

LASA Newsletter

Latin American Studies Association

Vol. XIII, No. 2

Summer 1982

VOTES REQUIRED ON NEW OFFICERS; RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS PASS

This issue of the *LASA Newsletter* contains the official ballot for the association's vice presidency and Executive Council. Biographical information about the candidates appeared in the Spring 1982 *Newsletter*. Your vote is needed by October 1, 1983. The ballot is on page 28.

The four resolutions dealing with Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua that were published in the Spring 1982 *Newsletter* passed by at least 3 to 1 margins. There was almost unanimous approval for the constitution and by-laws amendments, which are now in effect. The full texts of the amended constitution and by-laws are included in this issue of the *LASA Newsletter*.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Jorge I. Domínguez, Harvard University

LASA has a mixed public reputation among academics and nonacademics. Most of us join LASA because we find many of its activities to be useful: the *Latin American Research Review*, the *Newsletter*, much of the substantive discussion that occurs at LASA conventions, CLASP publications, and some other activities supported by the association. On the other hand, many find appalling what goes on at LASA business meetings and may recoil as well from some of what passes for scholarship at our conventions.

We may or may not share those views, but it is important that our members be aware that they exist and that they affect the life and future of our association. In this column, I wish to continue to discuss the problems inherent in LASA's activities. You may read my earlier columns in the *LASA Newsletter* for my discussion of problems arising from internal LASA affairs.

The Indictments

The indictments of some LASA activities take various though often related forms. The first is that LASA is, in fact, a one-sided, partisan and ideological organization where "leftists" use the business meeting to put forth resolutions that reflect their views and that are tolerated passively by other members who disagree with those views but who are cowed into passivity and, thus, become irresponsible partners in the subversion of the standards of what claims to be a learned society. These same "leftists" use a number of the panels at the LASA convention to put forth their own partisan views under the cover of scholarship; many panels, therefore, become simply platforms for the exposition of views in which mindless applause replaces reasoned discourse.

The second indictment of a number of LASA activities is that, regardless of the content of the activities, they are conducted in an unprofessional manner. Evidence for this proposition comes from the nature of discussions at business meetings. Instead of focusing on the substantive merits of proposals, much of the plenary time must be spent correcting errors of grammar and syntax, or calling attention to assertions of fact that are either unproved allegations or clearly in error. In addition, the procedural conduct of the business meeting is amateurish at best and presents vast opportunities for chaos at worst.

This indictment also focuses on the conduct of panels at the LASA convention. Papers prepared and written in advance are the exception rather than the rule. There is often no intention of ever writing a paper, even though nothing in the program suggests that this is a discussion workshop rather than a regular panel. The oral presentation of remarks is, at times, little more than a polemical diatribe without the presentation of reasoned argumentation or empirical evidence. Panel commentators, who have received no paper in advance, often have no option but to join in the unfocused and unprofessional expression of opinion.

There is a third, perhaps more subtle, indictment of business meeting resolutions, specifically. This indictment suggests that they are counterproductive. The resolutions are written in such a way, and express such a tone and point of view, that they are likely to be dismissed as the product of a bunch of naive, though perhaps well-meaning, types who do not understand that they are wasting whatever political capital or lobbying influence LASA may have through such resolutions. This view would suggest that the ends sought by the proponents of the resolutions would be more likely to be achieved if the tone of the resolutions were less "pure" and more subtle and if the resolutions were less clearly committed to one side of an issue and more responsive to the actual context of a policy debate in Washington. Those who hold to the "counterproductive" view, for example, may be just as "leftist" as those condemned by the first indictment, but believe that it is a tactical mistake to proceed with LASA resolutions as in the past.

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A fourth indictment is rather more common among academics. It shares the view that many activities at the LASA convention (regular panels as well as the business meeting) are conducted in an unprofessional manner, but it focuses specifically on the political activity that has come to dominate the business meeting: it is wrong, it is claimed, to use a learned society for partisan political purposes. This view would disagree as well with the "counterproductive" indictment on the grounds that it misses the point. LASA should not be involved in partisan or ideological policy debates. Its members, of course, should be free to engage in such debates but under auspices other than LASA's. LASA should be an association devoted to the professional discussion of Latin American affairs.

There are three variants of this fourth indictment. One variant believes that there is a thing called professional scholarly objectivity that can be distinguished from partisan or overtly ideological activity. LASA should engage only in scholarly activities. The second variant believes that cold-hearted professional objectivity is a myth, and that those that claim it is achievable are themselves hiding behind an ideology (usually conservative). It is both possible and necessary, however, for scholars to make explicit the values under which they operate, and to proceed in a professional manner to state their arguments and the evidence that supports those arguments. A learned society would not, therefore, be immune to the effects and the importance of ideology. It would be not only impossible but also unprofessional to fail to recognize the proper place of ideology in the conduct of scholarship. And yet, it is all the more important to separate an ideologically conscious, professional scholarship from the mere expression of unscholarly, partisan

political pronouncements. The survival of this kind of professional scholarship requires the maintenance of clearly defined spheres of activity for the expression of one's views in scholarly and in other settings. The business meeting resolutions thus subvert this type of scholarship.

A third variant, possibly consistent with the first two, suggests that a learned society may express itself beyond scholarship on specific subjects of its professional competence, but only on these. These might include statements on violations of academic freedom in countries where the association has professional expertise. There would be less agreement concerning the propriety of other kinds of professional expression. Some would also say that it is proper for the association to take positions on matters dealing with the violation of human rights (not just academic freedom) not only because of human solidarity but also because a climate of gross violation of human rights would make difficult, or impossible, the effective exercise of scholarly work. Some would also say that it is proper for the association to take positions on matters dealing with the material interests of the profession, such as seeking to persuade the U.S. government to preserve adequate funding for Latin American centers under Title VI of the Higher Education Act or to preserve a well-funded Fulbright program.

LASA Policies

It may be useful at this point to sketch some LASA policies. As LASA policies have evolved, it is clear that the association and the Executive Council do not believe that it is wrong for LASA and its officers to express views on violations of

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academic freedom, human rights, or the material interests of the profession. The association and its officers clearly have not (and cannot) taken a stand on the proper role of ideology in scholarship. We can take a stand as individuals, but it is not a question for administrative determination.

The Executive Council, and many of the members, have been keenly conscious of the charge of unprofessional conduct. The association is a learned society committed to the promotion of scholarship. Some procedures have also been designed, in the building of the convention programs, to meet specific problems. For example, panel coordinators who know that no papers will be presented and who instead wish to have a focused but freer discussion have had the option of listing their session as a workshop rather than a regular panel. The association has also attempted to facilitate the presentation of written papers by absorbing in part the costs of reproduction and distribution.

With regard to the business meeting, the Executive Council sponsored, and the membership approved, a series of amendments to the By-Laws prior to the Bloomington meeting that had the purpose of disciplining the business meeting more than had been the case in the past. It was clear, however, that we were not collectively ready for such procedures by the Bloomington meeting, but we were ready for them at the recently held Washington meeting, and they worked. I noted in earlier columns my gratitude to the proponents of resolutions at the Washington meeting for the cooperative spirit that prevailed before and during that business meeting. In addition, I introduced changes for the conduct of the business meeting (discussed in an earlier column) that also facilitated the conduct of the Washington business meeting.

With regard to the structure of the association, the Executive Council has for some time sponsored a Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights. By its very name, it is clear that both areas have been judged by the Executive Council to be legitimate for the association. The Executive Council has also approved a series of steps to engage the association in the defense of the material interests of the profession. We are, in fact, undertaking to implement that mandate, and I will comment on it in a later column.

The Executive Council has also been aware that it has become increasingly difficult for LASA to raise funds to pay for important professional activities, such as bringing Latin Americans to participate at our conventions, because a number of our potential funding sources agree with one or more of the four indictments of LASA that I have sketched. The job of the Program Committee in fund raising for the convention has undoubtedly become more difficult as potential donors perceive that this is not an organization that they should fund.

In short, the Executive Council has taken some steps to deal with the problems posed by the second and fourth indictments. The question, nevertheless, remains of whether any of these indictments are true in any substantial way and, if so, what can be done about them.

My Views

I have already indicated in earlier columns that I have the highest professional regard for many of the activities sponsored

by LASA. Nevertheless, I also confess with great regret that I share the views of those who indict part of the convention's activities for being grossly unprofessional. I believe that it is my responsibility as LASA president to be frank with you: one of the darkest moments of my professional life in LASA was the Bloomington plenary meeting on Nicaragua. That meeting revealed appalling behavior for any audience, but it was even more scandalous for an audience presumably composed of academics. Specifically, the lack of minimal courtesy, and the expression of naked intolerance toward James Cheek, then deputy assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, was damnable.

Moreover, it is clear that a part of what occurs at LASA panels is not scholarly by any definition of that word. I am prepared to accept the proposition that, while the LASA meeting is being held, there may be some activities that are not scholarly. For example, it may be very valuable for members to hear the views of public officials of various governments and of members of the opposition to such officials, including the views of leaders of revolutionary organizations. But I am not prepared to accept the proposition that this is scholarship simply because it occurs at a LASA panel.

More serious is the case of someone who claims to be a scholar but who gives no evidence in manner of expression, mode of argumentation, or presentation of evidence of being at all familiar with standards of scholarship. This, too, has become distressingly common at LASA meetings, where the spouting of slogans and clichés replaces any academic work, at times to the vigorous applause of the audience.

Polemical diatribes under the cover of scholarship are always wrong at LASA meetings. Arguments without logical reasoning or empirical validation are always wrong in scholarly work. This, I should quickly add, applies to all components of the ideological spectrum. Yes, it is true that it can happen at LASA meetings among "leftists" but I have witnessed it among "rightists" at LASA meetings, too. A technique has at times been used of placing on panels people of dramatically different ideological views. Whereas that may add "balance" and certainly excitement, these panels are often just as unscholarly as the ones that are clearly one-sided. Once again, there may be a proper place at LASA meetings for what may be sharp ideological confrontations. They can illuminate aspects of the public (and nonscholarly) debate. But they need to be identified clearly for what they are—a public forum—and not cover themselves with an undeserved academic mantle.

I find the decline of written presentations disappointing, although I am reluctant to elevate it to the same level of principle as the previous subjects. Nevertheless, communication among scholars, and between scholars and the general public, requires that we make an effort to put our views in writing so that we may be subjected to proper and necessary criticism and so that we may perform our social obligations with greater rigor.

With regard to the business meeting, there are three matters that trouble me. The first is the reluctance of those who oppose resolutions to do so openly, either on substantive grounds, or on the grounds that they believe they are inappropriate for a learned society to promote. I am frankly baffled by those who

believe that the resolutions approved at these meetings are irresponsible. They themselves bear the burden of irresponsible behavior for failing to oppose them. Our procedures welcome orderly debate and dissent; there is no reason to remain silent.

My second concern is that the content of the business meeting resolutions has been moving beyond topics of academic freedom and human rights to cover virtually any political subject on which some members seek collective expression and support. This change has been gradual; it has certainly occurred without much prior discussion. There may be little that can or should be done to prevent the free expression of membership opinion. But, upon reflection, I would agree with those who, on principle, would limit LASA business meeting resolutions only to subjects clearly and exclusively concerned with academic freedom, human rights, and the material interests of the profession. Resolutions dealing with other current policy topics should be inappropriate for LASA discussion and endorsement, although, of course, people who happen to be LASA members meeting on the occasion of LASA conventions could choose on their own to issue statements individually or collectively under other auspices.

My third concern is tactical. I also share the views of those who argue that many, perhaps most, of the business meeting resolutions are counterproductive. I plead *mea culpa* because I have joined in the cosponsorship of some of these resolutions in the past. Upon reflection, it would be far more helpful to serve the ends of the association that are consistent with the ends of these resolutions if a different strategy were taken. That strategy would emphasize what we do best: the preparation of brief but competent reports on the matters that concern the proponents. These would be published in the *LASA Newsletter*, in advance of any LASA convention; opportunities for rebuttal in writing would also be given in the same or in a later issue. A resolution at the business meeting, to be submitted subsequently to mail ballot, would enable the LASA president, Executive Council, and Secretariat to act toward a stated goal but without entering into specifics of tone, judgment, or activity, for these would be left to the discretion of the elected LASA leadership. The president and the Executive Council would report to the membership through the newsletter concerning the actions undertaken to implement the enabling resolution in time for the next business meeting to evaluate that work and make whatever changes might be necessary.

I cannot guarantee that this procedure would increase LASA effectiveness on the subject of past business meeting resolutions. But because past effectiveness is at a zero or negative level, there may be little to lose. In this spirit, I am very pleased that the Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights expects to begin the practice of reporting in the *LASA Newsletter* concerning conditions in various countries in the hemisphere. These reports can serve as the basis for thoughtful action later on. Finally, I am certainly very willing to work with those who may wish to propose resolutions to design the kind of enabling acts that I have suggested.

I wish to close with four observations. The first is that I do have views on the nature of scholarship—and on the questions of objectivity, scholarly ethics, and related matters—but this is not

the moment to spell them out. I may turn to one or more of these topics in later columns and I also hope to address them after the presidency passes to my successor. The second is that, regardless of my own views about particular resolutions, I consider it my obligation to enable all LASA members to put forth their points of view, as I hope became evident to those who attended the Washington business meeting over which I presided. I expect to implement the resolutions that are approved by the membership, once the balloting is closed, in the same spirit of fairness and presidential obligation. The purpose of this column is not to announce the nullification of the will of the membership but, instead, to provide all of us with the possibility of thinking together about serious problems. I have also considered it my obligation to you, as LASA president, in this and in previous columns, to inform you of issues that should matter to all of us concerning the life and future of this association.

