interested in the study and advancement of labor.

Program responsibilities will be shared by CSUN's Center for Labor Research, the Institute of Social and Behavioral Sciences, The Chicano Studies Department, the History Department, Urban Studies and the Urban Archives Center, the Student Union, and several other departments on campus. Conference organizers are particularly interested in papers dealing with the following or related topics: labor in an era of retrenchment, undocumented workers and guest labor programs, worker control—codetermination, organizing women in the work force, equal pay for comparable work, the status of the black worker since the passage of the civil rights act of 1965, public employee unionism in a conservative era, corruption as a problem for labor, the labor movement in Central America, images of labor in film—an international perspective, image of labor in education, and labor studies in the school curriculum. Conference papers will be selected for publication in the

association's journal, *Southwest Economy and Society*.

Program suggestions of all kinds—papers, panel topics, panelists, etc.—may be sent to **Dr. José A. Hernández**, conference coordinator, Chicano Studies Department, California State University, Northridge, CA 91330.

Symposium on Afro-Hispanic Literature

The Seventh Symposium on Afro-Hispanic Literature will be held at the Center for Inter-American Relations (680 Park Avenue, New York, New York) on Friday, June 4, 1982. Original papers (not previously presented or published) are being solicited by the coordinators of the symposium, **Clementine Rabassa** and **Gregory Rabassa**.

Papers on pertinent topics, including Afro-Luso-Brazilian themes, should be eight to ten pages in length (approximately fifteen minutes delivery time), accompanied by an abstract of one page and a stamped return envelope. Deadline for papers is April 1, 1982. All correspondence should be sent to **Dr. Clementine Rabassa**, *Medgar Evers College, CUNY, Humanities Division, 1150 Carroll Street, Brooklyn, NY 11225*.

Teaching Global Perspectives

Professors involved in teacher education are invited to apply to attend the eight-week institute "Teaching Global Perspectives," to be held at Central Missouri University, Warrensburg, June 7-July 30, 1982. Each participant will prepare a syllabus for a college course in the teaching of global perspectives to grades K-12, study materials designed to strengthen international studies at the undergraduate level, and consider ways to serve classroom teachers. Each participant will receive \$1,800 to cover the cost of food, lodging, transportation, and incidentals. For more information, write to **Dr. Jim Sylwester**, Department of History, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093.

Unity and Diversity in Colonial Spanish America

The Center for Latin American Studies and the Department of History of Tulane University will sponsor a conference on unity and diversity in colonial Spanish America in New Orleans, October 7-8, 1982.

The conference will provide an opportunity to compare the patterns of colonial life in the various regions of Spanish America. Sessions will be organized on a thematic basis (e.g., colonial society, administration, economy, the church, and other institutions), with papers by specialists in specific areas. Papers that compare two or more regions of Spanish America are especially welcome.

Essays may be submitted in English or Spanish. Selected papers will be published in a volume of conference proceedings. The deadline for final drafts of papers will be July 1, 1982. Those interested in participating should contact **Dr. Robert J. Ferry**, Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118.

5th National Conference of the Third World

The University of Nebraska at Omaha, wishing to continue the advancement of interdisciplinary contact and exchange in a vital area of international affairs, announces the convening of its National Conference on the Third World at Omaha's Red Lion Inn, October 27-30, 1982. Since this year's theme is changing

patterns in the global community, the following topics will receive special emphasis throughout the proceedings: nationalism and ideology in an interdependent world; crisis and conflict management; political violence and terrorism; myth versus reality in North-South relations; leadership and national development; nuclear spread and Third World; dependency and development; urbanization and socioeconomic development; women of the Third World; population growth and world resources; role of religion; health and sickness; energy; problems and prospects; agents of change; role and influence of multinational corporations; changing relationships among the strong and the weak; education; future worlds.

Conference directors will accept proposals until April 1, 1982, for the presentation of original papers or other creative works; formation of complete panels; presentation of miniworkshops; seminars or round tables; and volunteers who wish to chair panels or serve as discussants. Authors of proposals will be notified of acceptance or otherwise by May 1, 1982. Proposals for panel papers should include an abstract containing the working title and a brief description of the project. Proposals to organize a complete panel, workshop, seminar, or round table should be accompanied by an abstract of papers or content and a list of names and addresses of participants.

Correspondence should be sent to **Professor H. Carl Camp** or **Professor Joong-Gun Chung**, Department of Political Science, The University of Nebraska at Omaha, Omaha, NE 68182. Telephone: (402) 554-3612 or 554-3616.

CLAG to Hold 1982 Meeting in Santo Domingo

The Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers will be holding its 1982 meeting October 10-17, 1982, in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. All CLAG members and friends are cordially invited to attend and participate.

The general theme of this meeting is dependence and independence in Latin America and the Caribbean. Within this theme are a wide variety of subthemes that should appeal to practically any geographer or related social scientist.

CLAG members and friends may participate in this program in at least three ways: (1) by preparing a paper for oral presentation in a session; (2) by preparing a poster paper for a poster session; or (3) by preparing a panel presentation, which involves gathering a group of people to make presentations on a particular theme. If you wish to participate in any of these three ways, the first step would be to prepare an abstract of your proposed presentation. If you wish to develop a panel presentation, you should contact a number of people and ask them to write abstracts on the theme chosen and then send them to you. In turn, you will send them in a packet to the paper session organizer. All abstracts must be postmarked no later than August 1, 1982.

At present, it is planned that papers will be presented for a full day on October 11 and a half-day on October 12. This will allow time for an urban field trip in Santo Domingo the afternoon of October 12. The next four days (October 13, 14, 15, and 16) are set aside for a field excursion to the north coast of the Dominican Republic, a crossing into Haiti, a tour back to the south coast of Haiti, and a meeting with Haitian geographers in Port-au-Prince. October 17 will be the day of departure.

CLAG member **John Allensworth** (Department of

Geography, Kent State University, Trumbull Branch, Warren, OH 44483) is investigating group and charter travel options. Graduate students may be able to obtain certain funds to help defray the costs of attending the meeting. Further information about this or other CLAG matters should be addressed to *Tom L. Martinson, executive secretary, CLAG, Department of Geography, Ball State University, Muncie, IN 47306.*

CONFERENCE NEWS

Some three hundred Latin American and Caribbean intellectuals met in early September 1981 at the First Meeting of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of Our America, held in Havana. They examined the economic, social, and cultural factors that limit the sovereignty of their countries, and in concluding, established a network to further cooperation. Among the resolutions to emerge from the meeting was the unanimous endorsement of the following letter.

A Letter to the People and the Intellectual Community of North America

It is unusual that nearly three hundred Latin American and Caribbean intellectuals, writers, and artists—some of them in exile—come together and decide to write a letter to the people and the intellectual community of the United States. What compels us to do so is the danger of armed intervention, which threatens the peace of our peoples, their cultural values, their territorial integrity, and even their very survival.

Therefore we believe that this message is necessary and that it will be received with respect and attention by the scientists, writers, artists, and professionals of the United States, by the North American people, and in particular by the young people who, with exemplary dignity, courage, and a sense of justice opposed the war in Vietnam and did not hesitate to risk their freedom to defend their principles.

We know that there are issues on which you and we may not agree. But this is not the moment to dwell on differences. The decision of the United States government to manufacture the neutron bomb has caused justifiable alarm everywhere. We understand and share the anxiety and the protests that some distinguished North American scientists have made public. The strategy of a "limited" nuclear war is today illusory and impossible. Regardless of where the first bomb explodes, the people of the United States could well be among its first victims. And military aggression against those of our peoples who are struggling heroically to win and consolidate their independence could have unforeseeable consequences.

We trust nevertheless that reason will find a way. There is still time for peace and life, rather than destruction and death, to prevail. If we intellectuals act with clarity and without delay, we can help prevent a war in which there would be neither winners nor losers.

Over and above any differences in perspective, our joint action is necessary at this time to preserve peace, culture, human rights, and national sovereignty. We intellectuals always defend the right to think, to write, to create, and to organize ourselves as the indispensable condition for intellectual creation; but what is at stake today is nothing less than the right to live.

Fraternally,

Mario Benedetti (Uruguay)
 Juan Bosch (Dominican Republic)
 Chico Buarque de Hollanda (Brazil)
 Ernesto Cardenal (Nicaragua)
 Suzy Castor (Haiti)
 Julio Cortázar (Argentina)
 Gabriel García Márquez (Colombia)
 Pablo González Casanova (Mexico)
 George Lamming (Barbados)
 Roberto Matta (Chile)
 Miguel Otero Silva (Venezuela)
 Mariano Rodríguez (Cuba)

Permanent Committee of Intellectuals for the Sovereignty of the People of America, September 7, 1981, Havana

In August 1981, the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace held a conference titled "The New Military Politics in Latin America." Twelve papers were presented and discussed during the three-day session. Participants included Prof. **John J. Johnson** (Stanford University); Dr. **Dennis L. Bark** (The Hoover Institution); Prof. **Edwin Lieuwen** (University of New Mexico); Dr. **Robert Wesson** (The Hoover Institution); Prof. **Marvin Needler** (University of New Mexico); Prof. **Ronald Schneider** (Queens College, New York); Prof. **Peter Snow** (University of Iowa); Prof. **Paul Sigmund** (Princeton University), represented by Mr. **Jorge Heine** (The Wilson Center); Prof. **Kenneth F. Johnson** (University of Missouri), represented by Dr. **Mark Falcoff** (University of Oregon); Prof. **Steve Ropp** (University of New Mexico); Prof. **David Scott Palmer** (Foreign Service Institute); Prof. **Daniel Premo** (Washington College); Dr. **Philip C. Habib** (Special Envoy of the president to the Middle East and senior research fellow, The Hoover Institution); Prof. **Gene E. Bigler** (Hendrix College); Dr. **David V. Fleischer** (Comparative Development Study Center, Albany, New York). Dr. Robert Wesson is organizing the papers and will edit them in a collected volume next year.

The Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers, Western Michigan University's Department of Geography and Lucia Harrison Endowment Fund, the International Geographical Union's Commission on Geographic Education, and the University of Texas at Austin's Institute of Latin American Studies recently sponsored the "Conference on Inter-American Coordination in the Development of Latin American Instructional Materials: Geography and Related Social Sciences" on the University of Texas campus. The conference concentrated on geographic education, but also dealt with other social sciences and the humanities as well. Participants discussed ways to develop better instructional materials, and the conference proceedings will be published. Among the invited participants were **Mauricio Acevedes** (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México); **Felipe Bezara** (Instituto Universitario Pedagógico de Caracas); **Rosa Grenas** (Universidad de Costa Rica); **Oscar Horst** (Western Michigan University); **Norman Graves** (University of London); **Thomas Martinson** (Ball State University); **Stan Wronski** (Michigan State University); **Joseph Stoltman** (Western Michigan University); **Lorin Kennamer** (University of Texas); **Larry Patrick** (University of

Texas); **Richard Longwell** (Western Illinois University); **Gary Elbow** (Texas Tech University); **William Glade** (University of Texas); **Lynden Williams** (Ohio University); **Felicity Trueblood** (University of Florida); **Michael Conroy** (University of Texas); **Gerard Béhague** (University of Texas); **Robert W. Fox** (Inter-American Development Bank); and **Richard Sinkin** (University of Texas). The final publication should serve as an aid to curriculum development at the junior college and college levels.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

Funding for Visits to Canada

The Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS/ACELAC) is able to finance short-term visits by Latin American and Caribbean scholars and students in Canadian universities to give lectures, consult on research projects, etc. CALACS is particularly interested in individuals already visiting the United States and requiring supplementary funding to visit Canada. Enquiries should be addressed to *Dr. Rolf Wesche, secretary-treasurer, CALACS/ACELAC, Room/Salle 305, 68 Laurier East/est, University of Ottawa/Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5, Canada.*

Florida Offers Tinker Funds for Migration Experts

The Tinker Foundation has announced the award of a \$50,000 grant for three years to the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida to support a program on Caribbean migration. The grant will provide funds for predoctoral fellows and visiting scholars from the Caribbean and the U.S. interested in the area of migration.

The program was initiated with a major conference held at the University of Florida, October 11-14, on migration and Caribbean cultural identity. Scholars representing the U.S. and Caribbean nations discussed the social, economic, and political ramifications of Caribbean migrations. Workshops were held on the causes and consequences of migration on the sending societies; the impact of migration on U.S. domestic and foreign policies; the impact of migration on Florida state services; and cultural exchange between the U.S. and the Caribbean.

There were also numerous cultural events, including the Dominican Republic ballet, a West Indian theater production, a Jamaican artist, Puerto Rican posters, and a film show.

The Tinker grant will provide funds for

- (1) four predoctoral fellows, two of whom should come from the Spanish-speaking Caribbean;
- (2) a visiting scholar, preferably from the Hispanic Caribbean (several candidates are already being considered).

Predocorral fellows will receive a basic stipend of \$5,000 and travel assistance to Gainesville will be provided for Caribbean fellows from their home institutions. Applications are invited from all social science and humanities disciplines, as well as from professionals in agriculture, architecture, law, business, journalism and communications, and education, provided they can show a demonstrated interest in the field of Caribbean migration.

The deadline for applications for fellowships is May 1, 1982. Send curriculum vita and brief statement of research interests to *Dr. Helen I. Safa, director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, 319 Grinter, Gainesville, FL 32611.* Applications for admission to the graduate school

will be sent on request.

Inquiries are also welcomed from students interested in admission to the program.

Visiting scholars interested in the program should write to Dr. Safa with a copy of their vita and brief research proposal. They should indicate what dates they would be available and what their financial requirements are.

EMPLOYMENT

Teaching Position at U Arizona

The Department of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of Arizona announces the following position for the fall of 1982. Opening, August 1982. Assistant Professorship in Spanish, tenure-track. Specialization in Spanish American poetry; highest degree of fluency only. Candidates should send a curriculum vita and dossier as soon as possible to *Professor Eliana Rivero, Search Committee, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.*

CUNY Offers Positions

Herbert H. Lehman College of the City University of New York has two openings for assistant professors in the Department of Puerto Rican Studies. The duties for the first position are to teach courses on Puerto Rican literature and history. Qualifications include a specialization in Puerto Rican and Latin American literature. Knowledge of the history of Puerto Rico is also essential. The second position will involve teaching courses on the Puerto Rican community, family, culture, and social and economic development. Qualifications include specialization in sociology as well as knowledge of the Puerto Rican community on the island and the mainland. For both positions, a doctorate and a commitment to teaching and research are required. Candidates should be bilingual in English and Spanish. College teaching experience is preferred. The salary range is \$17,985-\$29,467. Appointments will be effective September 1, 1982. Please send curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation to *Prof. Ceferino Carrasquillo, Department of Puerto Rican Studies, Herbert H. Lehman College/CUNY, Bronx, NY 10468.*

ANNOUNCEMENTS

National Hispanic Psychological Association

All Hispanic psychologists are invited to join the National Hispanic Psychological Association, based in Santurce, Puerto Rico. Dues are \$25 for professional members, \$15 for graduate student members, and \$5 for undergraduate student members. Further information is available from *Dr. Gerardo Marín, Spanish Speaking Mental Health Research Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.*

Development Banking is Contest Theme

The Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras de Desarrollo (ALIFDE) is sponsoring its VIII Concurso Latinoamericano. The 1982 theme will deal with development banking in Latin America. The financial institutions of Puerto Rico are offering an \$8,000 prize for the winning work. Contest rules follow.

Works submitted must be unpublished and should have been

written after December 31, 1980. Each study should contain a minimum of 30,000 words and may be in English, Spanish, French, or Portuguese. Any of the following topics is acceptable:

- (1) operating strategies to confront inflation;
- (2) the role of development banks in specialized and diversified banking systems;
- (3) the participation of private capital in Latin American development banks.