The third observation is that, by and large, the solution to the problems that I have raised is beyond the ability of any one of us to solve alone. The Executive Council and the Program Committee cannot do much by themselves without the help of all of us. They are problems for the entire association as it reflects our profession. They can only be solved if we all contribute to professionalize the association more.

The fourth, and final, observation is that I realize that views differ on the issues that I have raised. As I have done in previous columns, I urge you to use this newsletter to express your concerns, and I welcome your own letters to me on these subjects.

1985 MEETING SITE CHOSEN

The LASA Executive Council has chosen Albuquerque, New Mexico, as the site for the association's spring 1985 meeting. Strong bids were prepared by institutions in three Southwestern cities, but the EC felt that Albuquerque would provide the finest combination of institutional support, accommodations, meeting space, and overall cost. The LASA Secretariat looks forward to organizing the Albuquerque meeting in cooperation with the staff of the University of New Mexico's Latin American Institute. We would also like to thank all the individuals who prepared bids for the 1985 meeting.

THIRD REPORT OF THE 1983 LASA PROGRAM COMMITTEE submitted by Robert V. Kemper, Southern Methodist University

Another Call for Session and Paper Proposals



The 1983 LASA meeting will be held in Mexico City, from 29 September to 1 October, at the Fiesta Palace Hotel. We continue to call for proposals for sessions of all types (panels, roundtables, and workshops) as well as for individual volunteered papers.

Since communications already

received by the Program Committee suggest a concern among LASA members (especially new members and those who have not attended recent LASA meetings) regarding the distinctive formats available for presenting your ideas, let us remind everyone that three major types of sessions will make up the vast bulk of the program in Mexico City.

Panels are devoted to established areas of research and are composed of formal papers prepared especially for the occasion. As a rule, these papers should be written in advance of the meeting and should be made available by the authors for distribution to interested colleagues at the meeting.

Round tables are intended to examine new areas of research and are formed by small groups (usually no more than 10 persons, who sign up to participate in specific round tables when they preregister for the meeting) rather than by the large, open groups that attend panel sessions. For the Mexico City meeting, we plan to have round tables available for both breakfast and luncheon periods. As a rule, organizers of roundtable sessions should be sufficiently familiar with the topics to be discussed in their proposed round table so that they can serve as discussion leaders. Discussion is very flexible at round tables, and no formal papers are presented in this format.

Workshops represent an intermediate situation between panels and round tables. The topics examined in the workshops should be in fairly new areas of research where special perspectives, techniques, methodologies, strategies, tactics, etc., are needed. Therefore, the workshops should offer opportunities for scholars with such expertise to share it with an interested audience. Often, the participants in workshops will prepare special discussion papers or background documents (or bibliographies) to serve as a basis for the workshop. Ideally, the availability of such papers, documents, and bibliographies should be made known to the broader LASA membership before the meeting, so that interested persons may send for them and be prepared to fully engage in the workshop discussion.

If you still have questions regarding the best format for your proposed contribution to the 1983 LASA meeting, please contact either Program Committee cochair or another Program Committee member as soon as possible.

In submitting a proposal for a session, please use the "Proposal for Organized Session" and "List of Participants" forms following this report to provide the Program Committee with information about your proposals. Send these forms, in accord with their instructions, to either of the cochairmen at the address most convenient *as soon as possible*.

The Program Committee has already received a number of suggestions for sessions for the Mexico City meeting. As of the first week of June, the following sessions titles have been proposed:

- "Production and Reproduction in Latin America"
- "Sociopolitical Moment and Literary Product"
- "Conflict and Change in the Caribbean"
- "Current Issues in Economic Anthropology for Latin America"
- "Politics"

"U.S.-Mexico Relations: Impact of the Mexican Presence in the U.S."

"Legal Status of Women: Historical and Comparative Analysis"

"Contemporary Mexican Theater"

"Chicano-Mexican Relations: A Multidisciplinary Perspective"

"Development and Underdevelopment in the Caribbean Basin"

"The *Democratic Opening* and the Brazilian Elections of 1984"

"Political Parties, Public Sector, and the State in Colombia"

"Migration and Integration of Latin Americans in the Americas"

"Feminism and Culture: Women and the Culture of Resistance (Interdisciplinary Approaches to Literature)"

"Relations between the European Communities and Latin America"

"Aspects of Latin American History"

"Geography and Power Politics in Latin America"

"The Question of Valid Research: New Feminist Perspectives in Latin American Studies"

"The New Wave of Feminism in Latin America: Methodology and Strategies"

"Vindication of Indigenous Rights and Revolutionary Processes in Central America"

"Agricultural Policies"

"Inflation"

"Economic Transitions"

"Spain-Mexico Relations"

"U.S. Policy toward Latin America: Current Issues"

"Toward a *Third Way* in Latin American Development"

"Women, Low-Income Households, and Urban Services in Latin America"

"Contemporary Mexican Literature"

"Photography in Mexico since the Late 19th Century"

"Qualitative Research in Latin America"

"The Interpersonal Context of Entrepreneurial Behavior: Kinship and Social Networks in the Private and Public Sectors"

"Mexican Popular Culture"

"Political Economy of Education Policy-Planning in Latin America"

"The Crisis of Higher Education in Latin America"

"The Popular Sector and the Contemporary Women's Movement in Latin America"

"Advanced Research and Technology in Brazil"

"Comparative Indigenous Economies: Problems of Sources and Strategies: Colonial Period"

"Contemporary Mexican Literature, with an emphasis on the works of Carlos Fuentes"

"Hispanic Women in the United States"

"Puerto Ricans"

"Immigration to the U.S. and Hispanics"

"Oppression and Identity in Latin American Literature"

"Political Participation among Hispanics in the U.S. before World War II"

"Late-19th and Early-20th Century Community Development and Settlement Patterns among Hispanics in the U.S."

"The Contribution of Puerto Rican and Chicano Studies to U.S. Higher Education"

"The Biography of Twentieth-Century Latin American Intellectuals: State of the Craft"

"Democracy and Class Alliances in Latin America"

In addition to these session proposals, the Program Committee has received a number of paper proposals from individuals interested in participating in the Mexico City LASA meeting. If you have already submitted just a paper title, or were thinking about doing so, we request that you also *include a brief (75-100 words) abstract of your paper* so that we can better evaluate its proper place within the overall LASA meeting program. For your convenience, and so that we need not generate too many different forms for all of us to cope with, we suggest that you use the "Proposal for Organized Session" form and *simply mark out the word "session" and substitute "paper" if you wish to give a paper in a panel or workshop. Then, use the space to provide an abstract for your proposed paper.*

As of the first week of June, the Program Committee had received the following volunteered *paper titles* unrelated to the session proposals listed above.

"Latin American Indian Languages, Cultures, and Literatures"

"Multinational Corporations and Mexican Development"

"The Geography of Interstate Conflict in Latin America"

"Labor Movements: Autonomy vs. Control"

"History of Contemporary Politics of Brazil"

"Geography and Power Politics in the Rio de la Plata, 1810-1870"

"Historical Survey of Agrarian Production in Coahuila, Mexico: Historical and International Dimensions"

"Historia de las ideas o del pensamiento"

"Historia de la ciencia y tecnología"

"Educación"

"Mexican Immigration, Assimilation, and the Family: The Mexican American Frontier, 1848-1910"

"Education in Argentina Today"

"Social History of 19th- or 20th-century Latin America, esp. Brazil"

"State and Private Sectors"

"Degree of Political Freedom in Mexico"

"Geography and Power Politics in Latin America"

"Geography and Power Politics in Latin America: Nuclear Power in Latin America"

"Long-term Economic Trends: Boom and Bust in 17th- and 18th-century Peru"

"The Commercialization of Peasant Agriculture in Latin America: Its Role in the Industrialization Process and Its Consequences"

"The Poetry of Heberto Padilla: Its Sociopolitical, Human, and Esthetic Values"

"Agriculture and the State in Mexico"

"Culture, Arts, or Literature, or Popular Music"

"Territorial Conflict between Argentina and Great Britain: The Case of the Malvinas (Falklands)"

"Mexico's Changing International Role: Relations with the U.S., Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean"

"Literature"

"The Effects of Latin Peer Tutoring on Latino Students"

Unspecified title, relating to politics, foreign policies, and international relations.

We urge potential session organizers to consider including these paper proposals in their proposals. Similarly, we encourage those who volunteer individual papers to examine the list of proposed session titles to find a "home" for their papers.

If you wish more information about any of the above proposed sessions or papers, please contact *Robert V. Kemper, Department of Anthropology, SMU, Dallas, TX 75275 U.S.A.* or call 214-692-2753, or leave a phone message at 214-692-2926. Prof. Kemper will be in Mexico through 12 August, so if you have an urgent problem, please contact the other cochair, *Prof. Mario Ojeda, El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, Col. Pedregal de Sta. Teresa, Deleg. M. Contreras, 10740 México, D.F., Mexico.*

We would like to remind everyone that Prof. Peter Smith will be in charge of *all* of our efforts to raise funds to support travel costs of meeting participants. *If you have any questions regarding your eligibility for what will surely be relatively meager funds, please contact Prof. Peter H. Smith, Dept. of Humanities, Bldg. 14-N-405, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139 USA.* Please send a copy of your letter to either Prof. Kemper or Prof. Ojeda so that financial support can be coordinated with program planning.

Perhaps it is worth closing with another reminder. Your session or paper abstract (as well as the presentations in any session at the meeting) may be in any of the languages used by the members of LASA (English, Spanish, Portuguese, or French). As a rule, presentations in English or Spanish are the most common at the LASA meetings.

On behalf of my colleagues on the Program Committee, let me thank you for your continuing interest and cooperation. Please keep us informed of your Progress in preparing your proposals for participating in the meeting. If you respond promptly and meet the deadlines, then we should be able to inform you about the acceptance of your proposals very soon after the *1 November 1982 deadline for submission of all materials related to session and paper proposals.* We look forward to working with you and your colleagues during the coming months in preparation for the culmination of our joint efforts at the Mexico City LASA meetings.

By the way, members of the Program Committee are planning to attend the upcoming meetings of the Pacific Coast Council of Latin American Studies in San Diego/Tijuana (13-16 October 1982) and of the Midwest Association for Latin American Studies in Lawrence, Kansas (20-23 October 1982) to consult with any people needing last minute assistance in preparing their session or paper proposals.

In our next report, we shall offer the last update list of session titles and volunteered paper titles to appear before the 1 November deadline. We shall also provide some preliminary information regarding hotel and travel arrangements. So be sure to read the fourth installment of the saga of the Mexico City meeting in the fall *LASA Newsletter.*

PROPOSAL FOR ORGANIZED SESSION

A narrative description of not less than 75 nor more than 100 words is required for each organized session proposal. Three copies of this form are necessary. The reverse side is to be used for the list of participants. The completed Proposal for Organized Session and the completed List of Participants must be received by the Program Committee by the deadline—1 November 1982—to be considered for inclusion in the program of the 1983 Mexico City LASA meeting. These materials may be submitted separately or as a package. Please provide all requested information—carefully, fully, legibly.

Mail, in time to be received by 1 November 1982, to the most convenient address:

Prof. Robert V. Kemper
1983 LASA Program Committee
Dept. of Anthropology
S.M.U.
Dallas, Texas 75275 USA

Prof. Mario Ojeda
1983 LASA Program Committee
or El Colegio de México
Camino al Ajusco No. 20
Col. Pedregal de Sta. Teresa
Deleg. M. Contreras
10740 - México, D.F. MEXICO

TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY ALL INFORMATION:

Title of Session: _____

Type of Session: _____ Panel Session _____ Workshop _____ Roundtable

Organization sponsoring session, if any: _____

Description (75-100 words) of the session:

Organizer: _____

Co-Organizer (if any): _____

Institution: _____

Institution: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

Telephone (office): _____

Telephone (office): _____

Telephone (residence): _____

Telephone (residence): _____

LASA Membership Status of Organizer

LASA Membership Status of Co-Organizer

Member: Yes No (circle one)

Member: Yes No (circle one)

Brief Biographical Sketch of Organizer:

Brief Biographical Sketch of Co-organizer:

PROPOSAL FOR ORGANIZED SESSION (continued)
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Title of Session: _____

Sponsoring Organization (if any): _____

INSTRUCTIONS: List participants *in order of their appearance* in the session. Use an additional sheet if necessary, but note that sessions are normally 2 hours in length. At least 20 minutes should be set aside for discussion at the close of the session, after all papers have been presented. Multiple-part sessions may be proposed, but require strong justification regarding the number of participants and the importance of the topic. *All* session organizers should attach a detailed schedule of the proposed session and a descriptive statement adequate to convey fully the organizer's intentions to the Program Committee (e.g., give approximate time for each paper; length of breaks, if any; preferred day and time for the session; estimated attendance).

Participant _____
Role in the Session: _____ Organizer _____ Coordinator _____ Presenting Paper _____ Discussant
Department _____ Institution _____
Address _____
Title of Paper _____

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Title of Paper _____

OPINION: EL SALVADOR: THE ELECTIONS OF 28 MARCH 1982

by Thomas P. Anderson (Eastern Connecticut State College)
and Enrique Baloyra (University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill)

(Editor's note: The following piece was written on April 9, 1982, and does not take into account any subsequent developments concerning the Salvadorean election.)

Before the Salvadorean Constituent Assembly elections of 28 March 1982 fade from memory, we would like to share our impressions of them. We offer these thoughts more as an invitation for further discussion and reflection than as a definitive statement of the "truth" about the elections.

We visited El Salvador from Wednesday, 24 March, through Monday, 29 March, the day after the election. Our visit was made possible by the efforts of a group of colleagues from the Boston area who secured the funding for our trip. Our main conclusion is very much in line with that conveyed by the media, that is, a large turnout and an apparent lack of official coercion. Our conclusion may be based on a somewhat different interpretation of how and why so many Salvadoreans went to the polls, however.