Eight copies should be submitted by April 30, 1982. For further details or to submit entries, write *Secretario General, Asociación Latinoamericana de Instituciones Financieras de Desarrollo, Apartado 3988, Lima, Peru.*

INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

Caribbean Campus Program Continues

The Inter American Institute of Puerto Rico has announced the continuation of its Caribbean Campus Program for the summer of 1982.

This program, now in its seventh year, provides opportunities to study the Caribbean in the Caribbean for students and scholars at all levels.

Courses are offered in Puerto Rico, the Dominican Republic, Cuba, Haiti, Jamaica, Antigua, Martinique, and Guadeloupe.

Further information can be obtained by writing the *Inter American Institute, Penthouse G, Condominium El Monte North, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico*, or by calling (809) 673-2409.

U Florida's New Latin Americanist Faculty

New Latin Americanist faculty at the University of Florida for the 1981-1982 academic year are **Luis R. Gómez**, assistant professor of management, College of Business; **Kenneth Ingram**, foreign curriculum consultant (Jamaica), University Libraries; **Reynaldo Jiménez**, assistant professor of Spanish American studies, romance languages; **Ruth Sautu**, visiting Fulbright scholar (University of Belgrano, Argentina), Center for Latin American Studies; **Donald and Diana Sawyer**, Mellon visiting professors (Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional [CEDEPLAR], Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil), Amazon Research and Training Program, Center for Latin American Studies; and **Nigel J. H. Smith**, associate professor of geography.

PERSONAL NEWS

Prof. Howard J. Wiarda, former chairman of the Program in Latin American Studies of the University of Massachusetts, has been named a research fellow at the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research in Washington, DC. At AEI, Prof. Wiarda will conduct research on human rights and United States human rights policy and will be involved in a number of other collaborative research projects.

John Saunders of Mississippi State University is the recipient of a Fulbright Award for teaching and research at the Universidad de Nuevo León in Monterrey, Mexico, for the 1981-82 academic year. He is teaching sociology and demography to students of the Faculty of Economics and is engaging in research on the historical demography of the area and on rural

development policy.

LASA member **Dr. Levi Marrero**, ex-professor of economic history of Cuba at the University of Havana, and now retired after ten years with the University of Puerto Rico, has published volume 8 of his work *Cuba: Economía y sociedad* (Madrid: Playor, 1972-1981), which completes the first set of the socioeconomic history of Cuba until 1763. Based mainly on documents heretofore unpublished, it constitutes the greatest effort undertaken to date in the analysis of the colonial history of Cuba. Volumes 9 and 10 are now being printed in Spain. Volume 11 will close the period from 1763 to 1868.

The newly appointed director of Latin American Studies at the University of Miami, **Joaquín Roy**, began writing biweekly columns for the Barcelona, Spain, daily *La Vanguardia*, which is today the largest circulation newspaper in the country (350,000 copies). Recent columns for that paper include pieces on Puerto Rico, the Caribbean, social democracy in Latin America, Colombia's guerrillas, Reagan and Latin America, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. Dr. Roy also writes regular columns on Spanish and Latin American topics for the Spanish-language edition of the *Miami Herald*. Some articles are also syndicated through the ALA service and carried by such dailies as Caracas's *El Universal*, Santo Domingo's *El Caribe*, Barranquilla's *El Heraldo*, and Mexico City's *El Universal*.

Recent articles in scholarly journals include a piece on Columbus in *La Palabra y el Hombre*, one on the United States and Latin American intellectuals in *Texto Crítico*, and another on Roberto Saladriaga and Catalan fiction in the *Revista de Estudios Hispánicos* of the University of Alabama. Dr. Roy has appeared as a guest speaker on radio station WQBA in Miami, recently lectured on Spain in the New World at Biscayne College, and has reviewed a number of books for the Madrid journal *Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos*. He has taught courses on Latin American literature, and has been associated with the University of Miami's Center for Advanced International Studies, where he conducts courses and a seminar on Latin American thought and political ideologies.

Brooke Larson joined the Social Science Research Council in September 1981, as staff associate for the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies. She received a B.A. in history from Queens College, City University of New York, in 1970; an M.A. in history from Columbia University in 1972; and a Ph.D. in history from Columbia University in 1978. She has taught at Williams College, the New School for Social Research, and Columbia University. Her major research interests are in the interdisciplinary study of peasant protests and agrarian change in the Andes. She has published numerous articles on this and related topics in the *Latin American Research Review* and the *Hispanic American Historical Review*, as well as in journals in Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, and Italy.

Dr. Josephine Schulte, professor of history and director of the Latin American Studies Program at St. Mary's University of San Antonio, was selected by the Spanish government in cooperation with the OAS, as one of two fellowship holders to conduct Spanish-American research in Spain. Dr. Schulte will collect, edit, and annotate documents in the archives of Madrid, Sevilla, and other cities to gather information about the colonists and missionaries among the indigenous peoples of the

Americas. Dr. Schulte and St. Mary's director of the International Relations Program, Dr. Gary Gordon, recently visited Upper Volta and the Ivory Coast, where they were invited by the presidents of both countries. While in Upper Volta, they had several discussions and dinner with President Abubakar Sangoule Lamizana and his wife.

James M. Vreeland, Jr., Ph.D. candidate at the University of Texas at Austin, has received grants from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Fulbright program to continue his research on a Peruvian cotton that grows in colors ranging from white to purplish-gray. Mr. Vreeland discovered the cotton on a previous trip to Peru. Samples collected by Mr. Vreeland are being grown in Arizona, Mexico, Egypt, and at the University of Texas, where Prof. Beryl Simpson of the Botany Department oversees their progress. Mr. Vreeland will leave for Peru in January 1982 to continue his research.

James W. Carty, Jr., professor of communications at Bethany College in Bethany, West Virginia, has been conducting research on women communicators in Latin America, Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. Prof. Carty reports that in Latin America the approximate percentage of communicators who are women ranges from 2 percent in Peru to 5 percent in Haiti and Honduras, 25 percent in Ecuador, 35 percent in Costa Rica, Chile, and Venezuela, and more than 42 percent in Cuba. His articles on the subject have appeared in numerous recent issues of *Media Report to Women* and *The Times of the Americas*. Prof. Carty has taught twenty times overseas, primarily in Spain, the Caribbean, Central and South America.

William V. Jackson, professor of library science at the University of Texas at Austin, spent November 22-28 in Caracas, where he consulted with the National Library on the development of its collections and services. He also explored possible collaborations between the University of Texas and the National Library with library director Virginia Betancourt. While in Caracas, Prof. Jackson gave a lecture on Latin American collections at the National Library and another on resources and services of special libraries at the Universidad Central de Venezuela. On the way to Venezuela, Prof. Jackson stopped in Cambridge to attend the commemoration of the eightieth anniversary of the founding of the Harvard Theatre Collection.

PUBLICATIONS

The Fulbright Commission in Peru has published the following Spanish-language publications.

Arqueología Peruana, Investigaciones arqueológicas en el Perú. Lima, Peru, 1976. Organized by the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos and under the auspices of the Commission for Educational Exchange between the United States and Peru. \$7.50 plus \$3.00 for mailing and handling. Prepayment requested.

Etnohistoria y Antropología Andina, Organización Económica, Sociedad y Poder e Ideología y Religión. First Symposium of the Museo Nacional de Historia. Lima, Perú, 1978. Organized by the Museo Nacional de Historia and under the auspices of the Commission for Educational Exchange between the United States and Peru. \$7.50, plus \$3.00 for mailing and handling. Prepayment requested.

Etnohistoria y Antropología Andina, Ayllu, Parcialidad y Etnia. Second Symposium of the Museo Nacional de Historia. Lima, Peru, 1981. Organized by the Museo Nacional de Historia and under the auspices of the Commission for Educational Exchange between the United States and Peru. \$8.00, plus \$3.00 for mailing and handling. Prepayment requested.

To order, please write *Marcia Koth de Paredes, executive director, Commission for Educational Exchange between the United States and Peru, Máximo Abril 599, Lima, Peru.*

The University of Arizona Press has released *Son of Tecún Umán: A Maya Indian Tells His Story*, edited by anthropologist James D. Sexton. Tecún Umán, a national hero who battled invading Spaniards in the early 1500s, has given the Mayas of Guatemala a proud heritage. In an autobiography and diary one "son of Tecún Umán," Ignacio Bizarro Ujpan, opens a window on daily life in a remote area that may soon be making headlines, by bringing to life one man's story of festivals and hqtakes, life and death, hope and desolation.

Son of Tecún Umán will be of interest to historians, ethnologists, anthropologists, and general readers with the desire for an insight into a way of life that so far has received little exposure.

The book, \$8.95 softcover and \$19.95 clothbound, is available at booksellers and direct from the *University of Arizona Press, Box 3698, Tucson, AZ 85722.*

Journalist Andrew Graham-Yooll has published two books about Argentina. The first, *Portrait of an Exile*, is the self-portrait of a writer and journalist caught in the cross-fire between government and guerrillas in the Argentina of the 1970s. The publisher is Junction Books, 33 Ivor Place, London NW1, England. Graham-Yooll's other recent book is *The Forgotten Colony*, a history of the English-speaking communities in Argentina. The book is available from *The Hutchinson Publishing Group Ltd., 17-21 Conway Street, London W1P 5HL, England.*

The Center for Hemispheric Studies of the American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research is pleased to announce the inauguration of its new Occasional Papers Series on Latin America and Latin American affairs. This series is part of a broader research, conference, and publication effort launched by the center. It is designed to speak to important issues of public policy and to enhance our understanding of Latin America.

The Occasional Papers Series is intended to provide circulation within policy-making and academic circles for papers relating to the center's primary research concerns. Current staff research interests include a study of public order and instability in Central America and the Caribbean, a study of human rights and U.S. human rights policy in Latin America, a project on the role of the state in the political economy of Latin America, a project on the interconnections between Iberia and Latin America, a study of democracy and authoritarianism in Latin America, a study of state-society relations focused particularly on state regulation of labor and entrepreneurial groups in Latin America, and a study of bureaucratic-authoritarianism and change in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile. The Center for Hemispheric Studies will consider papers relating to those themes for inclusion in its Occasional Papers Series. Inquiries and abstracts should be directed to *Ms. Janine Perfit, Center*

for Hemispheric Studies, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research, 1150 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

The Mint Factors is offering to interested buyers a large collection of Spanish-language books, publications, and documents. The documents consist in great measure of correspondence between prominent individuals and members of Spanish revolutionary groups, as well as the United States government. Underground newsletters, copies of speeches, clippings, news releases, and other communications figure in the collection. Also included in the Mint Factors Collection are some twenty different Spanish-language newspapers and periodicals, and eight Basque-language periodicals. These primary sources chronicle the Basque revolutionary movement and general resistance to the Franco regime. There are also scores of vintage books on politics, literature, science, and history. Further information is available from *The Mint Factors*, 215 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003, (212) 254-1262.

Contemporary Latin American Women Authors. Two volumes, one of introductory essays and one of new English translations, will be published in the spring of 1982 by the Humanities Institute of Brooklyn College (CUNY) in conjunction with the Brooklyn College Press. For further details and order forms, contact the editors, *Doris Meyer and Margarite Fernández Olmos*, Humanities Institute, Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, NY 11210, or call (212) 780-5545.

The Instituto Indigenista Interamericano has published the *Indice general (1940-1980)*, a three-volume index that represents forty years of accumulated information published by the institute on the Indians of the Americas. In it, easy access is provided to the history and debates of the Indianist (*indigenista*) movement; the political positions taken by Indian leaders and organizations; book reviews, articles, and editorials. Cross references allow search by author, institution, ethnic group, country, theme, personalities, etc. Each entry contains a short summary. The index contains all of the contents of *América Indígena*, *Anuario Indigenista*, *Boletín Indigenista* and *Noticias de América*. Price for the three volumes in the United States and Canada is \$35 (US) for surface registered mail, or \$40 (US) for airmail registered. Send your order and requests for more information on these and other publications of the Instituto Indigenista to *Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Insurgentes Sur no. 1690, Mexico 01030 D.F., Mexico*.

Latitudes Press has published *The Plaza of Encounters*, edited by two University of Texas at Austin faculty members, Julio Ortega, a professor of Spanish, and Ewing Campbell, a lecturer in the Department of English.

Supported by grants from the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas and the Center for Inter-American Relations in New York, the book brings together in translation a broad range of fiction, poetry, and criticism by internationally recognized writers.

Among the contributors are Octavio Paz, Severo Sarduy, Julián Ríos, Haroldo de Campos, and José Emilio Pacheco. *Plaza* brings together poetry from Mexico and Peru in English and translates American poets Mary Crow, Richard Elman, Clayton Eshleman, and Bill Zavatsky into Spanish. Other contributors are David Hayman, Suzanne Jill Levine, Luis Harss,

David Tipton, Eliot Weinberger, Linda Scheer, Maureen Ahern, Alice Poust, Amelia Simpson, and Anne Archer. Design and production of the book was made by Robert Bonazzi, an Austin-based poet and publisher. The cover photograph is by Blaine Pennington.

Handbook of Latin American Studies: No. 42 has been published by The University of Texas Press. The handbook is a selective and annotated guide to recent publications in art, folklore, history, language, literature, music, and philosophy, prepared by a number of scholars for the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress. Dolores Moyano Martin of the Library of Congress is the editor. *Handbook of Latin American Studies: No. 42* is available from *The University of Texas Press, P. O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78712*, for \$65 (Texas residents add 5 percent sales tax).

PANEL ABSTRACTS OF LASA WASHINGTON MEETING, MARCH 4-6, 1982

The following listing of abstracts follows the general schedule of the preliminary program as it appeared in the September 1981 *LASA Newsletter*, with certain emendations. Only participants who submitted abstracts are included.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4 (early-afternoon sessions)

S 85 Politics and Labor Relations in the Mining Enclaves of Latin America in the Late Seventies (Francisco Zapata, coordinator)

Dirk Kruijt: "Labor Movements in the Peruvian Central Mining Sector during the Military Junta (1968-1980)"

Since 1968 the miners' labor movement in Central Peru has been dominated by the interaction between the state, the mining corporation (private, later state owned), and the miners' unions which are influenced by leftist political parties, constantly in conflict. Their labor activities and political action—strikes, hunger marches, participation in national elections—and trade-union activities will be analyzed and explained.

René Zavaleta Mercado: "The Bolivian Working Class and Its Relationships with the State and Peasantry (1952-1980)"

The Bolivian working class (particularly the miners) is known to be highly participatory and dynamic in political and union terms. Such episodes as the 1952 insurrection and the so-called Popular Assembly (1971) are eloquent. This class is frequently mentioned as an example of the correspondence between the economic development of a country and the organizational level of the working class. This paper will attempt to explain the central experiences of the Bolivian miner by exploring his relationship with the state and the peasantry since 1952, the year of the National Revolution.

Francisco Zapata: "Los mineros del cobre y el gobierno militar chileno (1973-1980)"

Chilean copper miners have faced, since 1971, nationalization, changes in the administration of the Gran Minería mines, repression and persecution of their labor leaders, and serious lowering of their living standard as a result of the absence of collective bargaining for a long period. All these factors have modified the traditional relation between the copper companies, the Chilean state and the miners. In spite of the military

government's effort to limit severely the possibilities of expression by miners and workers in general, labor protest has not been eliminated. Various forms of protest, including strikes in 1978 and 1980-81, demonstrate that the military government has had to open some channels of communication and establish some forms of bargaining over wage conditions. This paper considers all of these elements and tries to establish the relationship between the company-town social structure of copper mines in Chile and the change in the military strategy toward copper miners.

Juan Luis Sariego Rodríguez: "La presencia del estado en el enclave minero mexicano"

El trabajo replantea algunas de las hipótesis de la teoría del enclave a la luz de la creciente presencia del estado en los centros mineros de Mjico. A partir de los años cincuenta el estado mexicano asume un rol creciente dentro de estas poblaciones tanto como empresario cuanto como agente social en la vida del enclave minero. Estos dos aspectos son determinantes para entender el carácter de las luchas obreras y del comportamiento político-sindical de los mineros mexicanos en los últimos años.