On Thursday morning we visited the headquarters of the Central Electoral Council (CCE) in the Colonia Escalón in San Salvador. The offices of the CCE had been attacked twice during the previous night and early morning, but despite heavy security and the lack of an appointment, we were received by Dr. Ricardo Molina Aguilar, one of the three commissioners assisting Dr. Jorge Bustamante, the council president.

Saturday morning we went out on our own. We visited the offices of the Christian Democratic party (PDC) and of the Alianza Republicana Nacionalista (ARENA) movement and attended a press conference by General José Guillermo García.

The PDC

One aspect of the campaign that has not received much attention is the situation of the PDC as it faced this election. Originally, the PDC had been very much alone in calling for an election, a call that was ridiculed not only by the guerrillas and the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) but also by the Salvadorean Right and the private sector. As the election approached, the PDC had to stand on a less-than-enviable record. Low coffee prices, capital flight, the destruction caused by the civil war, and the high levels of unemployment would have been enough to defeat *any* government party. In addition, the PDC had to face the election unable to solve the major riddle of the Salvadorean transition and one of the principal causes of the civil war, namely, the unrestrained use of violence by the armed forces. This failure has alienated a large number of Salvadoreans. Finally, the continuation of hostilities was being utilized by the Right to accuse the PDC of indecision and lack of resolve.

Viewed from this perspective, the proportion of the vote received by the PDC in this election is not impressive, but it establishes the Christian Democrats as a major force in their country. The PDC had hoped to get about twenty eight seats in the assembly. In areas where the agrarian reform has become a fact, they beat the ARENA by a two-to-one margin.

The PDC campaign was based on limited reforms and on the promise of continued movement toward a democratic order.

PDC campaign propaganda stressed the condition in which the National Conciliation Party (PCN) had left the country in October of 1979 and attacked the line adopted by ARENA. The strategy of the PDC was to present itself as the only viable and realistic alternative and to risk whatever collaboration with some of the rightist opponents that might become necessary in the attempt to capture an electoral majority.

The political spectrum for this election was very narrow. The PDC, having seen many defections to the new Social Christian Movement (a part of the FDR), represented the center-right. The parties on the left refused out of fear to participate. This does not invalidate the election, but does make it less meaningful as a true representation of Salvadorean opinion.

ARENA

The main antagonist of the PDC in this election was the ARENA, and we wanted to get some direct impressions of the composition and outlook of this movement. The headquarters of the ARENA contrasted markedly to that of the PDC. ARENA's was a combination armed camp and middle-class enclave where a celebration was already afoot on election eve, and where two foreign visitors—who were very welcome once it was clear that they were not journalists—could not get a conversation going in Spanish, since their interlocutors wanted to demonstrate their proficiency in English. There was a touch of an American-style campaign at the ARENA offices: T-shirts were being sold, poll watchers were receiving their instructions for the next day, and the armed guards were being paid while we tried to concentrate on the conversation we were having with Engineer Mario Redaelli, director of control and secretary of the ARENA. Mr. Redaelli's father was tortured and killed during the peasant uprising of 1932 that led to the *matanza*. Although an amicable and cordial host, Mr. Redaelli was very forthright about his anti-Communism. He showed us a letter purporting to demonstrate that Adolfo Rey Prendes, until recently the Christian Democrat mayor of San Salvador and the head of the PDC ticket to the Constituent Assembly election, and interior minister Ovidio Hernández were actually members of the Communist party of El Salvador. Mr. Redaelli believed that the government had tried to postpone the election in order to avoid defeat and that the Christian Democrats were embarked on a stratagem to invalidate votes by telling people that they ought to tear off the numbered coupons from the ballots before depositing them in the ballot box. In addition, he argued that the *ley transitoria electoral* had failed to incorporate any of the proposals submitted by the five opposition parties and would, therefore, give an unfair advantage to the PDC.

ARENA had closed its campaign with a well-attended rally at the national gymnasium. The campaign had not suffered for lack of funds, as ARENA was able to buy plenty of space in the local media, including most centerfold pages in the local dailies. Mr. Redaelli was not prepared to tell us what ARENA would do in case of electoral fraud, but he stated that they would not consider a second-place finish evidence of outright fraud.

In a nutshell, ARENA's proposed course of action would include a return of the banks and the export trade to the private sector, a "normalization" of the legal status of the cooperatives created by the agrarian reform, private financing of the operation of the cooperatives, and amnesty for the guerrillas coupled with an all-out military campaign against the holdouts. There was little question of any collaboration with the Christian Democrats, who have to answer for their behavior in office.

It is always possible that the responsibility of forming a government and of making decisions about public policy may moderate the views of actors occupying the extremes of the political spectrum. This is a very optimistic assumption when it comes to Central American politics, and certainly a very long shot in the case of ARENA and El Salvador. The impression we formed from observing ARENA from up close is that Mr. D'Aubuisson is at present a good umbrella for the most reactionary element of Salvadorean society, as well as an attractive figure for certain elements bent on ending the leftist violence at any cost. Our interviews with voters on election day gave us pause and considerable contradictory evidence about what the ARENA represented for the average Salvadorean voter in this election. In many cases, ARENA and PDC were the first and second choices, respectively, of some people. This is a phenomenon somewhat similar to that registered during the 1968 campaign in the United States, when analysts of that race discovered some crossover among Kennedy and Wallace voters.

We lack even the rudiments for any kind of serious inference concerning the extent and meaning of this combination of preferences in the Salvadorean situation. Certain things are fairly certain, however. There was a clear choice for Salvadorean voters in this election, represented by José Napoleón Duarte and his PDC on the one hand, and Roberto D'Aubuisson and the ARENA movement, on the other. No other individual or institutional contenders came close to these, nor were other campaigns sufficiently specific or well organized to impress the voters. The PDC and ARENA captured two of every three votes cast. The jockeying for position and the tough stances and exclusionist maneuvers going on the week after the election was exceedingly important, and may sink whatever was gained by the election. The makeshift coalition put together by the ARENA is exceedingly unstable and heterogeneous at the level of the electorate, and in its head-to-head confrontation with the most reactionary of their adversaries, the PDC was the choice of a large number of Salvadoreans.

The Armed Forces

Although not an official candidate for anything, General José Guillermo García was acting like a politician in the final days of this campaign. (Notices were posted at the different hotels where foreign journalists were staying announcing that General García would receive the press at 10 a.m. on Saturday morning, in the amphitheater of the general staff.)

General García is obviously in control of the Salvadorean armed forces. This gives him a tremendous amount of political influence, as he is the formal head of a state within the state. The armed forces' willingness to abide by the outcome of this election should not be interpreted as a readiness to accept civilian

supremacy. Although not of the same generation of military officers that produced Generals Molina and Romero, the last two military presidents, fraudulently elected in 1972 and 1977, respectively, General García represents a continuity with the manner in which the military have behaved in El Salvador in the past. Moreover, in every process of political transition that has occurred in El Salvador in this century—including the *matanza* of 1932, the overthrow of General Martínez in 1944, the "revolution" of 1948, and the minirevolt of 1960—a military man has always emerged as the figure who has dominated the process and steered the situation back to "normal".

The Elections

There is little question that the turnout was better than anticipated. Unofficial results of 1 April gave a figure of 1,197,575 votes cast. This total was below the turnout registered in the 1977 election that the government stole from the opposition, but much better than the most optimistic estimates proffered by the CCE and by some of the political parties. It is hard to figure out what percentage of the eligible population voted. Use of the more recent census would ignore the true extent of what has to be one of the largest migrations of modern times.

There were long lines at most polling places and apparently plenty of desire to vote on the part of people who, in many cases, had to walk a few miles to and from the polling place and, in all cases, stand in line for several hours. The long lines were somewhat artificial, however, as they reflected the CCE's decision to keep the number of polling places to a minimum. This decision probably resulted from security considerations, since the fewer the number of places where people could vote, the easier it would be for the armed forces to defend the polls. This decision had the additional effect of guaranteeing that the CCE would not be embarrassed by skimpy lines anywhere on election day. It may have also assured CCE planners that people who would have to wait for a long time would not be able to hopscotch from one polling place to another and try to beat the system by voting in several places.

Ironically, this decision may have deflated turnout somewhat, as the long lines and the long waits may have sent some people home early, especially in those areas without electricity where the polls were supposed to close down at 4 p.m. For example, San Salvador, a city of 250,000 eligible voters, had only thirteen polling places on election day. To be sure, there were between forty and fifty voting tables at each of the thirteen places, but voters had to get into the precinct first, and the lines were very long at each of the tables.

According to lists published in the Salvadorean media, there were 4,556 voting tables. John Carbaugh, an assistant to Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC), figured out that it would take about three minutes for the electoral *juntas* manning the voting tables to screen every voter, to check each voter's fingers and the *cédula* (identification card) of the voter for any previous marks made with indelible ink, to give the ballot to the voter, to stamp the *cédula*, to write in the voter's name and *cédula* number in the registry, return the *cédula* to the voter, and mark one of the voter's fingers. The marking of the *cédula* with a stamp

might later be used as a test of loyalty to the regime. We did not, however, meet anyone who expressed anxiety on that score, but it is possible some voters went to the polls with this in mind. Given the chaotic situation, many excuses could be offered for not going to the polls. At twenty voters per hour and eleven hours in which to vote (from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.), there was little time to waste. We were told that some *juntas* had been authorized to stay open longer, but we cannot estimate how many people could not vote as a result of procedural delays.

A Vote for Peace

Before we try to do justice to the complexity of the apparent motives that drove the Salvadoreans to vote on 28 March, let us very unequivocally say that Salvadoreans were voting for peace and for themselves. This was the strongest impression we gathered in our unsystematic and brief election-day interviews with voters, whether the people of Apopa, crouched behind trees and hedgerows, and waiting for gunfire to die down so that they could get to the school and vote; or the people of Santa Tecla, where we observed what was perhaps the smoothest and most orderly operation; or the voters of La Libertad, many of whom had walked down from the surrounding hills; or refugees from Suchitoto who had left their camp outside Santa Tecla to go to the polls; or the voters lined up in boisterous and disorganized fashion at Ciudad Delgado who were being literally crushed in their attempts to get in every time the door of the "12 de Octubre" School opened to let a new wave of voters in. This looked and smelled like an election, pure and simple, and those who were taking part were using the only means at their disposal to endorse a peaceful way of resolving the Salvadorean crisis. Not that they were naive or overly optimistic about it. Many recognized that the election itself would not take care of the problem, but it would at least send a signal to the more recalcitrant elements on both sides that the Salvadorean people were against violence.

When we got to Apopa, a small town on the Troncal del Norte highway leading north to Chalatenango from San Salvador, practically no one was on the street. It was already 7 a.m., and this seemed to indicate that the election would be a bust in towns in the middle of "Indian country", such as Apopa, Guazapa, and Aguilares. The reason for the small number of people on the street was an army sweep that was trying to dislodge some *muchachos* or *subversivos* from the area between the town square of the "Vicente Acosta" School, where the voting was supposed to take place. To be sure, the guerrillas were not shooting at would-be voters, but they were creating a line of fire between the school and the two streets leading to it from the middle of town.

After we parked the car, got out of the line of fire, and moved closer to the town square, most of the shooting was to the right and ahead of us. At about 7:30, a sergeant came into the plaza and shouted that he thought the way was clear. Then the election came alive as people began to spring up from under cars, from behind trees and verandas and everything that could hide a human being in a situation like this. About five hundred people came out of nowhere and began to march down the street toward the school. Some were in their Sunday best, others were laughing and making jokes about the situation. Some were

intrigued by our presence and wanted to know if we were some kind of observers.

Gunfire made us stop a couple of more times, and most of this growing contingent of people had to wait until about 8:30 a.m. before they were able to get into the school. This gave us a chance to ask them why they were going on with this. We were especially intrigued by the number of young males in the crowd; we expected this entire group to be guerrillas, army conscripts, or "disappeared" persons. Yet they were very much in evidence in this crowd, and they provided most of the entertainment every time the gunfire died down. There must have been about two thousand people in the small school patio when the polls finally opened. The soldiers would not let anyone on the second floor, from which they would occasionally fire at the guerrillas. Around 9:30 a.m., a TV crew got to the school, and then we were all treated to about three minutes of M-60 and M-16 fire. This mock aspect of the fire fight did not end until one person in our party went up and told the camera crew that the soldiers would keep on firing as long as the camera kept clicking.

The casualties of the Apopa fire fight were two dead, both national guardsmen, including one kidnapped the night before the election and shot in front of the school, where his blood formed a gruesome pool, and three soldiers wounded. Needless to say, the Salvadorean military were behaving themselves during these days, particularly after the assassination of the four Dutch journalists. They were very cooperative with all foreigners and, as far as possible in El Salvador, relatively cordial to their own people. In Apopa we saw their human side, even their fear at times, but were not particularly impressed with their desire to engage the guerrillas. Some of the NCOs complained about the absence of officers in the area—we only saw one officer, a burly lieutenant, at the beginning of the fire fight. No one seemed to be in charge. Their orders might have been to protect the polling place first, but, after all, two guerrillas were entrenched only one hundred meters from the entrance to the school, and, at times, there were no Army or National Guard elements between the entrance and the guerrillas' position. When we left the area at about 10 a.m., the guerrillas were still there.

We never made it to Guazapa, as the bridge leading out of Apopa along the Troncal had been mined, and we were told by Army sappers defusing the mines that the road ahead was in a similar condition. The detour away from this bridge led through the area where the guerrillas had their main force outside Apopa and, as a result, we decided to head west. What we saw at Ciudad Delgado, Santa Tecla, and La Libertad was less dramatic than the scene at Apopa, but there was little question that an election was going on and that the Salvadoreans were taking this chance seriously.