S 154 Current Political Openings in the Southern Cone (Paul Sigmund, coordinator)

Luis E. González: "Uruguay, 1980-1981: An Uncertain 'Apertura'"

Most observers and political actors believed that 1980 was going to be the year of the legitimation of both the military and its institutional engineering of the Uruguayan political system. Accordingly, 1981 was going to be the year of the flying start of the new political institutions. Neither prediction was right. The paper examines the failure of the legitimizing process, some consequences of this failure for the "opening"—such as may be seen through the main political events of 1981—and concludes with a discussion of actual and potential opposition strategies in this scenario.

Marcelo Cavarozzi: "Political Trends in Argentina during the 1970s and Future Alternative Scenarios"

Since the beginning of 1981 we have witnessed the tentative start of a process of limited political opening in Argentina. This opening has been associated with, and in part has been a result of, the economic crisis that started in March 1980. As a consequence, the military regime has been unable to suppress criticism and protests from almost every social sector, including some of the most prominent supporters of the 1976 coup. This paper analyzes the possible political scenarios that could emerge in the next two or three years from the present situation.

Douglas A. Chalmers: "Brazilian Liberalization: A Solution to What Problems?"

Since liberalization in Brazil is more than usually the product of the will of those in power, it becomes necessary to ask how it serves their interests. The paper develops a framework offered in an earlier paper (with Craig Robinson) and offers hypotheses concerning the calculations of the most important Brazilian interests.

Paul E. Sigmund: "The 1980 Constitution and Political Institutionalization in Chile"

The paper examines the genesis and application of the 1980 Chilean constitution, its impact on present and future Chilean

politics, and the possibilities for an eventual transition to civilian rule. Particular attention is paid to the tensions between President Pinochet's desire to use the constitution to perpetuate a personalistic dictatorship, and the political project of some of his advisers for the gradual development of a decentralized, libertarian, "protected" democracy.

S 26 The Implementation of a National Plan for Latin American Library Collections in the United States (William E. Carter and Carl Deal, coordinators)

In the face of commonly held interests shared by groups within or closely related to the library community, (i.e., SALALM, the Association of Research Libraries, the American Council on Education, the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies, and LASA), a national plan for foreign-area library collections is a legitimate goal. The purpose of this panel is to focus on the problems associated with implementing a national plan for Latin American Library collections and the strategies required for implementing it from the perspectives of the panelists representing the library community, government, and private agencies and foundations.

Carl W. Deal: "The Implementation of a National Plan for Latin American Library Collections in the United States"

This paper is designed to provide a historical background to important cooperative library programs and to the recommendations of special academic and government study groups—especially those proposed by the ACE Task Force on Library and Information Resources and the President's Commission on Foreign Language and International Studies—that rationalize the need to establish a national plan for Latin American library collections. The paper underlines some problems and strategies associated with implementing a national plan and serves primarily as a point of departure for the remarks and recommendations of the panelists from the library community, government, and private agencies.

S 64 Ethnohistorical Approaches to Andean Textile Production (Linda Seligmann, coordinator)

Robson Tyler: "The Quito Textile Industry (1600-1800)"

My presentation will broadly examine the establishment and structural definition of the Quito textile industry in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, followed by a description of the decline of the industry in the eighteenth century. Particular attention will be directed to the role of land ownership, labor institutions, and specie in the development of the *obraje* economy.

S 24 Sociopolitical Moment and Literary Product: Concrete Works, Authors, Movements (Gene Bell-Villada, coordinator)

Doris Sommer: "Over: A Populist Novel of Antiimperialism and Pro-Trujillism"

The appeal of Ramón Marrero Arísty's *Over* for post-, often anti-Trujillist readers owes much to its relentless criticism of the prevailing situation in a period when few dared to raise a dissenting voice. But we can readily apprehend the paradoxical appropriateness of *Over* for Trujillo's plans of 1940 when we recognize that, besides denouncing injustice, the novel redefines the villain. The Usurper of the People's Land and property was not a dictator but an imperialist, so that *trujillistas* were not obliged to cut off the accusing finger in an unbearably unjust situation. The finger had already been turned away from them

and now conveniently pointed to their competitors, the North American sugar industrialists.

Juan J. Gilabert: "Arte e historia: La poesia de Vallejo ante la guerra civil española"

For many intellectuals the Spanish Civil War became the "heure lyrique" of the political struggles of the '30s. It was fashionable to fight Fascism with the pen and the gun but very few, as Gramsci would say, were willing or able to come down from the lofty heights of mandarin wisdom to create great popular art. Among the Latin Americans who wrote about Spain, Vallejo is indeed the towering giant. A detailed analysis of *España aparta de mi este cáliz* will attempt to prove Vallejo's unique success at rendering the "Zeitgeist" of this historical event.

S 48 The Caribbean in Transition: Progression or Retrogression? (Josefina Cintrón Tiryakin, coordinator)

W. Andrew Axline: "The Commonwealth Caribbean in Transition: Issues of Political Economy"

The postcolonial dependent societies of the Caribbean have been adversely affected by the recent crises in the world economy. As these countries struggle to overcome underdevelopment, they must face a number of critical issues relating to foreign investment, local control of the economy, the role of the state and private enterprise, choice of technology, and distribution of resources. Ideological, political, economic, and strategic influences on the national, regional, and global levels directly impinge on the resolution of these issues to influence the course of development in the region.

S 140 Latin America and the Media: Domination and Resistance (Nancy Hollander, coordinator)

Julianne Burton: "Selling Out the Cinema? Changing Trends and Modes of Production and Consumption in the (No Longer 'New?') Latin American Cinema"

This paper examines changes in the organization and social relations of film production, diffusion, and consumption, and concentrates primarily on Argentina, Cuba, Brazil, and Venezuela.

David Kunzle: "Nationalist and Antiimperialist Themes in the Public Art of Cuba, Chile, and Nicaragua"

Within a decade of the Revolution Cuba had established an international reputation for billboards proclaiming the nation's socialist programs and posters asserting its internationalist stance against U.S. imperialism and in support of liberation movements throughout the Third World. Chile's tragically brief socialist process (1970-73) produced government posters on behalf of government social programs; private posters condemning U.S. imperialism; and collectively painted, ephemeral murals in the simplest and boldest forms stating basic socialist goals. Nicaragua, with its close links to Cuba, uses billboards in the Cuban style, an eclectic array of posters boosting socialism and the Revolution produced by government agencies and mass organizations, and murals, several of which have been done by internationalist (foreign) brigades. Denunciation of the currently threatened U.S. intervention, implicit in posters, billboards, and murals, is explicit in the numerous graffiti all over the country.

Frederick S. Landis: "Virgins and Demons: CIA Media Operations in Nicaragua"

The political role of the Nicaraguan daily *La Prensa* is contrasted with similar activity by the major conservative newspaper in Jamaica (1980) and Chile (1970). This analysis shows

that through highly specific administrative and technical means, in every case during the last decade that an American nation has chosen a socialist road to development, the CIA has taken over the major newspaper. The newspaper then becomes an instrument of destabilization by serving as a channel for distributing disinformation and divisive propaganda. During these periods of artificial crisis, *La Prensa*, *El Mercurio*, and the *Daily Gleaner* resemble each other (or a WWII Psychological Warfare leaflet) more closely than their previous, conservative format.

S 141 New Perspectives on Latin American Culture: Women Writers and New Perspectives in Latin American Culture: Social Sciences (Raquel Kersten, coordinator)

The part of the panel devoted to Latin American women writers deals with three different aspects of Latin American culture:

(1) The new issues that were dealt with at the Fourth International Congress of Women Writers held last June in Mexico City;

(2) Women writers in exile, the case of Miriam Bustos; and

(3) Feminist magazines in Latin America.

The part of the panel devoted to new perspectives in the social sciences will deal with issues of historical interpretation in Mexican history, church history in Latin America, and the history of housing problems in São Paulo and Recife.

Women Writers:

Lynn E. Rice Cortina: "Fem and Latin American Feminism"

As feminism grows in different ways in Latin America, so does the activity of women in the editorial management of literary and cultural production. Mexico has had a history of women involved in editing journals, magazines, reviews, and newspapers: *Fem* is but one example of this phenomenon. *Fem*, however, is a unique publication that includes features that make it at once a combination of *Ms.* and *Signs* (but not *Cosmopolitan*, the counterpart of which is *Vanidades*) in the U.S. A typical issue of *Fem* contains articles on women and children, fiction, poetry, movie reviews, etc.; or the entire issue may be on one topic, such as mothers—children; women writers—what do women write?; the women's struggle; etc. It is also unique because it is a by-product of southern cone migration to Mexico, foreign students and the interface between these newcomers and Mexican women intellectuals.

Raquel Kersten: "New Perspectives on Latin American Culture: Women Writers"

This presentation will deal with the issues raised by Latin American women writers at the Fourth International Congress of Women Writers, held in 1981 in Mexico City. Central to the issues presented by the representative Latin American women writers were the need to re-evaluate the best known of the Latin American women writers and to focus the study of all of the women writers on the basic issues that will lead to a better understanding of their work. Among the issues discussed were (1) Why are Latin American women writers rarely mentioned as part of the great literary movements, such as the so-called boom? (2) Does a specifically feminine literature exist? (3) Is there a feminine literary criticism with its own methods?

Linda E. Haughton: "Myriam Bustos Arratia"

Myriam Bustos Arratia is a Chilean writer who left after the

'73 coup because her husband went into exile after being fired from the university. Her own university position was not terminated. Later, however, she would be banned from returning to her country because of her newspaper articles and her third collection of short stories, published in Costa Rica. This anthology, *Que Dios proteja a los malos: Cuentos del último Chile 1973-76* (Editorial Costa Rica, 1979), covers the period immediately surrounding the *golpe*. My presentation focuses on the author's vision of that tragedy from her perspective as a woman and as an exile.

The Social Sciences

Gerald M. Greenfield: "*Housing Problems in Late Nineteenth-Century Brazil*"

Discussions of housing problems typically center on the contemporary scene and stress the genesis of such problems in the rapid urbanization and dependent industrialization of the past half century. This paper, based largely on data from São Paulo and Recife, discusses the existence of inadequate housing for working class people and the poor in the latter half of the nineteenth century, identifies various factors responsible for this situation, and speculates on their implications for analyses of present-day problems.

S 134 A New Atlantic Triangle? Latin America, Western Europe, and the United States (Wolf Grabendorff and Riordan Roett, coordinators)

Have recent shifts in the political and economic ties among the major regional actors in Latin America—Argentina, Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela—and Western Europe and the United States resulted in a "New Atlantic Triangle?"

If so, what are the implications for United States policy in the hemisphere? Is it possible to imagine the major actors of Western Europe displacing the United States in Latin America? Can the states of Western Europe play a positive role in the Hemisphere? The panel members will consider these questions, using a round-table format of brief statements and discussion.

S 53 Family Planning in the Latin American and Caribbean Region (Verna Hildebrand, coordinator)

John R. Hildebrand: "*Family Planning for Latin America: Learning from the Successful China Experience*"

With adaptations fitting the particularities of Latin America, family planning experience in China can help solve Latin America's excessive population growth relative to the growth of natural and human-built resources. A population perspective from China with one-fourth the world's population—about one billion people with a net increase since 1949 greater than the current population of Latin America—is something like looking through a microscope to magnify population problems until clearly visible.

Jean Wiedemann: "*The American Home Economics Family Planning Project in the Latin American and Caribbean Region: Progress Report on Serving the Needs of Families*"

Teaching family planning through nutrition, child care, and income-generating activities has been successful in seven Latin American and Caribbean countries. Over the past ten years, this integrated approach has been used by home economics teachers and extension workers to reach thousands of women and youth with family planning information. Indigenous associations, voluntary organizations, and community groups

are an integral part of the family planning model that will be discussed at this session.

Rhoda M. Evans: "*A Caribbean Perspective of the American Home Economics Family Planning Project*"

The governments in the Caribbean, in collaboration with AHEA Family Planning Project, have an on-going program that is proving to be a success. Assistance given by the American Home Economics Association Family Planning project has an impact in our Caribbean program. The use of simple lessons from *Working with Villagers* assists us in achieving our goal, and the use of the "mobile units" enables us in Jamaica to reach the most rural areas. This assistance is helping us to remedy the problem of overpopulation.

Maura Brackett: "*Recent Changes in Family Planning in the Latin American and Caribbean Region*"

Recent trends with respect to family planning and population in the Latin American and Caribbean region will be discussed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4 (late-afternoon sessions)

S 95 National Policies and Cultural Patrimony, I (Thomas Niehaus, coordinator)

The panel will discuss cultural patrimony issues as they relate to rare books, manuscripts, and archaeological artifacts. George Elmendorf, Libros Latinos, Inc., will speak as a book-dealer with experience in Mexico and other countries. Frederick Lange, Illinois State University, will speak as an archaeologist, with special reference to Costa Rica. Susan Benson, Organization of American States, will speak on the OAS's role in coordinating cultural patrimony issues. Cecilia Isaacs, Colombian cultural attaché, will discuss Colombian cultural patrimony policies. For the last hour of the program, the audience will relate its experiences with cultural patrimony issues and give suggestions for policy formation.

S 70 The Role of the Philosopher in Latin America (Oscar R. Martí, coordinator)

Walter Redmond: "*The Philosopher in Colonial Latin America*"

Latin American philosophy—then as now—was both "committed" (conquest ethics, utopian experiment, independence support, etc.) and "abstract," that is, it is well understood, but is still seen in caricature for lack of competent studies on its sophisticated content.

However, part of the brilliant *siglo-de-oro* scholasticism has had more influence in Europe, relatively, than any Latin American philosophy since, and from the seventeenth century on was self-consciously proud, demanding more European recognition (since independence Latin American philosophy has had a quite different self-awareness). Present-day analytic philosophy includes positive re-evaluation of scholasticism and of Latin American colonial philosophy in particular.

Waltraud Queiser Morales: "*The Philosopher, Ideology, and Social Change in Bolivia*"

Philosophers have played an influential role in the social and political development of Bolivia by establishing the ideological context of the Bolivian National Revolution and the normative foundation for the incorporation of the Indian into national life and culture. This paper presents a narrative and analysis of the Bolivian philosophers' contribution to social change by focusing on the major works of Alcides Arguedas, Franz Tamayo,

Fernando Diez de Medina, Carlos Medinacelli, and Carlos Montenegro.

S 33 Science Development and Graduate Education in Latin America (Simón Schwartzman, coordinator)

In the last fifteen years several Latin American countries have embarked on ambitious programs for building strong national scientific communities. They have included several or all of the following items: the creation of some national agency for science policy; the establishment of extensive programs for graduate teaching, according to the U.S. model; extensive fellowship programs to send students to Europe and the U.S. The panel's aim is to discuss this experience on a comparative basis by examining the relative success of the several countries, the impact of the programs in the university systems, and the programs' relations with the overall political climate and economic and technological policies.

Hebe M. C. Vessuri, Isabel Licha, and Elena Díaz: "Science, University and Graduate Education in Venezuela. The Cases of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering"

Consideration of various influences shaping graduate education and research policy in Venezuela, through the comparative analysis of two disciplinary fields—chemistry and chemical engineering—during the last three decades: foreign models, university crises and organizational changes, reciprocal influences of the university and the programs of scientific development, research structures, funding, personnel, studying abroad or at home, their relationship with undergraduate education, their impact on industry.