The guerrillas had scattered leaflets on the mined bridge, and we helped ourselves to some. The leaflets asked the Salvadoreans to stay away from the electoral farce and to boycott the proceedings by throwing red paint on the streets, spreading thumbtacks and boulders on highways and thoroughfares, burning tires, defacing and mutilating ballots, staying at home, and several other means. FDR leaders had declared that they would simply ignore the election and allow the bogus nature of the proceedings to be exposed. Some guerrilla *comandantes*

vowed to prevent the election from taking place in their areas. In short, no one seemed to be in charge of a common and coordinated leftist response to the election. This included the *comandante* who sent twelve of his men into San Antonio Abad, a town on the outskirts of San Salvador, to try to disrupt or prevent the election. Entrenched Army units fought them for two hours; not one of the guerrillas survived. We wondered when the Salvadorean armed forces would start taking prisoners and how guerrilla commanders would respond to the large turnout. In most cases, the guerrillas simply watched in disgust as some people sorted their way around roadblocks and went on to vote. In others, they were able to keep people away from the polls as they engaged the Army in day-long battles. This election has a message that they should ponder carefully.

An Expression of Hope

We take issue with those who will interpret this election as a clearcut victory for the Right and as a setback for the cause of democracy in El Salvador. Elections imply risks, and risk is precisely what a democratic process entails; authoritarian solutions maximize certainty at the expense of civil liberties. Therefore, the elections first and foremost imply a victory for those who were willing to risk something in this process, including life and limb. No matter how garbled the message and how intricate the pattern of motivations behind the large turnout, the turnout itself was an expression of hope that things can be different in El Salvador. Elections are procedural instruments and not ends in themselves, but they are necessary mechanisms to get the democratic process going.

It would be erroneous to interpret the elections as a mandate for a military solution in El Salvador. Most Salvadoreans hope for a peaceful settlement and voted in the belief that their vote might bring such a conclusion to the civil war. Nor should the vote be interpreted to mean that the FDR and the rebels are without support. Despite the relatively high turnout, almost half the possible electorate did not vote for one reason or another.

Back in San Salvador we were able to compare notes with

other observers. We had finally been given official accreditation on Saturday afternoon, thanks to the intervention of our embassy, and we now had access to the VIP enclave at the Hotel Presidente. A weary Julio Samayoa was monitoring the returns and keeping tab of the fortunes of his PDC at the theater adjoining the hotel. Dr. Jorge Bustamante, the CCE president, sat on the stage in front of a huge display where the first returns were being tallied; his tension seemed to be giving way to an enormous relief. Journalists and observers traded stories and anecdotes and tried to put together a composite of the day.

Sunday evening was marked by the sporadic explosions and gunfire that had lulled us to sleep the previous nights, as if to remind us that a civil war was still on.

Monday morning Dr. Aristides Calvani, a former Venezuelan foreign minister, sat among friends for breakfast at the patio of the Hotel Presidente. Dr. Calvani has been a constant adviser to Napoleón Duarte, and he was being congratulated by fellow Christian Democrats who had observed the election. A short distance away Dr. Bustamante fought off the residue of a sleepless night with a cup of coffee, within earshot of a large gathering that was listening to the account of the Reverend Theodore Hesburgh, who had helped save Mr. Duarte's life in 1972, and had traveled extensively throughout the country on election day. Ironically, the Right was already organizing an exclusionary maneuver to drive the Christian Democrats out of the government. Everyone was claiming victory. It is still hard to see how and whether this Salvadorean election will have a profound impact on the future of the country. One election does not change the political culture of a society, nor bring together irreconcilable enemies, nor change the political economy of a nation, and it does not make believers out of those with little regard for democratic norms. Before Sunday, 28 March, very few people gave the elections much chance. But all Third World crises are not alike, nor is El Salvador like Guatemala or Nicaragua. Each people must find its own way. We hope that we have watched Salvadoreans start a long and difficult march toward something better.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

In the spring 1982 *LASA Newsletter*, you published a report of the LASA Task Force on Women which expressed concern about the "application by women for grants, particularly through the SSRC, and the very high rejection rate, which seems to be gender related." After several phone conversations and exchanges of correspondence with task force members, we are convinced that the issue was misrepresented in the minutes of the Task Force to the newsletter. Nevertheless, the accusation, though apparently misguided as well as unintentional, prompted us to review the proportion of men and women award recipients from the SSRC over the past several years to determine if the proportion of women applicants who receive awards was roughly equivalent to the proportion of successful men applicants.

It is certainly true that there is a very high rejection rate, but the statistics we have at hand suggest that women and men have about the same success/rejection rate. In 1978-79, 12% of the females who applied and 13% of the males applying were

awarded SSRC doctoral dissertation fellowships. In 1980-81, 10% of the women applicants received awards, and 10% of the men. In the competition just ended (1981-82) the statistics are 14% for males and 10% for females. Given the size of the applicant pool (about 100 or so), these are basically random variations where as little as one person can shift several percentage points within the range of statistical significance.

At the postdoctoral level, the pattern suggests also that there is no general gender discrimination. In 1978-79, 23% of the males and 13% of the females received awards. In 1979-80, they were 21% and 15%; in 1980-81, they were 22% and 23%; and in 1981-82, they were 17% and 18%. To the extent there was once a difference, the trend has been toward its elimination.

On the contrary, the SSRC selections procedure is extremely conscious of being fair and equitable to men and women. Women scholars participate at all stages of the process, including the professional staff, the screening committee, and the selection committee. During the next academic year, two women and seven men will serve on the "parent" Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, and three women and

two men on the Selection Committee of the Doctoral Fellowship program.

There *is* one concern which arose at the last meeting of the SSRC Selection Committee, however. It looked to us, on the basis of fragmentary evidence, that women who had received SSRC fellowships at the doctoral level were having more trouble completing their field work or finishing their dissertations. Again, on fragmentary evidence, it also seemed as if some of these problems might be gender related. The committee felt that it would be useful to explore this issue further, perhaps in conjunction with the efforts of LASA's Task Force on Women, to see whether it could identify specific and often subtle problems that women researchers (particularly at the doctoral level) confront in the field or in the advanced stages of their graduate school careers. One of us (Dominguez) raised this issue with members of the LASA task force; we suspect that was the beginning of the misunderstanding which we hope this letter will correct. The task, it seems to us, is not to fine-tune the selection process of the SSRC, but to take advantage of our networks and institution to inventory women researchers (not exclusively past and present SSRC fellows) about their experiences in the field and in graduate school which might point to problems that many women seem to share at this stage in their careers.

We welcome responses from Latin Americanists, particularly women, on the issue we raise. And we invite the LASA Task Force on Women to work with us to explore how we collectively might offer more support to women researchers during and after their field work in Latin America.

Jorge Dominguez, Harvard University
LASA president and chairman, International Doctoral
Research Fellowship Program (SSRC)
Brooke Larson, staff associate, SSRC

To the Editor:

I have had several letters and phone calls about a sentence in the report of the LASA Task Force on Women regarding research grants (published in the last *LASA Newsletter*). I have been asked to submit a statement of clarification.

There was some misunderstanding during the discussion about research grants. Many granting agencies or their advisory groups do indeed discriminate against women and against feminist research, as does higher education in general. In the case of the SSRC, the problem seems to lie more in the completion of the research funded than in the selection process. This calls for a more complete analysis of sexist structures women encounter in their research. The task force would be happy to cooperate with the SSRC to investigate this problem. Perhaps the SSRC could further encourage talented women scholars by specifying that a certain number of its grants each year be in the field of women's studies.

Beth Miller, USC
Chair, LASA Task Force on Women

To the Editor:

The recent correspondence about Lowenthal's report on his visit to the Soviet Union has generated more heat than light. When his report appeared, I wrote to him congratulating him and asking for an *in extenso* account. The difficulty is that when

a scholar expresses such opinions it is certain that he will not be invited back, and indeed, Moscow may well refuse to give him a visa. A young scholar is therefore tempted to avoid this danger, since his professional expertise will suffer if he cannot return to the country concerned. This problem arises with regard to most totalitarian regimes, including China.

Shortly after the Latin American Institute of the Soviet Academy of Sciences was inaugurated, I went there to give a series of lectures. I was well treated and was taken on a grand tour of the Soviet Union, for which I am most grateful. However, I was appalled by the brainwashing throughout the whole system which creates a view of the world full of false and dangerous stereotypes. I was further dismayed on my return by the ignorance of American scholars about the Soviet world outlook. It was for this reason that we established the quarterly *World Affairs Report*, which gives a country by country analysis of what the Soviet media are saying about the world. There is always a long section on Latin America.

DIALOG, the largest information system in the world, is putting the complete text of our journal on line. This means that Latin Americanists can find with a minimum of effort information about what the Soviet Union is saying and doing about every country south of the border. I only hope this does not lead scholars simply to check on the issues which they are researching. What my colleagues need is a panoramic vision of the Soviet view of Latin America and its place in the Soviet world design.

Having devoted the best part of my life to Latin American studies, I understand the resentment of those who feel that globalists view their area or country of research simply as a pawn in the global game and fail to understand that although the Soviet Union did not create local conditions, it may take advantage of them. The contrary danger is that Latin Americanists may become parochial, unable to see the world forest for the country trees.

Ronald Hilton, Stanford University
Editor, *World Affairs Report*

GOVERNANCE IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

by Sidney Weintraub, Dean Rusk professor,
Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs,
University of Texas at Austin

The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies released an eighty-eight-page report, preceded by a twenty-two-page executive summary, in early June under the title *Governance in the Western Hemisphere: A Call to Action*. The report would not have made headlines under the best of circumstances, but the ongoing events in the Falklands/Malvinas Islands insured that attention would be on other aspects of hemispheric relations. The report was not intended to be spectacular, but rather, by its thoughtfulness, was expected to influence the direction of hemispheric relations over the next decade. It will have made its mark if it is discussed calmly and analytically by students of hemispheric relations, policy makers in governments and international institutions, and the interested public.

The report is different from previous exercises in that it bears no official imprimatur and required no examination by governments or international agency bureaucracies before

release. The members of the steering committee, twenty-one in total, came thirteen from the United States and eight from other countries of the hemisphere. Viron P. Vaky, now research professor of diplomacy at Georgetown University and formerly assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, was chairman of the steering committee. I was a member of the committee. The discussion is not directed at U.S. relations with the hemisphere, but rather at relations among all the countries. The word "governance" has no simple meaning. It is intended to reflect an emphasis on process, both official and nongovernmental, and on the governability of the societies of the hemisphere.

The approach taken in the report is a combination of the conceptual and practical. The starting point for the exercise, which lasted two years, was to commission twenty-one papers in three cluster areas: peacekeeping, economic growth, and human development. Institutional implications were addressed as they flowed from the substantive conclusions. Most of the backup papers will be published later this year or early next year by Praeger Publishers.

Policy, that of a country or of institutions representing a collectivity of countries, must be seen in the setting of its time. The current global context involves an almost complete set of independent nation states, about 160 in all, different in economic, institutional, and cultural characteristics, but interacting in a complex bilateral, regional, and multilateral pattern. Groupings of countries are also determined by economic, political, or ideological affinity. There is constant tension between national autonomy and the need for international cooperation, which is nowhere more evident than in the Western Hemisphere.

In addition to the explosive growth in the number of independently motivated countries, there have been major changes in recent decades in global population, transportation and communications systems, the role of multinational corporations, and in science and technology, all of which make cooperation essential, but also reinforce aspirations for national identity and differentiation. The diffusion of power away from superpowers and the growth of middle-level powers, including those in the Western Hemisphere, have fundamentally altered international governance from what it was in the immediate post-World War II period, when many of the existing international institutions were created.

There is a long history of regional organization in the Western Hemisphere. Latin America has been one of the most successful of regions of developing countries in terms of economic growth, and this has intensified regional cooperation, particularly along South-South lines, the diffusion of power in the hemisphere, and the striving for autonomy of individual countries. The U.S. hegemonic influence has not disappeared, but is more attenuated today than at any previous time.

The foregoing, in simplified terms, is the global and hemispheric context described in the report. Some governance implications reached from this analysis are that international relations are inherently conflictive, that cooperation among nations hinges on the conclusion of each nation that it is better off from mutual undertakings, and that the major functions that institutional governance can perform are to provide arenas,

services, and information networks that nations will see as helping them to deal with their own problems.

The report contains sixty-one specific substantive and institutional recommendations. There is an emphasis on the achievable (such as increasing the lending capacity of multi-lateral development banks, and establishing a small, three to five member Inter-American Commission on Migration and Refugees), although achievement in many instances would require a degree of cooperation not hitherto attained in the hemisphere. For example, the report (written before the Falklands/Malvinas conflict) urged member governments to press in the Organization of American States "for the resolution of all extant border disputes over the next five years, and to recommend specific procedures to do so." The report urges all governments of the hemisphere to affirm their willingness to have the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights visit their countries and monitor the state of human rights for serious action by the General Assembly of the OAS. The report recommends that all the more-developed countries of the region (that is, not just Canada and the United States) offer one-way trade preferences to the region's less-developed countries. A sunset provision, based on periodic evaluations by government, is proposed for inter-American institutions.

One interesting aspect of the report is the stress given to preparing for the unexpected in foreign policy analyses. This emphasis preceded the events in the Falklands/Malvinas Islands.

The Aspen Institute proposes to sponsor meetings in various parts of the hemisphere to deal with the issues and recommendations in the report. The report itself is being translated into Spanish to facilitate this discussion in Latin America.

LA GUERRA DEL ATLANTICO SUR POR LAS ISLAS MALVINAS

(Editor's note: The following piece was received from Dra. Angelina Roggero of Buenos Aires province and is reprinted here to open a discussion on the implications of the Malvinas/Falklands episode. LASA has received a number of statements about the islands from Argentina. This piece is representative of the viewpoints expressed in those statements.)

La guerra del Atlántico Sur puede inscribirse en un conflicto Norte-Sur, donde el Norte lucha por mantener su *status quo* y su dominación sobre el Sur, débil y con pocos medios tecnológicos. Veamos algunos puntos de interés que pueden orientar acerca de las razones de este conflicto.

Conocimiento sobre América Latina

Son pocos los norteamericanos que llegan al Departamento de Estado que conocen realmente los problemas de nuestra América. William Rogers fue una excepción y es casi el único defensor de nuestra posición juntamente con el Senador Jesse Helms.

Los intereses de Argentina y los Estados Unidos

Estados Unidos es una superpotencia que tiene intereses concretos y el Reino Unido es su principal aliado en la NATO. Entonces no es tan sorprendente el comportamiento del gobierno de EE.UU. y de su congreso. Muy probablemente la misma reacción se hubiera dado con Nixon, Carter, o con

Kennedy y los otros, aunque tal vez los Demócratas hubieran sido algo más moderados.

En los últimos cuarenta años la Argentina fue gobernada por hombres más o menos nacionalistas que no compartían plenamente el ideario y los intereses americanos. La Argentina no tomó parte activa en la Segunda Guerra Mundial; la Argentina no ratificó el Tratado de Tlatelolco sobre prohibición de energía nuclear; y la Argentina no acató el embargo cerealero a la Unión Soviética decretado por el gobierno de Carter. *En concreto*, la Argentina ha tomado una fisionomía propia e independiente. Es importante recalcar que en las primeras décadas de este siglo los ministros argentinos eran designados en Londres, asunto que terminó en la década del '40.

Lo cierto es que los intereses en el Atlántico Sur se han hecho cada vez más fuertes para ambas partes. Los americanos quieren bases militares en el Atlántico Sur porque es una zona estratégica. A su vez, las Malvinas eran necesarias para la Argentina por varias razones. Primero, por el problema interno: fue un elemento de unión nacional. Luego, por el problema externo: los intereses de Inglaterra y Chile en el Sur son coincidentes. Así, mientras Chile avanzaba con sus islas en el Canal de Beagle, Inglaterra se mantenía firme con las Islas Malvinas sin aceptar ninguna clase de negociación. Por último, el problema antártico: los derechos a un sector de ese continente solo serán posibles a partir del archipiélago Malvinas.

La Guerra y su objetivo

Las fuerzas armadas argentinas han luchado con un sentido heroico contra dos potencias mundiales y las pérdidas de la flota inglesa han sido catastróficas. Además, y esto es lo más importante, ambas partes han perdido en vidas humanas. Pero aunque hayamos perdido la guerra, seguramente hemos ganado en el concierto de la opinión pública mundial, pues aquí el gran perdedor ha sido los Estados Unidos.

El objetivo de los británicos es la rapacidad, y esto en este siglo no tiene destino, está montado sobre un eje guerrero exclusivamente. Nosotros, los argentinos, proponemos un objetivo de cooperación en la defensa del Atlántico Sur y la explotación económica conjunta.

Las vías diplomáticas

La Argentina ha logrado un arreglo pacífico pero no ha encontrado solución. Las Naciones Unidas son inoperantes, y el extraordinario poder de veto que tienen las grandes potencias anula la posibilidad de una solución rápida. Por su parte, la OEA tiene una capacidad resolutoria pero no tiene poder de implementación. Finalmente, la visita del papa a la Argentina ha sido un gran respaldo para el país.

Críticas que deberán afrontar los Estados Unidos

Han circulado en Buenos Aires duras críticas dirigidas al General Haig y el presidente norteamericano. No solo autorizó a no cumplir con los tratados interamericanos, sino que se ha sumido al agresor. Una carta de felicitación que el Presidente Reagan envió al Presidente Galtieri con motivo del 25 de Mayo fue realmente una burla. Segundo, a diario citan aquí las cartas de Jefferson con sus propuestas al Presidente James Monroe, quien formalizó esa doctrina en 1823. Es claro que hoy los Estados Unidos olvidó su famosa doctrina. Finalmente, se ha producido una pérdida política irreparable para los

Estados Unidos. Será muy difícil de preservar las relaciones entre EE.UU. y los países latinoamericanos.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

I Congreso sobre la Comunidad Iberoamericana

The Fundación Ramos de Castro para el Estudio y Promoción del Hombre is sponsoring the I Congreso sobre la Comunidad Iberoamericana, in Zamora, Spain October 9-12, 1982. The round tables will deal with indigenous influences on and contributions to Spain during the conquest, the influences on Spain from the Americas during the colonial period, contemporary contributions to Spain from the Americas, the analysis of Spanish responses to the contributions from the Americas, and the Iberoamerican community as it looks to the future. There will be special trips in Zamora, to Portugal, and optional excursions to Salamanca, Extremadura, Tordesillas, and Valladolid, in addition to special meals, musical performances, and other events. Additional details are available from the *Fundación Ramos de Castro para el Estudio y Promoción del Hombre, Apartado 206, Zamora, Spain. Telephone 988-511664.*

The Caribbean Basin in the 1980s

The University of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies will host an international conference titled "Stability/Instability in the Caribbean Basin in the 1980s" October 28-29, 1982. Session titles are "Nicaragua", "El Salvador and Guatemala", "Grenada and Jamaica", "The Role of the United States", "The Role of the U.S.S.R.", "The Role of Mexico", "The Role of Cuba", and "The Role of Venezuela". All sessions are free and open to the public and will be held in the Forbes Quadrangle Building of the University of Pittsburgh. Address any inquiries to *Carolyn Wilson, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 4E04 Forbes Quadrangle, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Telephone (412) 624-5563.* The conference is made possible by grants from the Howard Heinz Endowment and the Rockefeller Foundation.

America's New Immigration Law: A Symposium

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, will hold a symposium titled "America's New Immigration Law" on the UCSD campus, November 19-20, 1982. The purpose of the symposium is to brief state and local officials, representatives of community organizations, and members of the business, labor, and academic communities, on the content and implications of recent landmark legislative and judicial actions regarding undocumented immigration. Special attention will be devoted to the "Immigration Reform and Control Act," which is expected to pass Congress in October, 1982, and recent decisions by the U.S. Supreme Court in the area of immigrants' rights and public financing of medical care for undocumented immigrants. Ramifications for U.S. citizens of Hispanic origin and for U.S.-Mexican relations will also be discussed. Speakers will include distinguished researchers, legal experts, and public figures who played key roles in the evolution of the 1982 federal Immigration Act and in the litigation over alien schoolchildren's rights in Texas.

Because of space limitations, participation in this Earl Warren Memorial Symposium will be by invitation only. If you are interested in participating, please write *Public Affairs Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (Q-060), University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093*.

Latin American Women Writers

A Conference on Latin American Women Writers will be held on the campuses of Mt. Holyoke and Smith colleges on November 11-13, 1982. A number of women authors from Latin America and the United States have been invited to participate. Papers will be accepted until August 1. For further information, please contact *Prof. Eliana Ortega, Department of Spanish and Italian, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA 01075*, or *Prof. Patricia González, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063*.

Unity and Diversity in Colonial Latin America

The Center for Latin American Studies and the Department of History, Tulane University, have postponed their conference on "Unity and Diversity in Colonial Spanish America" from October 1982 to February 25-26, 1983. For more information, please contact *Dr. Jeffrey A. Cole, Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118*.

First Annual LAILA/ALILA Meeting Scheduled for 1983

The First Annual Meeting of the Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA) will be held at the University of Pittsburgh on April 22-23, 1983. Papers reflecting a variety of fields related to Latin American Indian literatures may be presented. The fields are oral literature; modern written literature; ethnohistorical literature; Maya inscriptions; Mexican codices; motifs in Latin American Indian literatures; rock art and indigenous literatures; myth and ritual; the literature of shamanism; studies of Latin American indigenous literatures and the bibliographical support; history of Latin American indigenous studies in the United States; methodology used in teaching Latin American Indian literatures and/or Latin American Indian literatures and the teaching of Spanish; gods, supernatural beings, and recurrent characters in Latin American Indian literatures; indigenous themes in contemporary Spanish American literatures; and Indian literatures as expressions of the natives' response to contemporary problems of identity and survival. The deadline for proposed titles of papers is October 1, 1982. For further details contact *Dr. Mary H. Preuss, Department of Foreign Languages, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010*.

Mediterranean VII Conference

Mediterranean VII Conference will celebrate ten years of international conferences and is scheduled for July 19-21, 1983, in Soller, Mallorca, Spain. The major themes will be Mallorcan history, archaeology and culture. Interested scholars should contact *Norman Holub, History Department, Dowling College, Oakdale, NY 11769*.

CONFERENCE NEWS

FIU Hosts Conferences on Latin America

Two conferences focusing on Latin American economic issues were recently held at Florida International University. "Conference on External Debt and Economic Growth in Latin America" on February 24-25, 1982, examined the specific debt and debt rescheduling problems of Latin American countries. Speakers and paper topics were Antonio Jorge and Jorge Salazar Carrillo (FIU), "A Latin American Overview"; Manuel Gollás (CONACYT, Mexico), "The Mexican Case"; Juan Manuel Villasuso (University of Costa Rica), "Costa Rican Debt"; Enrique Delgado (SIECA, Guatemala), "Central America's Debt Problems"; Compton Bourne (University of the West Indies), "The Caribbean Perspective on Debt"; Roberto Fendt (Brazilian Foreign Trade Association), "Brazil's Debt Problem"; Pedro Palma (IESA, Venezuela), "The Venezuelan Case"; and Paul Latortue (University of Puerto Rico), "Debt in Puerto Rico". Rescheduling questions were addressed by Rene Higonnet (FIU), Robert Z. Aliber (The University of Chicago), Yves Maroni (The Federal Reserve System), Irving S. Friedman (First Boston Corporation), and Henry Wallich (The Federal Reserve System). Papers from the conference and other information may be obtained by writing *Jorge Salazar-Carrillo, chairman, Department of Economics, FIU, Miami, FL 33199*.

A second conference "A Workshop on the Recent Developments and Future Perspectives of the Brazilian Economy" was cosponsored with the Fundação do Comércio Exterior do Brasil (FCE) on May 3-4, 1982. Participants included workshop coordinator Jorge Salazar-Carrillo (FIU), Albert Fishlow (Yale University), Werner Baer (University of Illinois), Larry Sjaastad (The University of Chicago), Lawrence Krause (Brookings Institution), Roberto Fendt (FCE), Roberto Castello Branco (IBMEC), José Carlos Brito (CACEX), Antonio Carlos Lemgruber (Fundação Getúlio Vargas), and Alfonso Celso Pastore (Secretaria da Fazenda, São Paulo). The keynote address was given by Hon. Stephen Bosworth (deputy assistant secretary of inter-American Affairs, United States Department of State). Further information may be obtained by contacting Prof. Salazar-Carrillo at the above address.

1983 JAMES MOONEY AWARD

The Southern Anthropological Society and the University of Tennessee Press offer an award of \$1,000 for the book-length manuscript that best describes and interprets the culture of a New World population. The population may be prehistoric, historic, or contemporary and may be of any ethnic or racial composition. For further information contact *Harriet J. Kupferer, Chair, Mooney Awards Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina-Greensboro, Greensboro, NC 27412*.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

The University of Pittsburgh announces its Mellon Visiting Professorship and Postdoctoral Fellowship on Latin American

Studies for 1983-1984. Priority areas will be economics *or* business; political risk analysis; Andean *or* Brazilian history; and pre Columbian *and* contemporary art. Suitable applicants in these fields will be given preference. Financed through a generous grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the awards provide scholars with an opportunity to use Pitt's extensive library collection and to work with forty-five faculty members who teach more than one hundred Latin American courses each year plus thirty other faculty members in related fields. The awards emphasize teaching rather than research. Interested applicants should contact the *Center for Latin American Studies, 4E04 Forbes Quadrangle, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260*. The deadline for submission of applications is November 15, 1982; selections will be announced by mid-December.

EMPLOYMENT

Executive Director: Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities

The Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU) seeks an executive director to lead and supervise a staff with international responsibilities, to develop and monitor a \$2.5 million budget, and to direct its scholarship program for graduate study in the U.S. for promising Latin American and Caribbean faculty members.

The executive director of LASPAU must be a skilled administrator. Professional management experience, excellent communication abilities and fluency in either Spanish or Portuguese in addition to English are essential. Resident overseas experience and advanced degree training are preferred. LASPAU requires an entrepreneurial director with the ability to discern policy needs, develop effective programs, and generate financial support. The executive director represents LASPAU before university officials, Congress, Latin American government officials, foundations, U.S. government and international organizations.

Founded in 1965, LASPAU is an association of nearly 400 Latin American and U.S. institutions of higher education. Its main objective is to support the development of higher education in Latin America through qualitative upgrading of university professors, administrators, and research staff. To this end, LASPAU provides scholarships for graduate study in U.S. universities to Latin American educators; recruits visiting U.S. faculty for Latin American institutions; promotes seminars and courses on teaching methods and administrative practices; and works directly with Latin American universities in the preparation of faculty development plans. Affiliated with Harvard University, the program is governed by an independent Board of Trustees and is responsible for securing its own scholarship and administrative funds. Competitive salary and generous benefits.

Please send letter of interest, resume, and salary history by July 31, 1982 to *Search Committee, LASPAU, 25 Mount Auburn Street, Cambridge, MA 02138*.