Edmundo Campos Coelho: "Autonomy and Ambiguity: Graduate Education in the Brazilian University System"

Graduate education in Brazil has developed a high degree of autonomy from the normative and administrative control of the Ministry of Education. In practice, that means a low degree of integration in the university structure and a capacity to develop its own rules, criteria, and mechanisms for the recruitment and rewarding of personnel, the patterning of research and teaching activities, and political representation. The paper locates some factors responsible for this development and discusses its impact on the Brazilian higher education system.

James Mauch: "Studying Abroad: Fundación Gran Mariscal de Ayacucho (Venezuela)"

This paper examines the role of the foundation in national development, the problems associated with the foundations' activities, and the possibility of generalizing to similar programs in other Latin American countries. The foundation administers a large scholarship program that sends students all over the world for study in academic areas of priority for national development. The foundation objective is to free Venezuela from scientific and technological dependence, to prepare high-quality scientists and technicians, and to develop the capacity to prepare such persons within Venezuela.

Fernando Uricoechea: "Science and Graduate Education: The Colombian Experience"

The paper reconstructs the institutional history of science and higher education in Colombia since the nineteenth century. It emphasizes the heteronomous character of that institution and shows that the three processes of change characteristic of that particular institution in Colombia historically obeyed external

forces. The paper ends up with a comparison between the present Colombian situation and the French institutional circumstances at the end of the last century.

Edmundo F. Fuenzalida: "The Institutionalization of Research in the Chilean Universities: The Case of the Universidad de Chile, 1953-1967"

This paper attempts to show that there were two different stages in the process of institutionalization of research in the Chilean universities. The first was the growth of research activities in response to the pressures of a local community of scientists that, with the support of the rector of the University of Chile, Juan Gómez Millas, obtained support from local public sources. The second, beginning around 1958, saw the preceding growth considerably reinforced but redirected by the action of foreign agencies, both public and private, that finally succeeded in reorganizing the conduct of research in the country along the lines of a transnational institution of science. The beginnings of this stage are related to the transformation of the international context around 1960, and of the national political context shortly afterwards. The main university of the country is used as a case study, and particular attention is devoted to the process of creation of the Faculty of Sciences and to the University of Chile-University of California *convenio*.

W 2 Modos de Producción Cultural en el Caribe y Centroamérica (Alejandro Losada, coordinator)

Temas de discusión:

- (1) Periodización y diferenciación de las literaturas en América Latina y Caribe, siglos XVI-XX
- (2) Periodización y especificidad del Caribe Francés, 1800-1980
- (3) Proceso de latinoamericanización de la subregión, 1930-1980
- (4) Proceso de internacionalización de sus literaturas, 1920-1980
- (5) Contraste del área española con la francesa e inglesa en los siglos XVIII y XIX
- (6) Especificidad de Puerto Rico a fines del siglo XIX

Alejandro Losada: "Modos de producción cultural en el Caribe y Centroamérica"

Se presentará un proyecto que se propone elaborar el desarrollo literario del Caribe-Centroamérica como un aspecto de su desarrollo social. Se trata de formalizar las analogías que se dan en sus diversas literaturas como una unidad, y al mismo tiempo de comprenderlas como una variante de las diversas culturas subregionales latinoamericanas. De esta manera, se pretende comprender la especificidad de esta subregión cultural no solo con respecto a cada uno de los centros hegemónicos metropolitanos, sino en relación con las otras subregiones de América Latina (México, Brasil, Pacífico Andino, y Cono Sur). Este proyecto se articula a otro más amplio para producir una *Historia Social de la Literatura Latinoamericana*. Se explicarán los modelos que se han diseñado, los progresos de la investigación, y los problemas que no se han podido todavía solucionar, procurando establecer un diálogo con los interesados que quieran vincularse a sus objetivos o participar en su realización.

S 77 Objectives and Consequences of State Intervention in Agriculture (Barbara Kohl, coordinator)

David Kaimowitz: "Nicaragua in Transition: Agriculture and the State"

To model the logic of recent state intervention in Nicaragua

agriculture demands a characterization of the Nicaraguan state derived from a general theory of the state. This paper analyzes Nicaragua's agricultural policies in terms of different Marxist and pluralist theories. It concludes that Marxist analysis is still limited in its treatment of the state in transitional societies. Pluralist theories, on the other hand, are shown to be fundamentally flawed because of a lack of a theory of class hegemony or of the state's relation to the dominant mode of production in which it operates.

Bruce Bagley: "The State and the Peasantry in Colombia"

This paper deals with the relationship between the state and the peasantry in Colombia over the last two decades. Section 1 presents an overview of Colombian state agricultural policies over the 1958-1981 period. Section 2 analyzes the first major peasant mobilization effort of the Colombian state during the 1960s—the *acción comunal* program. Section 3 discusses the origins, evolution, and current status of the Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos—ANUC. Section 4 delves briefly into the recent upsurge of guerrilla activity in the Colombian countryside and its linkages with the urban guerrilla movement. The paper concludes with an evaluation of the current relationship between the state and the peasantry in Colombia and a projection of the alternative scenarios for the evolution of state-peasant relationships during the decade of the 1980s.

Barbara S. Nunberg: "State Agricultural Policy in the Bureaucratic-Authoritarian Regime: The Politics of Sugar in Post-1964 Brazil"

The paper examines the relationship of state policies in the Brazilian sugar sector to competing regional producer-elites in the Northeast and the Center-South. Tracing the emergence of large producer cooperatives as the articulators of a powerful new agroindustrial class in the Center-South, I focus on the ways in which these interests have been advanced by state policies promoting exports, capital concentration, technical modernization, and centralization of bureaucratic decision making in agriculture.

Rose J. Spalding: "The Mexican State and Agriculture: An Analysis of Recent Food-Production Strategies"

This paper analyzes three possible state responses to Mexico's food deficit: (1) further state assistance to producers of cattle feed and export crops, and continued importation of basic food staples; (2) efforts to persuade agribusiness to shift away from the export sector and into the production of basic foods for internal consumption; and (3) efforts to promote increased productivity in the traditional peasant sector where basic food production has always been dominant. Patterns of rural marginality, the distribution of development assistance, and recent (1980) shifts in staples production are examined to determine which way the state has been going following the adoption of the Sistema Alimentario Mexicano (SAM).

W 7 Socialist and Nonsocialist Perspectives on Revolutionary Change in Central America and the Caribbean (Max Azicri, coordinator)

Revolutionary change in the Western Hemisphere is centered again in the Central American-Caribbean area. Directly or indirectly affected, governments and political parties and movements are reacting by taking sides in the ongoing conflict. Although the Reagan administration views the struggle in El Salvador as an East-West conflict, other political actors, in

Latin America and elsewhere, have taken divergent positions. Two major categories will be discussed: (1) evaluating the problems faced by revolutionary change, given the nature of existent political forces in the region; and (2) evaluating the advantages and setbacks for area countries of applying socialist, social democratic, or liberal democratic models in pursuing sociopolitical change and economic growth.

S 136 Transnational Corporations and Democratization of Latin American Communications (Anna L. Zornosa, coordinator)

Fred Fejes: "The Role of the United States in Latin American Communications Prior to 1945"

Although much attention has focused on post-World War II U.S. domination of Latin American communications, this paper examines the growth of U.S. dominance in Latin American radio communications and advertising prior to World War II. Particular attention is paid to the role of the U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

Rafael Roncagliolo: "La transnacionalización de la cultura"

(1) Expansión de las corporaciones transnacionales dentro de los sistemas comunicativos latinoamericanos: agencias de publicidad, agencias de noticias, etc.

(2) La cultura y las comunicaciones en la fase transnacional del capitalismo

(3) Efectos antidemocráticos de la transnacionalización de la cultura:

(a) sobre la libertad de expresión

(b) sobre los sistemas educativos y culturales

(c) sobre las libertades individuales y sociales

(d) sobre las políticas de democratización económica

(e) sobre los sistemas políticos democráticos

S 158 Comparative Latin American Foreign Policies (Heraldo Muñoz, coordinator)

This panel presents the research being conducted by some Latin American scholars on the foreign relations of selected countries of the region. Despite the growing international relevance of various Latin American states, systematic knowledge about their external behavior is often inadequate and insufficient. This panel introduces some efforts aimed at addressing this problem and at stimulating an exchange of ideas and experiences on the subject between U.S. and Latin American researchers.

S 91 Economic Adjustment and Trade Policy Reforms in Latin America (Andrés Bianchi and William G. Tyler, coordinators)

Trade policies are crucially intertwined with economic development and growth, and some recent policy changes in Latin America once again bring the question to the forefront of discussions on development policies. After an overview paper by Zahler and Khan analyzing the optimal sequencing of and the relationships between financial and commercial policy reforms, empirically oriented papers examining recent trade policies in Argentina, Chile, and Brazil will be presented. The subsequent discussion will be carried out with a view toward making comparisons and generalizing from the country experiences.

Ernesto Tironi: "Structural Effects of Trade Policy Liberalization in Chile"

This paper examines the impact that Chile's foreign trade liberalization between 1974 and 1979 had on the composition of GDP, total output, and other macroeconomic variables such as employment, income and asset distribution, inflation, relative prices, and the savings and investment ratios. In other words, the emphasis is placed on the "indirect" rather than the direct effects of foreign trade liberalization on external commercial flows and on the import substituting and export sectors.

Roberto Zahler: "Alternative Strategies for the Opening Up of the Economy: A Simulation Model"

The paper describes a simulation model designed to explore the dynamics of the adjustment process of a "typical" Latin American economy facing alternative strategies for the opening up of trade or financial flows to the rest of the world. Particular emphasis is given to the comparison between the effects on the economy of a gradual or a shock approach in the opening of commodity and financial markets. The same simulations will be presented including aggregate demand policies designed to minimize eventual negative effects of the opening up process.

William G. Tyler: "Commercial Policies in Brazil: Estimates of Effective Protection for the Domestic Market, 1980-1981"

This paper develops and employs an estimating procedure to measure the net effect of economic policies in providing incentives for domestic market production and sales, as reflected through observed price divergences. Employing direct comparisons of international and domestic prices over a wide range of products, estimates are made for Brazil of implicit tariffs, implicit nominal protection, and effective protection for domestic market sales. Although the welfare costs of protection are substantial, the observed structure of effective protection is seen to favor those industries where there is still some scope for further import substitution. The available evidence also suggests that Brazilian trade policies protect physical and human capital to the detriment of those activities providing the greatest use of unskilled labor.

J. Peter Wogart: "The Argentine Experience with Trade Policy Liberalization"

This essay traces the major external and financial sector policies that were designed to open up the Argentine economy to international competition in the late 1970s and early 1980s. Major emphasis is put on the analysis of the impact these policies had on production and prices in agriculture and industry.

FRIDAY, MARCH 5 (morning sessions)

S 40 Land Reform in Central America (Laurence R. Simon, coordinator)

At the base of the Central American revolution is the problem of land tenure and use. Each of the countries has experienced distortions in economic and social development due to patterns of concentrated land ownership, minifundia, export cropping, and landlessness.

Several nations (El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica) have implemented land reforms the impact of which will be explored by panelists. Attention will also be paid to the special agrarian problems present today in Guatemala and the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua.

Mitchell A. Seligson: "Peasant Participation and the Costa Rican Land Reform"

Although Costa Rica is often thought of as being the land of

the yeoman farmer, serious inequalities in the distribution of land have emerged in the present century. The land reform program, begun in 1962, has settled over 5,000 families and given title to an additional 25,000. This study, forming part of the Cornell University Rural Development Participation Project, explores the nature and levels of peasant participation in the reform. It is based on interviews with over 700 reform beneficiaries and a control group of over 1,700 nonbeneficiaries. The progress and problems of the Costa Rican reform serve as an important counterpoint to the agrarian struggles elsewhere in Central America.

William H. Durham: "The Impact of Land Reform on the Peasantry of El Salvador"

This paper compares the salient needs of the peasants of El Salvador with the stated goals and reported achievements of the current land reform program. My assessment of needs is based on several months of fieldwork in a peasant village in 1975-76, including a survey of peasant households. The goals and achievements of the land reform program are assessed from press reports and official documents. The study demonstrates that few if any of the peasants' needs have been met by the current land reform program. Land scarcity, hunger, poverty, and population increase will not be significantly reduced by these efforts.

Shelton H. Davis: "State Violence and Agrarian Crisis in Guatemala"

Much attention in recent months has focused on military raids on Indian and peasant villages in Guatemala. The Guatemalan government, and several journalists, have explained this wave of official violence as a response to a guerrilla threat. Although the growth of the guerrilla movement is recognized, this paper argues that the increasing militarization of rural areas results from an official fear of a "sociological awakening" among Guatemala's Indian and peasant populations. Recent government actions, it is claimed, must be seen as an example of "state terrorism" in response to a growing "agrarian crisis," rather than as a conventional "counter-insurgency" strategy. The evolution of this crisis is described from the growth of the coffee plantation economy in the late nineteenth century, through the suppression of the Arbenz agrarian reform, to the current conflicts over land in the newly opened Northern Frontier Strip region.

Carmen Diana Deere: "Agrarian Reform in Central America and U.S. Foreign Policy: El Salvador and Nicaragua"

The objective of the paper is to examine the scope and potential redistributive impact of the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan agrarian reforms. Contrary to many claims, it is found that the Nicaraguan reform is much more comprehensive than the Salvadoran and that the potential redistributive impact is far greater. The redistributive impact of an agrarian reform largely depends on the political project that the reform represents. It is shown that the current Central American agrarian reforms differ markedly in this respect.

S 127 The Discourse of Power in Latin America: Contemporary Authoritarian Regimes (Neil Larsen, coordinator)

Neil Larsen: "Sport as Civil Society: The Argentinean Junta Plays Championship Soccer"

The economic and political crisis of the 70s, which spawned militarist authoritarian regimes in Chile, Uruguay, Argentina

and elsewhere in Latin America, effectively eliminated the mediational mechanisms of civil society in these countries, leaving the state to fill in the gaps with various repressive measures. An example of such "enforced mediation" is the Videla regime's attempt to capitalize on the Argentinean championship in the World Cup soccer matches of 1978. Videla's official comment on the championship, published in the Buenos Aires daily newspapers, shows how certain literary and metaphorical structures are appropriated to this end.

S 122 The State Enterprise in Latin America as an Instrument of Economic Development (Philippe Faucher, coordinator)

Diego Abente: "The Venezuelan State Development Corporations"

The paper is a comparative analysis of three Venezuelan state development corporations: Corporación Venezolana Guayana (CVG), Corporación, and Corpozulia. The paper analyzes and compares these corporations with regard to three main variables:

(a) Goal definition, that is, how these three state development corporations design and define their goals and what kind of goals they select

(b) Strategy implementation, that is, what kind of development strategies the governments are trying to carry out through these development corporations

(c) Political status, that is, what is the type and extent of either control of the state over the enterprise or, conversely, autonomy of the enterprise from the state.

Sérgio Henrique Abranches: "State Enterprises and Brazilian Economic Policy"

The Brazilian pattern of industrialization provides a good case for some theoretical thinking on state enterprises as instruments of government policy: first, by providing relevant concrete examples of state intervention in directly productive activities as an essential element in the development of a modern and integrated industrial base; second, by illuminating the deep structural ambiguities that characterize state enterprises as both state and productive apparatuses, which thus have to conform, at the same time, to the determinations of *politics*, or a state logic, and of *economics*, or a market logic.

Alfred Saulniers: "Shifting Strategies and Implementation: Public Enterprises in Peru, 1968-1980"

This paper attempts to identify the major changes in government strategies that most directly had an impact on public enterprises. Apart from the wide issues of creation of public enterprises to attain stated macro-level objectives, several additional, often neglected, areas will be considered. These include the successive changes in organization, duties, legal character, types of representation in the boards of directors, disposition of profits, and types and levels of taxation. By focusing on a wide variety of indicators, it is hoped that different stages in the evolution of the use of public enterprises as policy tools by the recent Peru military government may be delineated.

Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira: "Relations between State Enterprises and Government: Autonomy or Subordination?"

This paper examines the contradictory relations that state enterprises maintain with both government and society. On the one hand, public enterprises are reaching for more autonomy, but on the other, they are obliged to adjust, at least in part, their

decisions to the states' economic policy. The Brazilian case will be used as reference for this study.

S 106 Remittance Income: Magnitude and Effects on Country of Origin of Emigrants (Clarence Zuvekas, Jr., coordinator)

Remittance income sent by emigrants from Latin American and Caribbean countries to their countries of origin is difficult to measure accurately but is a major source of foreign exchange in some countries. This panel will discuss the magnitude of remittance flows, the use of remittance income in the home country, the effects of remittances on income distribution, and other economic issues. It will also examine the effects of remittances on community power structure, family life, the status of women, and other social, cultural, and political variables.

Richard Mines: "Sustenance and Asset Remittances: Their Impacts on Mexican Villages"

A study of one village sending-area deeply rooted in international wage labor migration has uncovered several kinds of remittances that must be considered separately to understand the impacts of the entire stream of funds entering the village from the United States. The crucial factors are the life cycle position of the remitter, the extent of his obligations in the sending area, and the "maturity" of the migratory network to which he belongs. Inexperienced and younger migrants normally remit cash to sustain their families, but experienced migrants gradually seek to buy land, houses, or equipment with their U.S. earnings.

Terry McCoy and Charles H. Wood: "West Indian Cane Cutters in Florida: A Study of Remittances"

Since 1943 British West Indian workers numbering eight thousand to fifteen thousand annually have entered the United States legally to harvest sugarcane in South Florida. Interviews with three hundred of these workers were conducted in March 1981. This paper provides a preliminary analysis of the resulting data. Special attention is given to the use of wages earned in the United States. The magnitude and destination of money sent home through the mail is analyzed, and the investment strategies for disposition of this income in the home country are studied. The implications of this resource transfer are explored.

Gary Brana-Shute and Rosemary Brana-Shute: "Migration and Remittances in the Eastern Caribbean"

Many citizens of the smaller English-speaking islands of the eastern Caribbean migrate temporarily and recurrently to more prosperous neighboring islands. Trinidad, Barbados, French Martinique and Guadeloupe, Dutch St. Maarten, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are attractive contemporary targets. This paper discusses the impact of migration and remittances on agriculture, demography, household economy, education, local availability of skilled labor, and status differentials. The emphasis will be on the island states of St. Vincent, Dominica, and St. Lucia.

S 147 The Political Economy of Worker Self-Management in Latin America (Ben Ross Schneider, coordinator)

The panel will examine the major cases of urban or industrial self-management in Latin America—Peru, Chile and Central America—and relate these experiences to the general issues of reformism and alternative development strategies. The panel will analyze the origins of these experiences, their sociopolitical backing, the political and economic obstacles encountered in implementation, and their future prospects.

S 115 Quantitative Data and the Formulation of Public Policy (Peter T. Johnson, coordinator)

Peter T. Johnson: "Trends and Implications in the Production and Dissemination of Quantitative Data"

Increasing access to computer facilities by various governmental agencies introduces a variety of new circumstances for policy makers, bureaucrats, scholars and librarians. Data, no longer constrained by traditional means of organization and dissemination, have assumed a versatility through machine-readable formatting that provides the potential for timely access, greater comparability, and easier transfer of information. However, specialized manpower, equipment, and storage facilities place heavy demands, frequently impossible to meet. Problems of software documentation, inter- and intraagency cooperation, and legal restrictions on data transfers further inhibit policy planners. Greater efforts toward national and international cooperation in the development and maintenance of data archives are essential.

Michael J. Moran: "The Interamerican Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture's Role in Assisting Member States' Formulation of Agricultural Policy"

Agricultural policy refers to the role assigned by the government to the agricultural sector in its efforts to direct its national development process. Socioeconomic information for agricultural policy makers is deficient because it is not decision-maker oriented. There is a need to change the "information technology" format and identify mechanisms that are more beneficial to decision makers. Much relevant information is available but it does not reach the countries in the form, time, and place necessary to effectively assist Latin American and Caribbean decision makers and technical staff in the formulation and implementation of agricultural policies. Greater participation of national institution policy makers and their support staff in the generation of data and development of decision-making working documents and reports could greatly improve this situation.

S 121 Recent Research on the History of Science and Technological Transfer in Latin America (José A. Villegas, coordinator)

The panel will deal with and consider the history of science and technology in Latin America as an aid to the decision maker by illuminating and explaining some of the causes and trends of the historical patterns of technological change and transfer, invention, and even "minor innovations" in the traditional technological societies of Mexico, Spain, and Chile. The panel will discuss some of the historical processes of decline, retardation, and backwardness of those societies and also their fascinating process of incorporation into modern science and technology.

José A. Villegas: "A Historical Model of Technological Transfer in the Mexican Mining Industry in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries"

The failure, first of Spain and then of Mexico, to set up the machine-building industry that was to manufacture the steam engine is the central issue in the history of the technological transfer in the Mexican mining industry. What was missing were the hundreds of workshops—small or medium—and carpenters, smiths, mechanics, instrument-makers, etc., to build separately the different components of the steam engine. Very rapidly Mexico was transformed into a new type of scientific and

technological colony. The manufacturing success of the United States and Russia will better clarify the questions posed.

Markos J. Mamalakis: "Production, Distribution, and Capital Formation Dimensions of Technological Transfer: Selected Historical Aspects of Chile in the Twentieth Century"

Chilean forest plantations emerged during 1930-1980 as one of the most dynamic segments of the economy. Chile has in 1982 a billion dollar-plus forestry and forestry-based industry. This paper traces and analyzes the continuous technological transfer from abroad that created a unique success case through the establishment of radiata pine plantations and paper, pulp, newsprint, plywood, veneer, and numerous other related industries. The paper also documents the impact on and the relationship of technological transfer to import substitution, export promotion, technological progress, employment, cyclical output fluctuations, capital accumulation, and income distribution.

Eugenio Portela: "Spanish Science and Technology in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries in relation to Modern Science: The Latin American Connection"

The processes of Spanish science and technology decline, retardation, and backwardness and the processes of incorporation of Spain into modern science and technology were vital components of the Spanish scientific and technological development. How were the production and application of science and technology in feudal Spain in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries radically influenced by the multiple powerful forces who were framing a New World Order or System? The Latin American connection influenced the transfer of science and technology to the New World and also the evolution of science and technology within Spain.

Roberto Moreno y de los Arcos: "Science and Technological Transfer during the Mexican Enlightenment: The Work of José Antonio de Alzate y Ramírez"

The research conducted for the publication of the ten volumes of the scientific work of Alzate, by the Instituto de Investigaciones Bibliográficas of the National Autonomous University of Mexico, has enriched our understanding of the Mexican Enlightenment. On the surface, French literary, artistic, scientific, and technological models dominated the scene in Mexico but did they inform the more profound and basic aspects of the evolution of Mexican culture and thought? For example, scientists such as Clavijero, Bartolache, and Alzate molded a new emerging national consciousness. What were the European influences on this development?

FRIDAY, MARCH 5 (early-afternoon sessions)

S 105 Peasants, Wage Labor, and Commercial Agriculture in Turn-of-the-Century Latin America (David McCreery, coordinator)

Erick Langer: "Commercial Agriculture and Peasant Labor in Cinti, Bolivia, 1890-1930"

Two haciendas within Cinti, an agricultural zone tied to the southern Bolivian mining markets, are compared during the time the owners commercialized their production by investing in processing machinery. The changes in the labor systems are explored and the reasons for the relatively smooth labor relations in the one are contrasted with the resistance encountered in the other. By defining the limits of acceptable change as perceived by the peasants, an attempt is made to

determine how the hacienda system functioned as a set of mutual obligations between *hacendado* and *peón*.

Bruce Calder: *"Sugar Estate Expansion and the Creation of a Rural Proletariat in the Dominican Republic, 1900-1925"*

In the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries sugar agriculture underwent a tremendous expansion in the Dominican Republic. Within a few decades plantations took over thousands of acres and sugar, insignificant in 1870, became the republic's largest crop and export by 1910. In the process once-independent peasants lost their land and had to leave the area or join the new rural proletariat. The latter, toiling in the fields alongside imported West Indian laborers, suffered terrible working and living conditions. The response to the land seizures and the new conditions included armed rural unrest and incipient unionism.

Catherine LeGrand: *"Colombian Transformations: Peasants and Wage Laborers in the Santa Marta Banana Zone, 1900-1935"*

The development of the Colombian banana economy under United Fruit Company auspices required the generation of a native wage-labor force. This paper studies how that work force came into existence through expropriation of the land and labor of local peasant settlers; the forms of protest to which this process gave rise; and the ultimate reversal of the proletarianization process in the Great Depression, when salaried workers, laid off by the fruit company, reestablished themselves as peasant producers through an organized squatters movement.

Marc Edelman: *"The Hacienda System in Guanacaste Province, Costa Rica, and the Creation of a Labor Force, 1880-1950"*

This paper discusses the integration of northwestern Costa Rica into the regional and international economies, the consolidation of the hacienda enterprise, and the creation of a labor force. The creation, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries of large estates, several of which surpassed thirty thousand hectares, occurred as a result of the availability of new markets for livestock, lumber, and minerals. Landlord efforts to take control of lands to which peasants had traditionally had free access led to widespread campesino resistance. This peasant response at times resembled classic social banditry and at other times brought about state intervention in favor of peasant occupants of hacienda lands. **S 157 Militarismo en América Latina (Francisco Leal-Buitrago, coordinator)**

El panel desea presentar el problema del militarismo en América Latina a través de algunos casos nacionales, como Brasil, Colombia, Perú y, posiblemente, Argentina y México. Igualmente, sobre la base de los casos nacionales ejemplificados, discutir las perspectivas presentes y futuras del problema político-militar en el área latinoamericana.

Julio Cotler: *"Contenidos de la participación militar en la política peruana"*

El trabajo examina los distintos contenidos de la participación militar en tres momentos políticos de la historia contemporánea del Perú. En este sentido, dichos contenidos se analizan en relación al carácter de las exigencias políticas de la sociedad, a la naturaleza de las respuestas dominantes, y al grado de autonomía alcanzado por la fuerza militar en el estado y con

respecto a la sociedad.

Francisco Leal-Buitrago: *"El papel político de los militares en Colombia durante la última década"*

El trabajo resume inicialmente lo que históricamente ha sido el militarismo en Colombia. Sobre esta base, se hace un análisis del proceso político-militar más reciente, básicamente la década de los años setenta hasta el presente. De esta manera se busca entender el problema militar colombiano expresado dentro del contexto político nacional.

W 12 Making Latin American Research Better Known—PAPA (Pan American Periodicals Association) Gives Birth (Barry B. Levine, coordinator)

Coordination of efforts of journal publishers as well as author understanding of editorial and publishing processes can make our research better known. This session is a working panel on the efforts by the Pan American Periodicals Association to achieve such goals.

S 71 The Teaching of Latin American Studies, K-12 (Michael Hensen, coordinator)

A round-table discussion designed to outline the existing state of Latin American studies at the primary and secondary school levels. Emphasis on the strengths and weaknesses of existing programs, linkages with and relevance to the Hispanic community, curricular and other needs for the future, and methods of underwriting/coordinating programs in a period of declining resources. Panelists represent both university/government outreach programs and individual primary/secondary schools; accordingly, an important theme will be to determine ways in which universities and government can more effectively assist public schools in the development and implementation of Latin American studies programs. Audience participation encouraged.

S 114 The Latin-Caribbean Diaspora: Characteristics, Adaptation, and Dynamics (Rolando A. Alúm and Andrés Hernández, coordinators)

Panel brings together specialists on recent intra- and extra-Caribbean migration in an attempt to integrate diverse views on different, yet interrelated, little-explored dimensions. The papers—most of which are comparative in nature—cover primarily the emigration from Puerto Rico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and Haiti, as well as the adaptation of the migrants to the new setting, and the host societies' reception. One paper also compares the presence of Puerto Ricans in neighboring Dominican Republic. The two commentators invited are renowned experts on interethnic relations and international migration.

S 88 The Hispanic Caribbean: A Literature of Identity and Survival (Eliana Rivero, coordinator)

The panel will consist of presentations by four scholars on the subject of Hispanic Caribbean literature seen as an expression of national identity and as a vehicle for survival in the island cultures. Specifically, presentations will be on (1) Caribbean consciousness in Puerto Rican short story; (2) Dominican search for universality in post-Trujillo poetry; (3) Cuban sense of struggle for survival in its most recent literature; (4) Puerto Rican cultural affirmation and resistance in the contemporary novel.

The coordinator and respondent will summarize and relate all presentations to main theme and will seek to establish a dialogue between participants and the audience.

Gloria F. Waldman: *"Contemporary Puerto Rican Writing"*

as a Literature of Identity and Survival"

Contemporary Puerto Rican writing will be revealed as a literature of identity and survival. Sample works will be examined as attempts to define and rescue national values. Works include *La guaracha del macho Camacho* by Luis Rafael Sánchez; selected plays from the vanguard theater, such as *Esquizofrenia puertorricencis* by Papo Márquez; and the poetry of Lolita Lebrón.

Victor Fernández-Fragoso: "La búsqueda de lo dominicano universal en la poesía dominicana desde 1965"

A la caída del dictador Trujillo los poetas dominicanos jóvenes crean una poesía que se esfuerza en establecer un vínculo directo con el pueblo dominicano de carne y hueso, en vertiginosa conmoción. Ya no se poetiza el sufrimiento indefinido del individuo aislado; el poeta hurga en su conciencia creadora en el contexto de su sociedad en crisis y en la lucha de clases.

A partir de los 70s el péndulo oscila hacia una poesía que, sin abandonar el compromiso con los desposeídos, busca sutilezas formales que contrasten y refuercen la conciencia social. Una poesía de mayor equilibrio, madurez, y complejidad.

Efraín Barradas: "La conciencia caribeña en el cuento puertorriqueño contemporáneo"

La llamada generación del 40 no sólo estableció el cuento como su género literario favorito sino que definió al puertorriqueño, a través de sus cuentos, en términos aparentemente nuevos pero que en gran medida mantenían una tradición ya establecida en la literatura nacional. En los años de 1960 otra promoción de narradores boricuas hizo su aparición. En esa década y la siguiente estos narradores ofrecieron obras que comenzaron a establecerlos como promoción nueva y homogénea. Esos nuevos cuentistas adelantaron una nueva definición del puertorriqueño que estaba teñida por su toma de conciencia de su pertenencia al Caribe como conjunto cultura.

S 73 The Role of Foreign Aid in Health and Nutrition Programs (Antonio Ugalde and John M. Donahue, coordinators)

Patrick J. H. Marnane: "Assumptions of Foreign Assistance: The Problem of Seeing Others as We See Ourselves"

This paper focuses on the United States as a contributor to programs intended to enhance the health and nutrition of people in developing countries. It is concerned with tracking the dominant assumptions that have conditioned the amount and form of aid as well as the overall strategies employed. The limitations of each assumption are explored. Finally, it is pointed out that these assumptions are the outgrowth of our own history and interests as we see them rather than those of the other countries. If aid is to be applied more appropriately it may be necessary to change conceptions of ourselves and our interests.

John M. Donahue: "Better to Give or to Receive? Sorting Out the Foreign Assistance Issue"

Donor and recipient agencies or countries often agree on the generalized goals of health and nutrition programs as oriented toward improving the well being of the populations being served. Donors and recipients may differ on specific objectives or means employed to meet those goals. The congruence, opposition, or contradiction between donor and recipient objectives are further affected by discrepancies between the expected results and the often unforeseen consequences of foreign assistance. Successful

resolution of conflicts may involve changes in the objectives or the institutional arrangements through which such programs are mediated. The paper concludes with a set of propositions that, if adopted, might provide for more congruence between donor and recipient objectives and methods of foreign assistance.