Research Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies seeks applications for a full-time academic administrator (research director). This

new position is to be filled by a senior-level social scientist who has specialized in Mexico and who continues to be an active research scholar. The research director will serve as principal deputy to the center director, as well as acting director of the center during the director's absence or periods of research leave. Other responsibilities include organizing and chairing the center's weekly, interdisciplinary research seminar on U.S.-Mexican relations and Mexican development issues; managing the organization of specialized research workshops and symposia; supervising the work of outside consultants to the center; supervising the center's publications unit, field research unit, and research library; organizing and overseeing recruitment and selection of eighteen visiting research fellows per year, from an international applicant pool; writing outside grant proposals; representing the center at scholarly and other public meetings; helping to establish collaborative research projects and exchange relationships with other institutions and programs in Mexico and the United States; and other special projects. Leave time will be provided at regular intervals to conduct personal research and writing.

Qualifications include a Ph.D. in one of the social sciences (preferably with a strong interdisciplinary orientation in research interests); substantial publications record; strong administrative and organizational skills; extensive field experience in Mexico; fluency in Spanish; extensive contacts with Mexicanist scholars and nonacademic specialists on Mexico; excellent writing and oral communications skills; demonstrated ability to raise funds for social science research and/or public service activities. Salary is commensurate with associate to full professor.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies is the largest university-based program in the United States devoted exclusively to Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations. It conducts a broad range of research, publication, instructional, and public service activities, and has a permanent, full time staff of seven. The University of California, San Diego, is an Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action employer. Apply to *Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego (Q-060), La Jolla, CA 92093, U.S.A.*, by August 15, 1982.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Asociación Venezolana de Arqueología (AVA)

The recently created Asociación Venezolana de Arqueología is interested in establishing ties with archaeologists and with similar associations in other countries of the Americas. Among the honorary members of AVA are Miguel Acosta Saignes, José M. Cruxent, George D. Howard, Alfred Kidder II, Betty Meggers, Cornelius Osgood, and Irving Rouse. During 1982 AVA plans to hold seminars on archaeological field techniques, publish its *Boletín Informativo* for members, hold a workshop to standardize the nomenclature of archaeological sites, and create a national registry of sites. For further information on AVA, please contact *A. Zucchi, Departamento de Antropología, IVIC, Apartado 1827, Caracas, Venezuela 1010-A*.

Summer Institute on Brazil

The University of New Mexico's Summer Institute on Brazil (summer 1983) will feature an intensive series of seminars on Brazilian language, culture, and society. The

five-week program will "retrain" scholars who have as their main focus Spanish American studies. Participants will be given the opportunity for intensive study of beginning and intermediate Portuguese in courses designed for those already familiar with Spanish. In addition, two curriculum development seminars, one on Brazilian culture and the other on Brazilian society, will be offered during the five weeks of the institute. The program will also feature films, weekly seminar topics, guest lectures, and will provide language laboratory and library facilities. To maximize discussion and maintain an atmosphere in which Portuguese can be the language of informal discourse, faculty and participants will be housed and take their meals in a lodge at the Taos Ski Valley.

Application is open to university and college instructors currently teaching in Spanish American area studies who desire to extend their area of expertise to include Brazilian studies at their home institution. A \$150 fee is required of each applicant selected for the program. Application materials must be received by the Latin American Institute no later than March 15, 1983. Further information is available from *Latin American Institute, University of New Mexico, 801 Yale, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131*. The Summer Institute on Brazil is sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Precolumbian Art of Costa Rica

The first comprehensive exhibition outside Central America of Precolumbian art in gold, jade, ceramic and stone from Costa Rica, *Between Continents/Between Seas* will illustrate the development of sculpture and the decorative arts in what is today Costa Rica. For LASA members who missed this unique exhibition in Washington, DC, the following itinerary should help them plan when they will see it. *Through September 12, 1982, San Antonio Museum of Art. October 25, 1982-January 16, 1983, Los Angeles County Museum of Art. Carnegie Institute (Pittsburgh), February 28-May 22, 1983. San Diego Museum of Art, July 4-September 25, 1983. The Detroit Institute of Arts, November 7, 1983-January 29, 1984.*

Human Rights Academic Research Project

The Washington Bureau of the Latin American Human Rights Association (ALDHU) has organized an academic research project that will provide the U.S. academic community with information about the human rights, political, social, and economic situation in Latin America. It is also prepared to assist relevant research that may be in progress on various campuses. ALDHU has therefore established a speakers bureau in conjunction with the Council on Hemispheric Affairs. In addition, ALDHU would like to be in contact with campus and community organizations interested in advancing human rights in Latin America. For further information, please contact *Prof. Alvaro Barros-Lemez, Academic Research Project, Latin American Human Rights Association, Washington Bureau, 888 National Press Building, Washington, DC 20045.*

INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

St. Louis University Names New LAS Director

Effective July 1, 1982, *Dr. Robert D. Herron, Department*

of Modern Languages, St. Louis University, will resume the position of Director of the Latin American Studies Program at SLU. He will replace *Dr. William Monahan*, who is now chairman of the Sociology Department.

FIU Faculty Conducts Research in Honduras

Florida International University's International Affairs Center and Latin American and Caribbean Center have awarded nine field research grants to FIU faculty for field study in Honduras. The grants were made possible through a block grant given to the International Affairs Center by a local multinational corporation with an affiliate in Honduras. Award of the grants followed the submission of proposals by faculty that were competitively evaluated by LACC and IAC.

Faculty awardees and topics include Robert Farrell (Education), "Textbook and Curricular Interpretations of the Concepts of Dependence, Independence, and Interdependence"; Marta Ortiz (Marketing), "An Export Development Strategy for Honduras"; Raúl Moncarz (Economics), "Banking and Economic Development in Honduras"; Luis Escovar (Psychology), "Child Rearing Practices and their Effects on Attributional Styles: A Comparison of Honduran and American Youths"; Martin Tracey (Biological Sciences), "Spiny Lobster Population Subdivision in Honduras"; Grenville Draper (Geology), "Reconnaissance of Deformation and Petrology in the Paleozoic Metamorphic Rocks of Northern Honduras"; David Lee (Biology), "Tropical Botanical Patterns in Honduras"; Walter Goldberg (Biology), "Roatan Island Black Coral"; and Anthony Maingot (Sociology/Anthropology), "Economic Enclaves and Cultural Persistence in *La Costa*". This group joins Mark Rosenberg (LACC and political science), who will be conducting sabbatical research in Honduras during the fall semester, 1982, on "Patterns of Elite Bargaining and Coalition Building in Honduras".

University of Texas Announces Mellon/ILAS Fellows

Fourteen researchers, including twelve from the *University of Texas at Austin*, have been named Mellon/ILAS Fellows for 1982-83. Under a generous grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation awarded to the Institute of Latin American Studies in 1980, the fellows are conducting research on diverse Latin American topics. Mellon/ILAS Fellows, with their research topics, are Richard Adams (Anthropology, UT), "Human Energy Sectors in Latin America: Functional or Cultural?"; Ellen Brennan (Anthropology, UT), "The Relationship between Kinship and Economic Factors, and Emigration Patterns among the Black Carib of Honduras"; Michael Conroy (Economics, UT), "International Obstacles to Social and Economic Reform in Latin America: A Pragmatic Analysis of the Nicaraguan Case, 1979-1982"; Henry Dietz (Government, UT), "Urban Election Behavior and Poverty: An Examination of Three Elections in Peru"; John W. F. Dulles (Latin American Studies, UT), "São Paulo Law Students in the Anti-Vargas Resistance, 1937-1945"; Stephen Gorman (Political Science, North Texas State University), "Leftist Opposition in Peru: 1977-82"; Marta Luján (Spanish and Portuguese, UT), "Syntactic Variables in the Spanish Spoken by Adult Peruvian Bilingual Speakers"; Ramón Layera (Spanish and

Portuguese, UT), "Dramatic Theory and Practice in Selected Plays by Rodolfo Usigli"; Robert Malina (Anthropology, UT), "Functional Consequences of Mild to Moderate Malnutrition in a Rural Zapotec Community in Oaxaca, Mexico"; Larry Patrick (Geography, UT), "Trinchera Crop Terraces in the Sierra Madre Oriental of Mexico: New Data on the Extent of Sustained Agriculture in Northern Mesoamerica"; Linda Schele (Art History, UT), "Research for Ancient Maya Writing"; Beryl Simpson (Botany, UT), "Population Studies and Germplasm Collections of Peruvian Cotton"; Antonio Ugalde (Sociology, UT), "Primary Health Care and Professional Dominance in Colombia and Ecuador"; and David Wise (Foreign Languages, Texas Woman's University), "Vanguardismo, Serranismo, Socialismo: Three Peruvian 'Little' Journals of the 1920s".

Caribbean Review Award Announced

The Third Annual *Caribbean Review Award* winner has been announced by the *Caribbean Review Award* Committee. The recipient for 1981-82 is Aimé Césaire of Martinique, the father of *négritude* and an internationally recognized poet, historian, political activist and combatant for black and human dignity. Césaire's most important political treatise, *Discours sur le colonialisme* (1950), his most widely read poem, *Cahier d'un retour au pays natal* (1939), his greatest play, *La tragédie du Roi Christophe* (1963), are cultural and intellectual dimensions paralleled by his political service: *Maire* of Fort de France and *Député* in the *Assemblée Nationale* for thirty five years. His contribution to Martinique, to the Caribbean, to Africa, to France, and to mankind make him a model for our and future generations.

Césaire joins a list of distinguished Caribbeanists who have received the award, including Gordon Lewis (University of Puerto Rico) and Sir Philip Sherlock (UNICA). This year's award committee consisted of Chairperson Lambros Comitas (Columbia University), Fuat Andic (University of Puerto Rico), Wendell Bell (Yale University), Locksley Edmondson (University of the West Indies), and Anthony Maingot (Florida International University). In addition to a plaque, the recipient has been awarded an honorarium of \$250 donated by the International Affairs Center of *Florida International University*. The award was presented at the recent Annual Meeting of the Caribbean Studies Association held in Kingston, Jamaica.

University of Texas General Libraries Preserve Cuban Records

A collection of research materials providing a picture of Cuban immigration to the United States from 1890 to 1970 will be microfilmed selectively and preserved by the General Libraries of the *University of Texas at Austin*. The National Endowment for the Humanities awarded a grant of \$34,983 to the library recently for a project entitled "Microfilming the San Carlos Collection of Key West, Florida." Work on the project began June 1 and is expected to continue through August 1, 1983.

Key West was the traditional Cuban emigre center in the United States in the 19th century as a result of the Cuban independence struggle and the establishment of the Florida

cigar industry.

After the project is completed, copies of an expected 120,000 microfilm exposures will reside in the Benson Latin American Collection of the General Libraries. A copy of the microfilm archives will be deposited in the Monroe County Public Library in Key West, and the original documents will be returned to the San Carlos Institute when the project is finished.

PERSONAL NEWS

Dilmus D. James, Department of Economics and Finance, The University of Texas at El Paso, is the new president of the North American Economic Studies Association. NAESA, comprised of about 500 members primarily interested in the economic interactions of Canada, Mexico, and the United States, sponsors panels at the Southern Economic Association, Allied Social Science Association, and other meetings. Those interested in membership information or panel participation should contact *Dr. Edgar Ortiz, Secretary-Treasurer, NAESA, Apartado 20-504, Villa Obregón/San Angel, C.P. 01000 Mexico, DF, Mexico*.

The Tinker Foundation has announced the six winners of its seventh annual Postdoctoral Fellowship Competition. The following have been selected as 1982 Tinker Postdoctoral Fellows; their home institutions and research topics are also included: **Bruce M. Bagley** (School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University), "Indigenous Movements in Contemporary Latin America: Case Studies of Colombia and Ecuador"; **Oscar Oszlak** (Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad, Argentina), "The Metamorphosis of the State under the Authoritarian Regimes: Argentina, 1976-1981"; **Carla Rahn Phillips** (University of Minnesota, Minneapolis), "Six Galleons for the King of Spain"; **Donald S. Rice** (University of Chicago), "Proyecto Lacustre: An Archaeological and Ecological Study of Prehispanic Maya Cultural Development in the Central Petén, Guatemala"; **Doris Sommer** (Amherst College), "Populist Rhetoric and the Novel in the Dominican Republic"; **Eric Van Young** (University of Texas at Austin), "The Stillborn Revolution: A Social History of the Mexican Independence Movement, 1810-1815". The following individuals received a one-year extension of their original 1981 Tinker Fellowships: **Lyman L. Johnson** (University of North Carolina, Charlotte), "Wealth Distribution in Buenos Aires during the Rosas Period"; **Mary Pohl** (Florida State University), "An Investigation of Ancient Maya Drained Field Agriculture". Members of the adjudication panel included **Victoria R. Bricker** (professor of anthropology, Tulane University); **Douglas Graham** (director of Latin American Studies Program and professor of Economics, Ohio State University); **Michael C. Meyer** (director of Latin American Area Center and professor of history, University of Arizona); **Christopher Mitchell** (director of Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies and associate professor of Political Science, New York University); and **Viron P. Vaky** (former assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs and current associate dean for special programs, Georgetown University).

NETWORK FOR LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN'S STUDIES

by Lynn Wheeler, Kansas State University

What administrative and pedagogical strategies are best for integrating courses on Latin American women into existing university curricula? Recognizing that scholarship on Latin American women may be perceived as an expendable frill by traditional Latin Americanists, by members of established disciplines, and even by some women's studies colleagues who tend to focus on U.S. women's issues and North American feminist theory, short- and long-range planning now underway is aimed at integrating work on Latin American women into existing programs as well as at looking outside academe for practical applications of research. Strategies include: centralizing bibliography from the various disciplines, integrating studies on Latin American women into general courses, mainstreaming research on women into major development projects, and establishing an information network among scholars in the field.