S 149 National Policies and Cultural Patrimony, II (William P. Glade, coordinator)

Alan Jabbour: "Folklore Protection and National Patrimony: Developments and Dilemmas in the Legal Protection of Folklore"

For the past two years I have participated in an international working group addressing the issue of legal protection of folklore within the framework of intellectual-properties law (copyright, etc.). The issue, which has considerable Third World support, has been advocated particularly by Bolivia in international circles. It raises a number of serious dilemmas in cultural policy—not only for international relations regarding cultural patrimony, but also in the relation of folklore as a living phenomenon to the central authority of nation-states. My presentation will explore some of these dilemmas.

Claudio de Mouro Castro: "The Design of Cultural Policy in Brazil"

It has been said that Brazil is a country without identity problems. Modernization efforts do not clash with a traditional culture antithetical to the western-world traditions. One negative corollary of such relatively easy transition is the lack of awareness of the need to preserve the cultural patrimony, for example, difficulties with the conservation of the architectural and landscape heritage.

Preservation efforts tend to originate from the best educated, hence, those most removed from the popular culture. Paradoxically, foreign influence, at once the source of modernization and new cultural imperatives, may also be the source of concern for the preservation of our cultural heritage.

The design of a cultural policy in Brazil should attempt to capitalize on such factors. A "deschooled" approach may be less effective. And, within the school, going from the top down may be more consistent with our traditions.

Kevin Healy and Pat Breslin: "Cultural Revitalization Strategies in Bolivia"

Will describe and compare four programs of nongovernmental organizations in Bolivia that seek to revitalize Andean cultural identity. Through the use of ethnic music, dance, radio shows, research on folklore, theater and puppetry, small organizations are stimulating low-income rural and urban participants to re-evaluate their cultural heritage. Paper shows that innovative, flexible approaches to cultural revitalization can create greater self-esteem and motivation for popular development among low-income groups.

Ramiro Matos Mendieta: "A Comparative View of Andean Cultural Policies, with Special Attention to Peru"

The cultural heritage of the Andean countries, especially with reference to Peru, has had a treatment unique to them. The policies of defense, preservation, and protection are not the most inspirational. There exist individual efforts at protecting this heritage, but they do not accomplish this goal in its true dimensions. The richness of the Andean cultural heritage is treated as an inexhaustible resource, and as such is involved in many different forms of commercialization—artistic as well as historic. Nevertheless, the illegal trafficking of these goods

competes at the level of the illegal drug trade.

For this reason, from the point of view of the contemporary Peruvian reality, I want to discuss the different implications of cultural heritage and the state policies regarding it.

S 21 Mexico's Revolutionary Coalition's Domination of Public Life (Marvin Alisky, coordinator)

Kevin J. Middlebrook: "The Political Economy of State-Labor Relations in Mexico"

This paper examines the relationship between the Mexican state and the dominant national labor confederation, the PRI-affiliated Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM). It focuses on state political, economic, and legal subsidies to the CTM and the implications of the CTM's dominant position in the Mexican labor movement for different forms of labor participation. The paper also considers contemporary sources of structural change that may significantly modify state-labor relations in Mexico and it concludes with an examination of the consequences of the formation of "independent" labor unions, for the CTM, the state, opposition political parties, and transnational labor and business actors.

Roderic A. Camp: "The Influence of Mexican Intellectuals on Public Policy: A View from Intellectuals and Politicians"

An analysis of the relationship between intellectuals and politicians, whether it focuses on their careers, on the structure of cultural institutions and academies, on intellectual circles and mentors, or on the relationship between the government and the media, identifies many elements important to the relationship between the intellectual and the Mexican state. However, this essay examines the historical experiences of this relationship since 1920 and the present pattern between the intellectual and the politician, and suggests how it has changed from the previous periods and what contributed to those changes. Furthermore, this essay speculates on the reasons why numerous Mexican intellectuals have served the state, the extent of their influence, both from their and the politicians' point of view, and the likelihood of their future influence.

Marvin Alisky: "Mexican Government's Media Controls to Bolster Family Planning"

The Mexican government guides the media through broadcasting law that preempts free air time from private networks and stations for official announcements, through government investment in television networks and stations, through government-produced taped radio and video series, through a monopoly over newsprint distribution to newspapers and magazines, and through the dominant party (PRI) discipline of official news sources at every level of government.

To bolster use of its Family Planning Centers, the government utilizes radio soap operas, television talk shows, spot announcements, advertisements in newspapers and magazines, and comic books. It thereby hopes to continue to reduce the annual population increment, which pressures the job market.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6 (morning sessions)
S 7 Consequences of Return International Migration on the Urban Labor Markets of South America (Gabriel Murillo-Castaño, coordinator)

The session will focus on the following considerations. The flow of the return migrant population to its home setting changes significantly the labor market structures of these urban

centers. Because of the inability of the traditional sectors of production (i.e., industry, commerce, and services) to absorb the urban labor force, workers are forced to develop their own economic activities to assure the maintenance and reproduction of their families. In this way, international labor migration becomes a major strategy for accumulating savings to be used (successfully or unsuccessfully) to underwrite these ventures. These activities, by and large, are typical of the so-called urban informal sector in peripheral capitalist countries and contribute to the political stability of the sending countries.

Ina R. Dinerman: "Supplying the Urban Sector: Rural Production and International Migration from Two Communities in Michoacán, Mexico"

This paper demonstrates that changes in the Mexican and U.S. labor market have influenced both the pattern of migration and the nature of household production in each community. In Huecorio, an *ejido* community, dependency on a regional urban center has increased as a consequence of return migration; in Ihuatzio, migration has diminished in favor of new patterns of household craft production aimed at urban consumers in both Mexico and the U.S. The implications of these new linkages with the urban sector for both the international labor market and Mexican political stability are examined.

Adriana Marshall: "The Consequences of Return Labor Migration: A Framework of Analysis"

The concept of "return international labor migration" in the strict sense is defined. An analytical framework for the study of the effects of return migration on urban labor markets in Latin America is developed with the aid of experience gained through research in other geographical contexts. The consequences via type of employment insertion are discussed within the framework of the links between internal and international migration in the labor expulsion countries. Finally, the relevance of the issue of the "effects of return migration" as against that of "dependency on emigration" is examined.

S 98 The Rise of the Interventionist State in Twentieth-Century Brazil (Joan L. Bak, coordinator)

Steven Topik: "Brazil's Coffee Valorization Program: The Growth of State Intervention"

Brazil became the first underdeveloped state to attempt to control directly world commodity prices when it established an ad hoc valorization program in 1906. The First Republic's liberal state thereby apparently broke with its tradition of *laissez faire* conduct. By 1924 São Paulo had instituted a permanent defense of coffee to control the world market. This paper examines the biological, economic, and political factors that led to the intervention and the gradual process by which the liberal viewpoint became modified.

Joan L. Bak: "State Intervention and Corporatism: Getúlio Vargas in Rio Grande do Sul on the Eve of the 1930 Revolution"

Brazil's interventionist national state emerged in the thirties under Getúlio Vargas but was shaped by corporatist experiments with new forms of social and economic organization before the world depression and the 1930 revolution. While governor of Rio Grande do Sul (1928-1930), Vargas and his interior secretary, Osvaldo Aranha, rejected liberalism as too weak to solve the region's socioeconomic problems or defend its interests against rival regions. Inspired by corporatist ideas and

backed by rising commercial-industrial groups, they initiated policies that tied economic intervention to government mediation of class interests and established Getúlio's commitment to an activist state.

S 101 La Literatura Cubana en los Últimos Cinco Años: Impacto de la Revolución en la Literatura Cubana Actual (Celia Leyte-Vidal, coordinador)

This panel will be conducted in Spanish. Discussing some of the effects and implications of the revolution on the Cuban literature during the last five years, Dr. Matias Montes-Huidobro will share his views on revolution and the theater. Juana Rosa Pita will relate her experiences in poetic correspondence with Angel Cuadra, who writes to her from a Cuban prison. Reinaldo Arenas will present a study on revolution and the writing of fiction. Should the Cuban government grant permission, Miguel Barnet will be the discussant for the panel.

Juana Rosa Pita: "Correspondencia lírica en la poesía cubana actual"

La poesía cubana de los últimos cinco años se ha visto enriquecida por un fenómeno inusitado, aunque enraizado en la circunstancia histórica del pueblo cubano. Del canje poético entre Juana Rosa Pita, desterrada, y Angel Cuadra, prisionero político en las isla, ha surgido una obra que trasciende las clasificaciones convencionales (literatura oficial o desterrada), *Mar entre rejas* y su secuela *Poemas en correspondencia (desde prisión)*, por fusión de visiones e impregnación de lenguaje, se sitúan en el decir central de la poesía actual de la isla. *Poemas* es el fruto de un exilio interior, ya abierto al universo gracias al "mágico subsidio" de unos textos lejanos. Imagen de unión correspondencia lírica como respuesta vital a una situación de opresión, separación y desarraigo.

S 87 Religion and State Power in Latin America (Thomas Bamat, coordinador)

The political roles played by religion and especially the Catholic church in Latin America have undergone significant if limited changes in recent years. The papers for this panel focus on the terrain in which the dynamics of state power intersect those of Catholic belief and practice. They look historically and theoretically at the relationships between organized religion, political power and popular movements for change. They explore concretely the role of the church in revolutionary Nicaragua, the Cristero insurrection (1926-29) in Mexico, and the political ramifications of the development of Basic Christian Communities in Brazil. The result should be a deeper understanding of both the role of religion and the dynamics of political power in Latin America.

Phillip Berryman: "Christians and Sandinistas: 1979-1981"

In Nicaragua significant groups of church people are actively supporting and participating in the Sandinista revolution. This paper will outline the main developments since 1979 (with a glance at their roots in the anti-Somoza struggle). The controversy over priests in government will be seen as symptomatic of a larger question, the debate over the proper role of the church in this society in revolution.

Otto Maduro: "Religion, State Power, and Popular Movements: A Theoretical Approach"

Relationships between religion, state power, and popular

movements can be analyzed by overcoming the narrowness of both functionalism and Marxist orthodoxy. The Gramscian concept of *hegemony* could help us to view those three social realities as interdependent "variables" with a specific relative autonomy, variables whose "unity" and limits are those of social domination. The way in which these variables interact, as well as the outcome of such an interaction, could be explained—though hardly predicted—within such an approach by means of the study of the history, the structure, and the conjuncture of each particular context.

Ramón Jrade: "Catholic Involvement in Conservative and Radical Movements"

The paper examines the relationship between organizational adjustments of the Catholic church or segments within it to prevailing sociostructural conditions and Catholic involvement in conservative or radical movements that have challenged state power. Within this context it focuses on the Cristero insurrection against Revolutionary authorities in Mexico and considers the development of the Catholic Left in Latin America. Divergent responses to state power are traced to specific lateral linkages established by the church or segments within it.

S 3 Colonial Latin American Social History: Elites in New Spain (Mark A. Burkholder, coordinador)

John E. Kicza: "The Legal Community of Late-Colonial Mexico: A Group Biography"

This paper, based on analysis—statistical and otherwise—of the entrance records of the *Colegio de Abogados* of Mexico, census data, membership lists, and legal and notarial documentation, examines the family background, career patterns, and social and economic behavior of those individuals certified to practice law in the Audiencia of Mexico between 1761 and 1826. Emphasis is placed on the social variety found within the profession, those factors that promoted success in the field, and the connections and interrelationships that lawyers maintained with their families and other sectors of society.

John Frederick Schwaller: "Legacy of the Conquerors: Elites in Sixteenth-Century Mexico"

This paper attempts to evaluate the importance of the descendants of the conquerors within the bureaucracies of sixteenth-century New Spain. Specific attention will be given to the ranks of the *corregidores-alcalde mayores* and the parish clergy. The pay records of these bureaucracies will provide the career histories. These lists are augmented by social and economic information extracted from notarial records and *relaciones de méritos*. Finally, the composition of the bureaucracies will be analyzed over time to study the relationship between creole group identity and royal appointment policy.

Louisa Hoberman: "Elite Families in Seventeenth-Century Mexico: More Light on a Cloudy Century"

How does the study of elite families add to our knowledge of colonial Mexico? This paper will outline a number of currently held views of the seventeenth century and the sources on which they are based. It will then turn to recent research on the family at this time, describe findings, and suggest the significance of those findings for our interpretation of seventeenth-century Mexico.

S 97 Local Community Organizations: Their Relevance for Development (Julie Fisher, coordinador)

Local community organizations, whether purely indigenous or promoted by outsiders, are an interesting lens through which to view top-down vs. bottom-up development strategies. Among the topics to be discussed will be local reactions in response to government development efforts in Peru and Cuba, and development initiated from below in Brazilian *favelas* and Bolivian rural villages.

Diane E. Hopkins: "The Peruvian Agrarian Reform: Dissent from Below"

In this paper I discuss the long-term reactions of two communities in the Peruvian sierra to the 1969 Agrarian Reform Law. In so doing, I wish to incorporate a perspective that has been lacking in much of the debate and polemic surrounding the reform, that is, the viewpoint of some of the beneficiaries themselves. The communities' choice to use the agrarian reform as a mechanism to expropriate their respective *hacendados* and then refuse the reform's principal solution to the problems of the agrarian sector—cooperativization—is accounted for as a rational decision in terms of peasant productive ideals and economic practice.

Kevin Healy: "Campesino Cooperative Networking in Bolivia: Initiatives from Below"

Paper will compare four Bolivian *campesino* organizational networks that promote local socioeconomic development. Will assess diverse strategies for change (marketing, processing, credit, storage, income diversification, etc.) for their development impact. Will discuss organizational history, leadership structures, service delivery capacity, levels of popular participation, and the obstacles of the regional political economy. Will discuss the extent to which local organizations can be alternatives to governments for transferring and administering resources and providing creative initiative for and with low-income populations in outlying regions.

Eldon Kenworthy: "Institutionalizing Community Politics in Cuba: A Marriage of Cultural Proclivities with Marxist Goals"

The relationship of popular representation to economic development long has been debated. Through the Organs of Popular Power, Cuba's leaders attempt to institutionalize only the positive or congruent aspects of this relationship (e.g., citizen checks on local bureaucratic obstruction, not on the planners' overall strategy). The leaders' considerable success to date in this endeavor probably owes less to Marxist theory than to proclivities in the culture: for example, citizens' identification with the *barrio*, and the role that face-to-face "leveling" plays in legitimating power.

Licia Valladares: "Recent Trends in Squatter Organization in Brazil"

This paper focuses on urban social movements in three Brazilian cities. The movements were specifically chosen because all use squatter neighborhood improvement organizations as a base in their fight for legal tenure. Discussed also are differences such as patterns of development presented by the squatter settlements; the nature of neighborhood organizations and their ties with the outside; stages and processes toward legalization of tenure. After a description of each case the paper points out the trends and perspectives of squatter movements in Brazil, taking into account the political and economic context.

S 156 The Latin American Left (Donald Hodges and

William Bollinger, coordinators)

The death of Che Guevara in 1967 marked a turning point in the Latin American revolution. Following the defeat of guerrilla movements throughout the continent, the Left entered a period of reassessment and protracted internal struggle.

The revolutions now unfolding in Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala reflect the strategic conceptions growing out of this reassessment, conceptions by no means confined to Central America. The panel will take up such key questions of revolutionary theory and strategy as the problem of Left unity, role of vanguard party, building of mass organizations, class alliances, armed struggle, popular insurrection, and "Prolonged People's War."