Most research on Latin American women is published in journals scattered throughout the various disciplines. Since both Latin American studies and women's studies benefit from an interdisciplinary approach, there is a need for a current bibliographic collection of works on Latin American women done in the U.S. and Latin America. For the short term, *Lynn Wheeler, Department of History, Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS 66505*, in coordination with *Beth Miller*, chair of the Task Force on Women in Latin American Studies, is collecting bibliographic information from all disciplines. Researchers are asked to send a bibliographic note to Prof. Wheeler of work recently published or work in progress. Plans are to contact major feminist journals to request permanent space for the bibliographic articles.

There is a need to integrate the new body of information into general texts at the secondary and university levels. Virginia Leonard's "Integrating Women's History into the Secondary and College Curriculum," published in the *LASA Newsletter*, provides the basis for possible strategies.

Development, its effects on women's work, and projects focusing on practical contributions by women to society and economics are good ways of making research current and usable, if researchers observe the caveat against incorporating and subsuming their work in male-defined projects. Although integrating studies that contain a serious woman's component is desirable, subverting the importance of results about women to fit another project strategy jeopardizes research progress and weakens prospects for affecting the lives of Latin American women.

A network is being established to exchange information on research and requests for aid on projects. Anyone wishing to become part of the network should send name, address, school or work affiliation, and related research descriptions to Lynn Wheeler. You will receive an update list of scholars with similar interests.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1983 annual meeting of the South Eastern Council of Latin American Studies (SECOLAS) will be held at the Institute of the Americas in San Juan, Puerto Rico, April 7-9.

The conference theme is "Reform and Revolution in Latin America." Proposals for papers, panels, or special forums should be sent to either *Dr. Gilbert M. Joseph, Dept. of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514* or *Dr. Waltraud Queiser Morales, Dept. of Political Science, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816*. Proposals should be sent no later than October 31, 1982. Selected papers from the meeting will be published in the *SECOLAS Annals*.

MEXICANISTS TAKE NOTE

The Office of the Undersecretary of Education for Mexico is compiling a directory of Mexican and United States scholars currently engaged in research and those who have an active academic interest in some aspect of United States-Mexican relations. Scholars interested in being listed should send a curriculum vitae and a composite page listing full name, permanent address (office and home), telephone number, and area(s) of academic investigation or interest. These should be sent to *Patricia Bray, Advisor to the Undersecretary, Secretaría de Educación Pública, Insurgentes Sur 2387-5º Piso, Col. San Angel, Deleg. A. Obregón, 01000 México DF, Mexico. Telephone: (905) 550-7985*. The directory will be made available to institutions and universities in both the United States and Mexico.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Across the Border: Rural Development in Mexico and Recent Migration to the United States by Harry E. Cross and James A. Sandos, is available for \$12 per copy from the *Institute of Governmental Studies, 109 Moses Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720*.

Georgetown University Press has issued two new studies on human rights in the Americas. *Human Rights in the Americas: The Struggle for Consensus* edited by Alfred Hennelly S.J. and John Langan, S.J., and *Human Rights and Basic Needs in the Americas*, edited by Margaret E. Crahan, are available from *Georgetown University Press, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057*. Hard cover editions sell for \$20, soft cover for \$8.95.

The University of Texas Press has issued *The Church in Brazil: The Politics of Religion* by Thomas Bruneau, and *The CIA in Guatemala* by Richard H. Immerman. Copies are available from *The University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78712*. Bruneau's book sells for \$27, Immerman's for \$24.50.

Human Rights Directory: Latin America, Africa, Asia, edited by Laurie S. Wiseberg and Harry M. Scoble, and the second edition of *Minority Organizations: A National Directory*, Katherine W. Cole, consulting editor, have been released by Garrett Park Press. The Wiseberg-Cole book is \$12 per copy (prepaid) or \$13. The minority organizations directory is \$27.50 a copy (prepaid) or \$30. Please order from *Garrett Park Press, Garrett Park, MD 20896*.

The semiannual journal *Pensamiento Iberoamericano: Revista de Economía Política* published its first issue

Foreign and Comparative Studies Program, The Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, 119 College Place, Syracuse, NY 13210.

The Historical Archives of the Brazilian Workers' Movement at the Giangiacomo Feltrinelli Foundation in Milan, Italy, is offering a microfilm catalogue of its extensive holdings on the Brazilian workers' movement since 1800. Persons interested in obtaining the catalogue should contact *Teresa Isenberg, Archivio Storico del Movimento Operaio Brasiliano, Presso la Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Via Romagnosi 3, Milano 20121, Italy.*

On the Periphery of Nineteenth Century Mexico: Sonora and Sinaloa, 1810-1877, by Stuart F. Voss, is available for \$17.85 from the *University of Arizona Press, P.O. Box 3698, Tucson, AZ 85722.* The author demonstrates how the historical experience of the region took shape and then had to contend with changes in the larger historical patterns within which it evolved.

The Johns Hopkins University Press has released H. Hoetink's *The Dominican People, 1850-1900: Notes for a Historical Sociology*, translated by Stephen K. Ault. The book is priced at \$22.50 and may be ordered from *The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD 21218.*

Domination and Power in Guyana: A Study of the Police in a Third World Context by George K. Danns is available for \$29.95 from *Transaction Books, Rutgers-the State University, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.* Danns documents the transfer of the colonial state apparatus to the postcolonial society and how the roles and functions of the police in a Third World country differ from those of the police in a developed country.

Allen Woll's *A Functional Past: The Uses of History in Nineteenth-Century Chile* details how Chile's historians came to use history for political purposes. Through his discussion of the uses of history, the author traces the outlines of Chilean society in general. The volume is available for \$25 from *Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.*

Pathfinder Press has just released a volume of speeches, writings, and interviews with leaders of Nicaragua's revolution, titled *Sandinistas Speak*. The book includes contributions from Tomás Borge, Carlos Fonseca, Daniel Ortega, Humberto Ortega, and Jaime Wheelock. Cloth copies are \$15, paper \$4.95, and may be obtained from *Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, NY 10014.*

From the Mississippi to the Pacific: Essays in Honor of John Francis Bannon, S.J., edited by Russell M. Magnaghi, has been released by Northern Michigan University Press. Copies are available for \$4 (plus \$1 postage and handling) from *Russell M. Magnaghi, 47 Elder Drive, Marquette, MI 49855.*

Authors please note:

The University of Texas Press continues to publish Latin American-related books. UT Press is *not* going out of the business of publishing manuscripts on Latin American topics.

NOTICE

The *Latin American Research Review* has completed its move to the University of New Mexico. From now on, please

direct correspondence to *Dr. Gilbert W. Merckx, Editor, Latin American Research Review, Latin American Institute, 801 Yale NE, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.*

FILM AVAILABLE

Americas in Transition, a 29 minute documentary by Obie Benz, traces United States involvement in Latin American affairs during this century. Narrated by Ed Asner, the film has won numerous awards and was nominated for a 1981 Academy Award as Best Documentary Short. The documentary discusses Latin America's long history of economic inequality and the roots of social unrest in the region. The film is available in 16mm or video cassette. Rental for the classroom is \$50; purchase of a 16mm print is \$300 for the summer; and the cassette price for the summer is \$150. If screened at regional meetings and conferences of Latin American studies groups, rental is free. Further details are available from *Selby Fox, Americas in Transition, 401 West Broadway, New York, NY 10012. Telephone (212) 226-2465.*

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Editor's note: Following is the text of the LASA constitution and by-laws as amended by the membership through a mail ballot, 7 June 1982.

Constitution

Transitional Article I

The elections and composition of the Executive Council during 1983 through 1985 will be governed by Transitional Article no. I of the By-Laws.

Article I. Name and Status

1. The name of this organization shall be The Latin American Studies Association.

2. It shall be a nonprofit corporation that shall qualify and remain qualified as exempt from federal income tax under Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as the same may be from time to time amended.

Article II. Purposes

The purposes of the association are to provide a professional organization that will foster the concerns of all scholars interested in Latin American studies, that will encourage more effective training, teaching, and research in connection with such studies, and that will provide a forum for dealing with matters of common interest to the scholarly professions and to other individuals concerned with Latin American studies.

Article III. Membership

Membership in the Association is open to anyone with a scholarly or other serious professional interest in Latin American studies. Only members in good standing shall be eligible to vote and to serve on the Executive Council, as officers of the Association, or as members of committees and

task forces. Student Associates, who shall enjoy voice and vote in the conduct of the Association, are defined to mean students who are pursuing a degree at a university or college. No one may hold student associate membership for more than five years.

Article IV. Officers

1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, and a Treasurer.

2. The President shall serve one term of eighteen-months. Upon retirement as President, she/he shall remain on the Executive Council as a voting member of that body for an additional period of eighteen-months.

3. The Vice-President shall serve in that capacity for a term of eighteen-months, upon completion of which she/he shall become the President. The membership of the Association shall elect a new Vice-President every eighteen-months, by mail ballot, procedures for which are prescribed in the By-Laws. In the event that the Vice-President is unable to assume the office of President, nominations and election for the Presidency shall then be carried out as prescribed in the By-Laws for the Vice Presidency. If the Vice-President's inability to advance to the Presidency becomes known after the regular annual elections but before the time when the new President is to take office, the Executive Council shall call a special election for the Presidency, to be carried out as prescribed in the By-Laws for the Vice Presidency. In the event of absence, death, resignation, or incapacity of the President, her/his duties shall fall upon the Vice-President, who shall serve as President through the current and succeeding eighteen-month terms.

If neither the President nor the Vice-President is able to serve, the Executive Council shall elect one of its own members to serve as Acting President through the current eighteen-month term; nominations and elections for the Presidency for the succeeding eighteen-month term shall be carried out as prescribed in the By-Laws for the Vice Presidency.

4. The President shall serve as chairperson of the Executive Council and shall be responsible for preparing the annual budget for submission to the Council. The President, with the advice and consent of the majority of the Council members, shall appoint such committees as are specified in the By-Laws as well as by any task forces deemed useful in pursuing the general objectives of the organization.

5. The Executive Council shall elect from its membership a Treasurer, who shall exercise that office during her/his term of membership on the Council. She/he shall be custodian of the funds of the Association and shall carry other duties as may be specified by the By-Laws.

6. The Executive Council shall appoint an Executive Director who shall serve at the pleasure of the Council, under the terms and conditions specified in writing by the Council and accepted in writing by the Executive Director. She/he shall carry out the instructions and policies prescribed by the membership and/or the Executive Council, and shall supervise the work of the Secretariat. Once each year the Executive Director shall present in writing a full account of the activities of the Association during the year immediately preceding. This account shall be published in

the Association's *Newsletter*. The Executive Director shall also prepare annually a list of the members in good standing, which shall be open for inspection and may be published by direction of the Council. The Executive Director shall be a nonvoting member of the Executive Council.

7. Any person made a party to any action, suit, or proceeding by reason of the fact that she/he is or was an officer of the Association or of any corporation in which she/he served as such at the request of the Association, shall be indemnified by the Association against the reasonable expenses incurred by her/him in connection with the defense of such action, suit, or proceeding except in relation to matters as to which it shall be adjudged that such an officer is liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of her/his duties.

Article V. Executive Council

The Executive Council shall administer the affairs of the Association, and for corporate purposes be considered as its Board of Directors.

a. The Executive Council shall consist of nine persons: Retiring President, President, Vice-President, and six elected members.

b. The terms of the elected Members shall be for three years. Three shall be elected every eighteen-months by mail ballot as prescribed in the By-Laws.

2. The Executive Council shall carry out the Association's purposes and promote its professional interests.

3. The Executive Council shall conduct and supervise the business of the Association, manage its properties, receive gifts, grants, donations, approve and implement annual budgets, and take all the necessary actions in the interest of the Association.

4. The Executive Council shall meet as frequently as the interests of the Association dictate, and at least once a year. The President is empowered to call meetings of the Executive Council, and is required to do so on the petition of four council members.

5. The Executive Council is authorized to call meetings of the Members of the membership.

6. The editor of the *Latin American Research Review* shall be entitled to attend without vote but with voice, the meetings of the Executive Council.

Article VI. CLASP

The Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) is the institutional arm of the Association. Nothing in the CLASP constitution may be contrary to the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. The chair of the CLASP Steering Committee shall be entitled to attend, without vote but with voice, the meetings of the Association's Executive Council.

Article VII. Annual Audit

There shall be an annual audit of the accounts of the Association, the results of which shall be reported to the membership.

Article VIII: Amendments

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by two-thirds of the membership of the Executive Council, or by a

petition of one hundred Members in good standing. Ratification of such amendments shall require approval of a majority of those Members who vote within 90 days following a mailing by the Executive Director or by publication in the *LASA Newsletter* with a request for such vote.

By-Laws

Transitional Article I

1. On January 1, 1983, three new members will join the Executive Council who were elected the previous fall. They will serve three-and-one-half years until June 30, 1986. The office of retiring president will be vacant between January 1, 1983, and June 30, 1983.

2. On July 1, 1983, the incumbent vice-president becomes president; the incumbent president becomes retiring president; a new vice-president who was elected the previous fall will join the Executive Council. The size of the Executive Council is authorized to be ten from July 1, 1983, until December 31, 1983.

3. The first alternate available from the elections held in the fall 1982 will join the Executive Council as a full member from January 1, 1984, until December 31, 1984.

4. On January 1, 1985, three new members will join the Executive Council for the regular three year terms as will a new vice-president, all of whom were elected the previous fall.

Article I. Nominations

1. The Nominations Committee annually shall make nominations for the Vice Presidency and the Executive Council, and shall submit them to the membership six weeks prior to the formulation of the official ballot. Each nominee must have been a member in good standing of the Association for at least one year prior to her/his nomination.