S 62 Multimedia Approaches to Teaching and Research in the 1980s (Georgette Magassy Dorn, coordinator)

Everett Egginton: "Research on Nonformal Education in Latin America"

The Library of Congress's *Handbook of Latin American Studies* is reputed to be the finest area bibliography in the world. By reviewing the contents of items on nonformal education in the *Handbook* during the last twelve years, this paper analyzes, traces, and documents trends in research on Latin American nonformal education. cursory analysis indicates that topics that are timely in one volume disappear in subsequent volumes; good research is more evident in some years than in other years and in some disciplines than other disciplines; countries emphasized in certain years are not heard from in subsequent years. Judgments on categories of research, geographical focus, and topics of research are made.

Malena Kuss: "The Music of Latin America: Source Studies for an Expanded Curriculum"

Access to documentary sources for the study of Latin American art music is one of the major concerns of scholars in the field. Availability of sources would facilitate the incorporation of music research into the interdisciplinary programs of the sixty-six American universities that sponsor Latin American studies. At present, only nine of these institutions include music in their Latin American studies programs (see Margo L. Smith, comp., *Directory of Latin American Studies Programs and Faculty in the U.S.* [Urbana, Ill.: CLASP, No. 8, 1975]). The paper assesses the present state of bibliographic control of documentary sources for the study of Latin American art music (manuscript and out-of-print scores from the sixteenth century to the present) and proposes specific solutions to the problem of their accessibility to U.S. scholars.

Georgette Magassy Dorn: "Tape Recordings as a Resource to Curriculum Development"

The Archive of Hispanic Literature on Tape was begun by the Hispanic Foundation in 1942 and today contains recordings by 472 writers from Latin America, the Caribbean, and the Iberian Peninsula. The tapes provide a rich resource for listening to the actual voices of great writers. These tapes are often used in language classes, and the variety of regional accents and dialects provides a resource for linguists. Historians, political figures, and essayists, as well as a few playwrights are also represented. The presentation will discuss the integration of recorded tapes into the classroom.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6 (early-afternoon sessions)

S 46 Political Risk Analysis on Latin America (Theodore H. Moran, coordinator)

This panel will focus on how corporations do political risk assessments, and whether the work of academic analysts is or is not useful. It also includes the proposal of a new approach to political risk analysis by two Brazilian experts. John Purcell (Bankers Trust) will address the question "Is academic analysis useful to corporate political risk assessment?" Sam Hayden (Council of the Americas) will answer the question, "Political risk analysis: What is the business community looking for?" Professors Alexandre de S.C. Barros and Amaury de Souza (IUPERJ, Brazil) will look at modes of thought and political risk analysis. Ted Moran (Georgetown) will comment on political risk and corporate strategy.

S 139 The United States and Central America (Norma Chinchilla, coordinator)

This panel will critically examine the U.S. role in Central America, past and present, including the kinds of political and economic policies it has pursued. On the basis of these analyses, discussion about the future U.S. role in Central America will be encouraged.

Nora Hamilton and Norma Chinchilla: "U.S. Investment and its Effects on Class Structures in Central America"

The establishment of the Central American Common Market affected the process of industrialization and the patterns of foreign, especially U.S., investment, which in turn influenced class structures in each of the Central American countries. The study examines the patterns of foreign investment in three countries—Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua—and its effects on existing class structures, with particular emphasis on its implications for the national bourgeoisie.

Robert Henriques Girling: "Strategic U.S. Economic and Geopolitical Interests in Central America"

The Central American region is host to an array of U.S. economic interests and geopolitical considerations. The region contains natural resources such as silver, antimony, and zinc. Many U.S. corporations and banks have investments and loans in the region. Trade with the CACM covers a wide range of products.

With the current crisis in the region, these resources are considered to be at risk. But how great is the risk and what is the value of the U.S. interests? This paper presents data on the value of the U.S. stake in the region and an assessment of the implications.

Milton Jamail: "Guatemala: What's in It for the United States?"

Why is the United States so interested in propping up undemocratic and unpopular governments in Guatemala? This paper discusses several explanations for United States actions over the past thirty years. The 1954 coup and the 1966 counter-insurgency campaign, both sponsored by the U.S., are examined. An overview of U.S. investment and of the strategic importance of Guatemala to the United States is presented. The current situation concerning United States military aid to Guatemala is outlined.

S 15 Latin American Popular Culture (Harold E. Hinds, Jr., and Charles Tatum, coordinators)

Luis Alberto Vargas and Leticia E. Casillas: "The Image of Physicians and the Medical Profession in Mexican

Fotonovelas and Comic Books"

The medical profession is frequently pictured in Mexican *fotonovelas* and comic books. This topic has been the object of a series titled "Casos de hospital." Some examples of this series and other *fotonovelas* and comic books were studied. It was found that the medical profession is presented in two extremes. In some cases it is shown as responsible individuals, devoted with superhuman zeal to the needs of the patients. In other cases the image of irresponsible persons, with more than their share of human emotions and frequently with criminal activities. Very few folk healers appear in these magazines.

Josep Rota: "Preferential Use of the Mass Media for the Gratification of Mexican Children's Needs and Some Implications for Popular Culture"

A set of forty salient needs were ascertained for a probability sample of Mexican children and the perceived relative importance of each need was measured. Preferential use of the mass media as a source of need satisfaction was next established and analyzed. This paper presents the results of those analyses and a discussion of some of their implications for popular culture in a Latin American setting.

Joseph Straubhaar: "The Wane of Brazilian Variedades or Show de Auditório Television and Radio Programs: Popular Culture, Cultural Industry, and Censorship"

This paper describes the development of the *variedades* or *show de auditório* programs on radio and television, emphasizing the broad sampling of Brazilian popular and folk culture presented. Some of the shows appeal to middle-class viewers with political discussion and smoothly produced entertainment, and some appeal to lower class, traditional folk culture. A decline throughout the 1970s of both politically and "folk"-oriented programs is related to political censorship and moral or esthetic self-censorship by television producers.

David William Foster: "The Caricatures of Hermenegildo Sábat"

An Uruguayan by birth, Sábat is best known as the political cartoonist for *Clarín*, the largest circulation daily of Latin America, based in Buenos Aires. Although this work is highly creative, Sábat's most original drawings have been in the area of major cultural figures, and he has published *cuadernos* on Jorge Luis Borges, Aníbal Troilo, Carlos Gardel, and others. This paper presents the general outlines of Sábat's work, with particular emphasis on strategies for the "dekitschification" of a national cultural monument like Gardel, the paragon of the Argentine tango.

S 59 Spanish American Theater: Problems of Historiography and Criticism (Judith Weiss, coordinator)

Claudia Kaiser-Lenoir: "La reformulación de la farsa: Una corriente del teatro argentino actual"

Una corriente significativa dentro de la producción teatral argentina consiste en la utilización de una variedad de técnicas de infiltración de elementos farsicos o farsico-grotescos dentro de una representación "verista" de referentes extrateatrales (obras de R. Walsh, E. Pavlovsky, O. Viale, R. Cossa, etc.). Característica de esta tendencia es la "demitificación" del personaje (o personajes) en su acepción tradicional de *heroe* y también de los valores en que dicha acepción se inserta. El juego de oposiciones entre lo verista y lo farsico tiene como

meta problematizar a su vez la reacción del espectador frente al contenido de lo representado, al ser manipulado simultáneamente en términos de identificación y de distanciamiento.

Erminio G. Neglia: "Una ojeada retrospectiva a los cimientos del teatro moderno hispanoamericano"

From the early 1920s to about 1940, Spanish America was to experience a theatrical revolution. Mexico and Argentina led the way. One of the primary causes of this stage renovation was the new concept of reality and the preoccupation with inner-most human conflicts. In this period, theater absorbed all the "ismos" that also affected the novel and poetry. Vicente Huidobro, Alfonsina Storni, Xavier Villaurrutia, and Roberto Arlt are clear examples of artists who applied the new ideas simultaneously to drama, narrative and poetry. Theater became an indivisible part of the modern literary life of Spanish America.

S 37 Feminist Publications in Latin America Today (Monique J. Lemaitre, coordinator)

Diane Marting: "Bibliography of Feminist Publications"

I will briefly discuss several bibliographies that have recently appeared or will soon appear that redress in various ways the almost universal prior neglect of Spanish American women writers. I will focus on the Spanish American sections of the multivolume, MLA-sponsored *Guide to Research in Women's Studies in Language and Literature*. As editor of these sections, I will narrate their history as well as describe the specifics of their final forms.

Lavonne C. Poteet: "Feminist Publications in the Caribbean"

Although the number of feminist publications in Latin America varies from country to country, these materials share a commitment to reflect a developing women's consciousness and a need to communicate women's concerns to an ever-expanding readership. In the Hispanic Caribbean (Cuba, Puerto Rico, Dominican Republic), feminist publications reveal a variety of political orientations, purposes, class interests, and sources of origin, consistent with the different roles that women assume in the areas of work, education, family, and political participation within each society. Of central importance to the understanding of feminist consciousness in these three countries is the question of whether feminist publications speak only to women's status or address the struggle for liberation of all oppressed classes and groups.

S 93 The Role of the Scholar in Defending Indigenous Rights (Darcy Ribeiro, coordinator)

Darcy Ribeiro: "Defesa dos direitos humanos dos povos indígenas da América Latina"

Três são as formas mais eficazes de cooperação acadêmica na defesa dos direitos humanos das populações indígenas. Primeiro, a mobilização da opinião pública internacional e nacional pela denúncia responsável, em todos os órgãos de comunicação de massa, dos crimes de etnocídio e genocídio cometidos contra indígenas. Segundo, a inclusão do estudo das condições de existência e dos requisitos de sobrevivência das populações indígenas na temática das pesquisas antropológicas como objeto de especial interesse científico e de profundo compromisso ético. Terceiro é, sobretudo, o apoio à organização externa, principalmente a exploração empresarial, a opressão governamental, e o despotismo missionário.

Jane Safer: "The Role of the Scholar in Promoting Indigenous Human Rights"

The most immediate threats to indigenous human rights in Latin America today largely derive from major development projects. These projects are usually government-supported and are financed by the international lending institutions. Scholars are in a unique position because they are often the only people with first-hand field information about the situation of indigenous peoples in the affected areas.

This paper will discuss how scholars can most effectively contribute to preventing the physical or cultural extermination of indigenous peoples: (1) as part of an early-warning network; (2) through research and monitoring; (3) by providing information to human rights and pro-Indian support groups; and (4) communicating across disciplinary lines to scholars in other disciplines, to development professionals, and to the general public.

S 108 The North American Image in Spanish American Fiction (Katherine J. Hampares, coordinator)

Paul Borgeson: "The Lost Accord: The United States and Spanish American Poets"

The study of rhetorical patterns found in Spanish American poets reveals a lost accord: the passage from a conception of the United States as a model worthy of following to one of the most sweeping rejection. These patterns, however, also reveal a striking similarity to those found in literature dealing with the church in Spanish America and, above all, with the theme of dictatorship. The similarities are so great as to suggest that the same expressive mode, an aesthetic (so to speak), is commonly employed in all three themes.

Examination of the rhetorical patterns of numerous works on these three themes, as in the poetry of Ernesto Cardenal, Pablo Neruda, Guillermo Valencia, Carlos Germán Belli, Nicolás Guillén, Roberto Armijo, Ernesto Mejía Sánchez, and others identifies essential and common elements, including the use of common and prosaic language, numerous deformations, and stylistic and linguistic experimentation.

The study concludes that the presentation of the United States by contemporary Spanish American poets must be viewed as part of the aesthetic tentatively identified here and its larger themes, and that the presentation of the United States as an object of protest should be viewed as an integral part of a complex world view, the rejection of a reality the complexities of which cannot be poetically expressed by taking the United States as the exclusive object of protest, but rather as a readily recognized metaphor for the ills of contemporary Spanish America.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6 (late-afternoon sessions)

S 144 The Reagan Administration: A Latin American Perspective (Roberto Bouzas C., coordinator)

The objective of this panel is to discuss with U.S. scholars the views and perspectives that a group of Latin Americans studying the U.S. have developed with regard to the present U.S. administration. Paper presenters will focus on three main areas: (a) the U.S. domestic political situation and the "neo-conservative" response (*Carlos Rico*); (b) Reagan administration foreign policies, with special emphasis on Latin America (*Luis Maira*); and (c) the present administration economic

policies and the possible implications for Latin America (*Roberto Bouzas/Sergio Bitar*). Commentators were selected to motivate debate of these views with the floor.

Carlos M. Rico F.: "The Reagan Administration: The Crisis of Legitimacy and the Neoconservative Alternative"

An attempt to look at the "Reagan phenomenon" in the context of the problems U.S. society has confronted in the last decade. Emphasizes the internal political dimension of such problems and discusses whether the Republican program of government reflects the basic themes of the "neoconservative" literature that has become an important component of U.S. academic debate in the last years. It concludes by pointing out that the phenomenon under study is much less coherent than such a reading would imply.

Luis Maira: "The Influence in Latin America of U.S. Strategic Options"

This paper explores the main policy alternatives that the U.S. faces in the 80s, starting from a consideration of the impacts of the domestic and the international hegemony crises that the U.S. suffered in the late 70s. Once an option has been defined, I intend to establish which might be the Latin American political sectors that might associate themselves with this alternative and what might be the influence on Latin America of the adoption of one option or the other.

In this framework, I particularly emphasize the international elements of the present neoconservative perspective, which is in the basis of the present administration's foreign-policy actions. *Roberto Bouzas and Sergio Bitar: "The Reagan Administration's Economic Policy: Implications for the U.S. Economy and Latin America"*

The paper will focus on three main areas: (a) a discussion of the principal elements of the Reagan administration economic policies and an evaluation of their implications for the U.S. economy and the rest of the world; (b) a presentation of main U.S. economic policy decisions affecting Latin America; and (c) an exploration of Latin America's present economic dilemmas and needs and a comparison of them with possible consequences of U.S. economic policies.

S 32 Afro-Hispanic Literature (Marvin Lewis, coordinator)

Richard Jackson: "The New Black Novel in Latin America"

New black novelists in Latin America seem to agree with Julio Cortázar, who said that the revolutionary novel is not merely one that has a revolutionary "context," but also one that strives to revolutionize the form of the novel itself. In this paper I examine the development and significance of this double revolution, particularly in the recent fiction of Nelson Estupiñán Bass and Carlos Guillermo Wilson.

Ben C. Coleman: "Afro-Hispanic Poetry: Past, Present, and Future"

Although I have scrutinized Afro-Hispanic literature for a number of years, I now feel that we in the field need to take a much closer look in order to bring new dimensions to our interpretations. We should also try to ascertain the value of such literature and how it reflects on the Afro-Hispanic and Afro-American society of today. This I shall strive to accomplish in my paper.

June C. D. Carter: "Quince Duncan and the Contemporary Afro-Latin American Short Story"

A significant tendency among literati in the last ten years has been to re-evaluate the presence of people of African descent in the New World and their impact on literature. This literary re-evaluation appears to be part of an intensified cultural nationalism that, in sociopolitical terms, attempts to incorporate Afro-Latin Americans into the national life. This assumption is further illustrated by the resurrection in various countries of an ethnic consciousness echoed in contemporary Latin American literature. Latin America is now the birthplace of many worthy black writers, one of whom is Quince Duncan. Mr. Duncan, along with other contemporary black writers, has done much to enrich the short story genre in Latin America and to initiate a black aesthetic in such literature. An examination of several of his short stories, along with a historical overview of the Afro-Latin American short story, is the purpose of my study. Close examination of Duncan's works and those of other black writers will reveal the problem of duality or "double consciousness" endemic to the black writer in Latin America, that is, the black writer's efforts to speak with two voices, one of national concern and the other from the soul of the black ethnic experience.

S 123 Implications of South America's Interiorization (Kempton E. Webb, coordinator)

Connie Weil and Jim Weil: "Agricultural Colonization of the South American Interior: Government, Colonists, and Business"

In evaluating agricultural colonization in the Andean countries and Brazil, it is important to identify the different interests and goals involved and the time span under consideration. This paper first discusses goals of national governments. Next, the position of the migrants who carry out the colonization is evaluated. Then, the interaction of colonization with commercial ventures is examined. The assessment of agricultural colonization is complicated not only by the partial divergence of social interests, but also by the transience of the economic and environmental context.

Kempton E. Webb: "Making Somewhere out of Nowhere: Heartland and Frontiers of South America"

Emergence of Brazil as a major industrial world power by A.D. 2000 holds many lessons for other countries struggling to rise out of their underdevelopment. By consciously addressing the challenge of occupying more effectively their total national territories, the South American countries may be able to enhance domestic development and international independence. An increase in intraregional assistance development projects is anticipated as the effectiveness of the superpowers declines.

Rolf Sternberg: "Hydroelectric Energy, Repressed Demand, and Economic Change in Amazonia"

Hydroelectric energy can be considered the second phase in the integration of Amazonia into the Brazilian economic system. The first effort in this direction was the road construction program. Projected changes into Amazonia are linked to major hydroelectric energy-producing projects and their timetables of completion. The bauxite deposits of Oriximina, Paragominas, and Carajas await the completion of Tucuruí dam for processing at selected sites near Tucuruí. Belém can be expected to sustain notable changes now that it is linked to the Northeast-North power grid. These changes introduce regional autonomy in the economic sphere of Amazonia that can be considered

a divide for the "then and now."

R. Wesche: "Transformation of Traditional Society under Exogenous Modernizing Influences: The Middle Amazon of Brazil"

Based on a case study in Amazonas State, Brazil, the paper examines socioeconomic change and incipient grass-roots organization of traditional rural society under the impact of large enterprise, fiscal incentives, credit programs, and linkage with the Manaus Free Zone. Dependency on traditional intermediaries is being replaced with dependence on large employers and bank credit. Monopolization of land by entrepreneurs and speculators from southern Brazil and by the regional commercial elite is accompanied by proletarianization and urbanization. Rural labor unions and "basic communities" of the Catholic church attempt organization of a popular response to these imposed changes.

S 131 A Revolution Delayed: The Case of El Salvador (Tommie Sue Montgomery, coordinator)

This panel will focus on the revolutionary process in Latin America's smallest country. It seeks to explore the reasons why the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation (FMLN) and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) were unable to take power in 1980-81. Four papers will analyze the economic and historic roots of the revolution; the history, program, successes, and failures of the FMLN/FDR; the revolutionary ideology, and the impact of outside forces, in particular the United States.

Tommie Sue Montgomery: "From Christ to Marx: The Ideology of the Salvadorean Revolution"

This paper represents an initial attempt to analyze and explain the ideology of those who have committed themselves to the Salvadorean revolution. It explores the points of commonality among the constituent groups of the Farabundo Martí Front for National Liberation (FMLN) as well as their differences. The paper argues that Salvadorean revolutionary ideology incorporates dialectically two lines of thought, that of Marx and Lenin and that of the Theology of Liberation, and is being shaped by culture and national experience. This process is modifying a "pure" Marxist-Leninist ideology, making the revolutionary ideology uniquely Salvadorean.

Breny Cuenca, María Rosa García, and Carole Schwartz: "La administración Reagan y la evolución de la crisis política en El Salvador"

En este trabajo analizaremos en sus líneas fundamentales la evolución de la crisis política en El Salvador durante 1981. Partimos de la base de que el curso de los acontecimientos en El Salvador obedece fundamentalmente a la dinámica de los conflictos internos, aunque éstos se ven influenciados por actores externos. En consecuencia nos interesa precisar cómo las acciones norteamericanas y, de alguna manera, las de otros países occidentales—como México y Francia—cuyos enfoques sobre la subregión centroamericana difieren de los de Washington, han producido al interior de El Salvador reacomodos y polarización de las fuerzas políticas en juego.

Edgar Jiménez Cabrera: "Orígenes, problemas, y perspectivas del movimiento revolucionario en El Salvador (FDR y FMLN), 1979-1981"

Los acontecimientos ocurridos en El Salvador y su proyección

en América Central nos impulsan a reflexionar sobre la crisis política, la descomposición de las instituciones estatales, el papel del FDR y del FMLN. El origen, su desarrollo (Coordinadora Nacional, formación del FDR y de la DRU), el programa político, y los objetivos fundamentales que orientan la lucha que libran las organizaciones que integran la unidad que se presenta como alternativa política social en el país.

Analizar las perspectivas del FDR frente a las declaraciones: Franco-Mexicana; la recomendación de la última Asamblea de la ONU; y la resolución de la OEA. (Castries, Santa Lucía, Diciembre de 1981).

S 60 Hispanics in the United States (Yolanda Prieto, coordinator)

Silvia Pedraza-Bailey: "Race and Race Relations in the Cuban American Community"

Although Cuba is a multiracial society, few studies of the Cuban community in the U.S. have concentrated on the issue of race in that community. This study replicates the methodology used in the classic study of Bruno Bettelheim and Morris Janowitz (1949), "Ethnic Tolerance: A Function of Social and Personal Control," that found that racial prejudice was related to downward mobility. Interviews with different waves of Cuban immigrants will assess whether the immigration of the 1960s, sometimes successful and sometimes downwardly mobile, corresponds to the findings of the classic study. Interviews with the immigrants of the last wave (1980) assess the changing role of race in revolutionary Cuba.

S 72 Business Outreach Programs (Giles Wayland-Smith, coordinator)

A round-table discussion designed to outline ways in which new and more effective links can be forged between Latin American studies programs and the business community. Emphasis placed on what works, what doesn't work, and what needs to be done in relation to business community needs and what universities and other institutions can deliver. Special attention given to how medium-sized universities, colleges, and other institutions can supplement the current programs of the major Latin American centers. Panelists represent the university-level, business, and government sectors. Open discussion with audience encouraged.

S 66 Science Policy in the Energy-Substitution Era in Latin America (James H. Street and Dilmus D. James, coordinators)

Crucial questions confront both the oil-importing and the oil-exporting countries of Latin America during the prospective period in which science and technology policy must be directed toward the search for energy substitutes if the region is to continue its growth process. The central theme of the panel is to present alternative strategies available to specific countries for the effective use of their human, natural, and technological resources in this critical era. Participants are selected for their extensive experience in both the science and technology policy and energy fields in representative countries.

James H. Street and Dilmus D. James: "Institutional-Structural Approaches to Science Policy in the Age of Energy Substitution"

The growing technological gap between Latin America and the advanced industrial countries impedes the economic development of oil-importing nations that must urgently find

energy substitutes for costly petroleum. Oil-exporting countries must also augment their technology. This paper discusses the need for genuinely indigenous science and technology strategies to provide remedies for energy scarcities and describes converging approaches of North American institutional economists and Latin American structuralists toward more effective science policies. The analysis includes a critique of some efforts already made.

S 6 Interstate Conflicts, Arms, and Power Politics in Latin America (Jack Child, coordinator)

An analysis of past, present, and potential future interstate conflicts in Latin America in terms of the relationship between conflict and power politics, geopolitical and strategic thinking, and the military. The impact of these conflicts (real or perceived) on arms transfers will be assessed, as will efforts to ameliorate or dampen these conflicts. Special attention is paid to the nations of the Southern Cone, Peru, Colombia, and Central America.

Stephen M. Gorman: "Peruvian Foreign Politics and Geopolitical Concerns"

Peruvian foreign policy has traditionally been conditioned by its rivalry with Chile and by two specific geopolitical concerns: its interests in the Atacama desert on the frontier with Chile, and the Amazon basin on the frontier with Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador. In the past decade Peru has attempted to improve its security vis-à-vis Chile and to promote its geopolitical interests in a number of different, sometimes contradictory, ways. These include direct personal diplomacy at the highest levels, multilateral diplomatic meetings, participation in regional political-economic organizations, and a military buildup. In practice, Peru's security and geopolitical interests have been pursued or protected in ways that have seriously interfered with other important foreign policy objectives.

Howard T. Pittman: "The Relationship between Geopolitical Thinking and Conflict in the Southern Cone"

Examination of the relationship between geopolitics and conflict in the Southern Cone suggests that the two are mutually reinforcing. Past conflicts provide much of the rationale for modern geopolitical theory. Translation of this theory into government policy and action seems to exacerbate old disputes and to create new ones, particularly in offshore areas.

Analysis of contemporary disputes in terms of the geopolitical goals, theories, and actions of the ABC countries and the perceptions of and reactions to them by other states, indicates that conflict may intensify in the future under pressures of population growth and resource competition.

Augusto Varas: "Geopolítica y seguridad nacional en América Latina"

Las actuales relaciones geoestratégicas de los países latinoamericanos han sido el producto del efecto combinado del cambio en las relaciones entre los superpoderes; de la reinserción de América Latina en el concepto de defensa hemisférica; del incremento de la modernización castrense en la región; y del cambiante sistema de alianzas intracontinentales. Estos factores posibilitan la reinserción negociada de la FFAA latinoamericanas en la defensa hemisférica y modifican relativamente sus concepciones de seguridad nacional.

W 9 Current Research on Women in Latin America

(Cornelia Butler-Flora, coordinator)

The workshop on women in Latin American studies will deal with women both as subjects of research and as scholars. Five formal presentations are planned: (1) an up-date on the status of women in the profession; (2) the rationale for including more women in the profession; (3) current research on women in Latin America, with an overview from political science on Latin American women's political participation; (4) relations with regional associations of Latin Americanists; and (5) linkages with women's studies groups in Latin America. Each topic will have a formal presentation by a workshop member. Open discussion of all five topics will follow.

Marysa Navarro: "The First Meeting of Latin American Feminists. Bogotá, July 1981"

The paper describes the first meeting of Latin American feminists held in Bogotá, Colombia in July 1981—its composition, the topics discussed, the problems encountered by feminists in Latin America—and attempts to analyze the women's movement in several countries.

Steffen W. Schmidt: "Networking, Issue Management, and Accountability: Addressing External Clientele on the Importance of Women in Latin American Studies"

The issue of women in Latin American studies confronts two groups with differing orientations. The first is the community of "believers" who share a strong commitment to teaching, administration, and research on and by women. The second is the "external" community of recruitment committees, deans, vice-presidents, regents and trustees, state legislators, chairpersons, students, and others for whom scholarly work or an increased and active presence of women in the curriculum is a rather distant concern. In this paper I shall discuss three areas of concern to the advocate of expanded roles for and work about women. First, I shall address the tactical planning needs for "spiral networking" (or "ripple effect coalition building"). Second, I will outline the types and intensities of issues pertinent to the "political strategies" of women in Latin American studies. Third, the accountability of women's programs to external clients will be analyzed.

Robert E. Biles: "The Political Behavior of Women in Latin America: Cross-National Comparisons"

It is well established that gender is a significant factor shaping political behavior. This appears to be particularly true in developing nations. However, the impact of gender varies greatly with the form of behavior and the circumstances. The paper uses secondary analysis of survey data from six nations to examine the extent and sources, among Latin American women, of (1) political participation, and (2) knowledge, opinion holding, and preference in the foreign-policy area.

Julieta Kirkwood Bañados: "Chile: La mujer en la formación política"

El documento indaga sobre el sentido de la democracia para la mujer como grupo cultural, teniendo presente la larga historia de discriminación genérica a la que ha estado sometida. La reflexión está referida a la experiencia política social chilena, y se pretende hacer visible en ella, a través de una recuperación histórica, lo que ha sido la presencia de la dimensión específica femenina en el ámbito político cultural. De igual modo, se intenta explorar los significados de la ausencia de lo femenino

en la expresión política y los efectos que de ello derivan para la formulación de un proyecto político popular alternativo.

S 132 Teaching and Research Problems in Contemporary Latin American Art (Barbara Duncan, coordinator)

James A. Findlay: "A Model Research Collection: The Museum of Modern Art Library's Latin American Documentation Center"

The Latin American Art Documentation collection of the Library of the Museum of Modern Art, New York (MoMA) serves both the museum and the international program. Through actively advancing the cause of contemporary Latin American art in the U.S. and the rest of the world, it has been partially responsible for the recent surge in interest in Latin American modern art.

By establishing a resource to support its Latin American exhibition program, the museum has created a bibliographic collection of worldwide repute. Increased awareness of Latin American art has been the result of the museum's long-standing educative approach. It is a model for other institutions and individuals interested in the elevation of Latin American contemporary art.

Marta Traba: "Arte y contexto: Una estrategia para incrementar en Norteamérica el escaso interés por las artes plásticas latinoamericanas"

Apunto al nivel universitario. Reviso tres campos: (1) nivel de subgraduados y cómo ingresar un paquete de cultura latinoamericana en el *minor*; (2) nivel de graduados y cómo llenar el vacío en los departamentos de arte, de Latin American studies, y de Spanish o Romance Languages; (3) cómo llegar a una maestría o doctorado en arte contemporáneo latinoamericano.

La estrategia para introducir el tema en dichos campos se apoya en dos bases: (1) redefinición del arte contemporáneo latinoamericano como parte de una "tercera cultura" autónoma;

y (2) presentación al estudiante del arte en su contexto, como conjunto de conocimientos que le den acceso a una cultura diferente.

Jacqueline Barnitz: "Teaching Problems in Modern Latin American Art"

The teaching and study of modern Latin American art is caught in a vicious circle. Europeanists still suspect its validity in light of the absence of scholarly study in the field. Conversely, serious study is difficult because of the lack of official institutional sanction. Even under the best teaching conditions, there is no course text or established methodology, and documentation is poor. The discipline could benefit if, in addition to research projects, graduate students were directed in the translation and interpretation of writings by artists as a step toward the preparation of course texts. Such materials could be made available for use much more rapidly as collaborative efforts than as individual projects, while also fulfilling independent-study requirements.

María Luisa Pacheco: "The Latin American Artist and His Environment"

The historian and the teacher of Latin American art needs to look back to the ancient cultures that have developed into today's habits and social behavior to understand what motivates an artist to present an image different from any art produced outside the Latin American region. The mountain ranges create an environment peculiar to the Pacific coast countries. The tropics influence the color and exuberance of form of Brazil and Central America. The easy communication with Europe and the USA provides an additional source of inspiration influencing the various techniques.

A museum or cultural institution in each Latin American country could facilitate an easy access to the educator for a close observation of the artist and his environment.

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JOB OPENING

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign invites applications for a possible position in sociocultural anthropology with specializations in South American ethnology and teaching of Quechua, effective August 20, 1982. Joint appointment with the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Ph.D. required. Rank at assistant or possibly associate professor level with salary open. To ensure full consideration, applications should be received by March 15, 1982. Please send vita and names of four references to *Head, Department of Anthropology, 607 South Matthews, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801 (217) 333-3616*. The University of Illinois is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

NOTE: All queries about sleeping rooms should be made directly to the Shoreham Hotel, 2500 Calvert Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20008 (202) 234-0700. Neither the Local Arrangements Committee nor the LASA Secretariat have any responsibility for individual room assignments.

1982 MEMBERSHIP FORM

JOIN LASA FOR 1982! With a major meeting taking place in Washington in March of 1982, now is the time to join and tell your friends about LASA. All membership categories enjoy voice and vote in the conduct of the association. Membership categories for the calendar year 1982 (dues year closes each October 1) are as follows:

Introductory—\$18 (for new members as of January 1, 1976)

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under \$20,000 annual income	\$23
between \$20,000 and \$29,999 annual income	\$26
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over \$40,000 annual income	\$33

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Signature of Faculty Adviser

JOINT MEMBERSHIP _____ Yes _____ No If yes, please list both full names above.

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SPECIAL SESSIONS WITH WASHINGTON POLICY MAKERS AND INSTITUTIONS

Please note your first and second choices among the sessions being offered, along with a third or fourth choice as well, if you have them.

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Please clip and send to *Bruce Bagley, S.A.I.S., 1740 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.*

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