2. The Nominations Committee shall seek to assure broad and diverse representation in the Association's governance. In seeking nominees for the Vice-Presidency, the Nominations Committee shall consider persons who have not previously held office in LASA as well as those with LASA administrative experience. Members of the Executive Council will not be eligible for nomination for reelection to the Council until at least two years after the expiration of the prior term. With regard to all nominations, the Committee shall take into consideration the desirability of maintaining diversity in the following characteristics of members of the Council:

a. Disciplines: The Committee shall seek to assure that at least four different disciplines are represented on the Executive Council at all times;

b. Geography: The Committee shall seek to assure representation on the Executive Council from the various regions where members reside;

c. Age and academic rank or its equivalent: The Committee shall seek to assure that younger Members are represented on the Executive Council at all times;

d. Sex: The Committee shall seek to assure that women be represented among the nominees for the Executive Council at all times;

e. At least ninety days before the Executive Council may

take action on the appointment of the Nominating Committee, the membership of the entire Association shall be canvassed through the Association's *Newsletter* for suggested names of Nominating Committee members. In constituting the Nominating Committee the Executive Council shall endeavor to achieve some diversity of geographical region and discipline and by such other differentiations as may be judged appropriate by the Executive Council. Each Nominating Committee shall be assisted by the chair of the previous Nominating Committee.

3. Candidates for the Vice Presidency shall be nominated according to the following procedures:

a. The Nominations Committee shall nominate two candidates each year;

b. Members of the Association may propose additional candidates by submitting petitions signed by at least one hundred members in good standing for each such candidate;

c. The Executive Director shall enter on an official ballot the names of the two candidates proposed by the Nominations Committee and the names of all candidates proposed by petition.

4. In the event that an incumbent LASA Vice-President assumes the office of LASA President, resigned, or is otherwise unable to continue as Vice-President, the Vice Presidency thus vacated shall be filled in the following manner:

a. If a regular LASA election has already been held, the Vice-President-elect shall immediately assume the office and duties of the Vice Presidency, OR

b. If the regular LASA election referred to above has not yet been held, the Executive Council shall name from among its number one member to serve as Vice-President until such election is held.

5. Members of the Executive Council shall be nominated according to the following procedure:

a. The Nominating Committee shall nominate six candidates each year for each election for three vacancies on the Executive Council for three-year terms;

b. Members of the Association may propose additional candidates for the Executive Council by submitting a petition signed by at least twenty Members in good standing for each such candidate;

c. The Executive Director shall enter on an official ballot the names of the candidates proposed by the Nominations Committee together with the names of the candidates by petition.

6. In the event that a member of the Executive Council leaves the country for as many as eight months out of twelve consecutive months during her/his term of office, said member shall automatically resign at the beginning of the absence and be replaced by an alternate. In the event of the death or resignation of a member of the Executive Council, two candidates will be nominated for each vacancy at the next regular election. Pending that election, however, the alternate member of the Executive Council who received the highest number of votes at the preceding election shall serve as a member of the Executive Council in place of the member who has died or resigned.

Article II. Elections

1. The Vice-President and the members of the Executive

Council shall be elected by mail ballot.

2. Of the candidates for the Executive Council on the Ballot, the three receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to the Council for the ensuing three years. The three receiving the next highest number of votes in that order shall be alternates for eighteen-months to serve in the event of temporary inability of a regular member of the Executive Council.

Article III. Treasurer

The Treasurer shall cooperate with the President in preparing an annual budget and in proposing long-range financial policies and plans. Receipts and disbursements of all monies shall be handled by duly authorized persons after it has been ascertained by the Treasurer that the amounts are correct and after the expenditures have been authorized by her/him. The Treasurer may be bonded at the discretion of the Executive Council.

Article IV. Removal of Officers and Council Members

Any elected officer or member of the Executive Council may be removed from office by a petition bearing the signatures of two-thirds of the members. In such an event the Council shall call a special election to fill the vacated post.

Article V. Committees and Task Forces

1. There shall be two Standing Committees; these shall be the Membership Recruitment Committee and the Nominating Committee. The Executive Council may, if it so decides, assume the functions of the Membership Recruitment Committee.

2. The Executive Council may, by majority vote, create ad hoc task forces, specifying in each case the duration of the existence of such task forces if different from the normal term. The President of the Association shall appoint the chairperson and members of such groups, with the advice and consent of the Council. To the maximum extent feasible, committee and task force appointments shall be used to broaden membership participation in the Association.

3. The size and terms of office of all committees shall be determined by the Executive Council. Each standing committee shall ordinarily include a member of the Executive Council. The chairperson of each committee shall make such reports on the work of her/his committee as may be requested by the Executive Council. The names of the members of each committee and their terms of office shall be made known to the membership of the Association at least annually.

4. No funds shall be solicited or accepted by any committee without the prior approval of the Executive Council.

5. All committees and task forces shall normally be appointed for the specific term of eighteen-months, to coincide with the cycle of national meetings, and all task forces shall self-destruct at the end of their term.

6. No committee or task force shall be allowed, without explicit Executive Council authorization, to create or ask to have created any subordinate bodies such as subcommittees or working groups.

Article VI. National Meeting

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 twenty-four hours before the business meeting. The EC shall consider all such motions and recommend to the assembly what action, if any, might be taken.

Article VII. Dues

The annual membership dues shall be set by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Council. The Council may set differential rates of dues for special categories of members. When the Council sets a special rate for student members, whose status is certified by their principal faculty advisers, such special rate shall be applicable to a member for a maximum of five years.

Article VIII. Amendments

Amendments to these By-Laws may be proposed either by two-thirds of the Members of the Executive Council or by petition of fifty Members or Student Associates. Ratification procedures shall be as follows:

1. Amendments proposed by two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council must be published and distributed to the membership by the Executive Director;

2. Such amendments shall be considered ratified unless at least one hundred Members or Student Associates protest in writing to the Executive Director within ninety days of distribution of the proposals.

3. Any proposed amendments that have been so protested must be submitted to a mail ballot and shall be considered ratified if approved by a majority of the voting membership that responds within ninety days of the distribution of the ballot.

4. Amendments proposed by petition and subsequently endorsed by two-thirds of the Executive Council shall then be subject to the same ratification procedure as provided in sections 1-3 of this same Article.

5. Amendments proposed by petition but not endorsed by two-thirds of the Executive Council shall be submitted to a mail ballot of the members in good standing and shall be ratified if approved by a majority of those members whose vote is postmarked not later than ninety days after the postmarked distribution of the ballot.

Article IX. Mail Ballots

In order to minimize the costs to the Association, the Executive Director, in consultation with the President may utilize the *LASA Newsletter* for conducting mail ballots.

REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OF LATIN AMERICANISTS: OFFICERS AND CONFERENCES

INTERAMERICAN COUNCIL OF WASHINGTON

President: Margaret Daly Hayes, Committee on Foreign Relations, United States Senate, Washington, DC 20510

Vice-President: Jan Herd, 4640 South 36 Street, Arlington, VA 22206

Secretary/Treasurer: Elfride Thiemann, 256 G Street, SW, Washington, DC 20024

MIDDLE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (MACLAS)

President: G. Pope Atkins, Department of Political Science, U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, MD 21403

Vice-President: John D. Martz, Department of Political Science, 111 Burrows, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

Secretary/Treasurer: Michael Burke, History Department, Villanova University, Villanova, PA 19085

Newsletter Editor: Arlene Scanlon, Department of Educational Development, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711

RLC Representative: Charles D. Ameringer, Department of History, 601 Liberal Arts Tower, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

Annual Meeting: April 1983, Williamsburg, Virginia (hosted by College of William Mary)

MIDWEST ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (MALAS)

President: Robert D. Talbott, Department of History, University of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614

Vice-President: Charles Stansifer, Director, Center of Latin

American Studies, University of Kansas, 106 Strong Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045

Secretary/Treasurer: Elisabeth Fox Hartman, 1717 Norfolk Ave., 3316, Lubbock, TX 79416

Newsletter Editor: Joseph R. Werne, Department of History, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

RLC Representative: Roberto Esquenazi Mayo, Institute for International Studies, 1033 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, NE 68588

Annual Meeting: October 22-23, 1982, Lawrence, Kansas (hosted by University of Kansas, local arrangements handled by Charles Stansifer)

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (NECLAS)

President: Marysa Navarro, History Department, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755

Vice-President: Susan C. Bourque, Government Department, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01060

Secretary/Treasurer: Joseph T. Criscenti, History Department, Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167

Newsletter Editor: Joseph T. Criscenti

RLC Representative: Joseph T. Criscenti

Annual Meeting: October 2, 1982, University of Massachusetts, Amherst

NEW YORK STATE LATIN AMERICANISTS (NYSLA)

President: William Culver, State University College, Plattsburg

Secretary/Treasurer: Shirley J. Serviss, State University College, Oneonta, NY 13820

Newsletter Editor: Bernard Ansell, State University College, Buffalo

RLC Representative: Bernard Ansell

Annual Meeting: Spring 1983, location to be announced; annual miniconference will probably be October 29-30 in Albany, in conjunction with the Association of Teachers of Latin American Studies (ATLAS), the topic will be "Africa, Asia, and the Americas: A Conference on Teaching and Research"

NORTH CENTRAL COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICANISTS (NCCLA)

President: Roberto Assardo

Vice-President: Roderic Camp

Secretary/Treasurer: Raquel Kersten

Annual Meeting: October 1982, St. Cloud, MN (Program Chair: Robert Weston; Communications Chair: Robert Davis; Nominations Chair: Lynn Cortina)

PACIFIC COAST COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (PCCLAS)

President: Paul J. Vanderwood, History, San Diego State University

Vice-President: Victor C. Dahl, History, Portland State University

Secretary: Kristyna P. Demaree, Languages, California

State University, Chico

Treasurer: Jerry Ladman, Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University

Newsletter Editor: Michael Arguello, History, University of California, San Diego

Annual Meeting: October 14-16, 1982, San Diego/Tijuana. Meeting is dedicated to Baja California. Contact Prof. Tom P. Case, Spanish, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182

**ROCKY MOUNTAIN COUNCIL FOR
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (RMCLAS)**

President: Paul Ganster, Department of History, Utah State University, Logan, UT

Vice-President: Manuel Machado, Department of History, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

Executive Secretary: Yolanda G. Alexander, Center for Latin American Studies, Box 3JBR, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003

Treasurer: Ray Sadler, Center for Latin American Studies, Box 3JBR, NMSU, Las Cruces, NM 88003

Newsletter Editor: James A. Morris, Center for Latin American Studies, Box 3JBR, NMSU, Las Cruces, NM 88003

RLC Representative: Michael C. Meyer, Latin American Area Studies Center, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

Annual Meeting: April 7-9, 1983, Park City, Utah; 1984,

Missoula, Montana

**SOUTH EASTERN COUNCIL OF LATIN
AMERICAN STUDIES (SECOLAS)**

President: Irving L. Webber, Sociology, University of Alabama, University, AL 35486

Secretary/Treasurer: Allen Wells, History, Appalachian State University, Boone, NC 28608

Newsletter Editor: Allen Wells

RLC Representative: Allen Wells

Annual Meeting: April 7-9, 1983, Institute of the Americas, San Juan, Puerto Rico

**SOUTHWESTERN COUNCIL OF LATIN
AMERICAN STUDIES (SCOLAS)**

President: John M. Hart, History, University of Houston, Houston, TX

Vice-President: Hubert J. Miller, Pan American University, Edinburg, TX

Secretary/Treasurer: Joseph F. Vélez, Latin American Studies, Baylor University, Waco, TX 76703

Newsletter Editor: Harvey L. Johnson, 5307 Dumfries Dr., Houston, TX 77096

RLC Representative: Joseph F. Vélez

Annual Meeting: March 10-12, 1983; University of Houston-Central Campus

CLASP PUBLICATIONS

The Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs, LASA's institutional affiliate, offers the following publications for sale.

CLASP Publication no. 3: *Financial Aid for Latin American Studies: A Guide to Funds for Individuals, Groups, and Institutions*. 1971 (\$1.00)

CLASP Publication no. 4: *Opportunities for Study in Latin America: A Guide to Group Programs*. 1972 (\$1.00)

CLASP Publication no. 5: *Latin America: Sights and Sounds: A Guide to Motion Pictures and Music for College Courses*. 1973 (\$2.50) (\$1.50 to CLASP and LASA members)

CLASP Publication no. 6: *Data Banks and Archives for Social Science Research on Latin America*. 1975 (\$7.00) (\$3.50 to CLASP and LASA members)

CLASP Publication no. 7: *Latin America: An Acquisition Guide for Colleges and Public Libraries*. 1975 (\$10.00) (\$5.00 to CLASP and LASA members)

CLASP Publication no. 8: *Directory of Latin American Studies Programs and Faculty in the U.S.* 1975 (\$7.00) (\$3.50 to CLASP and LASA members)

CLASP Publication no. 9: *New Directions in Language and Area Studies: Priorities for the 1980s*. 1979 (\$6.00) (\$3.00 to CLASP and LASA members)

CLASP Publication no. 10: *Doctoral Dissertations on Latin America and the Caribbean: An Analysis and Bibliography of Dissertations Accepted at American and Canadian Universities, 1966-1970*. 1980 (\$5.00) (\$2.50 to CLASP and LASA members)

CLASP Publication no. 11: *Latin American Studies in the 1980s: Establishing LASA Priorities and Policies*. 1980 (\$4.00) (\$2.00 to CLASP and LASA members)

CLASP Publication no. 12: *Directory of Hispanic Latin Americanists*. 1981 (\$7.00) (\$3.50 to CLASP and LASA members)

These titles are available from the *Latin American Studies Association, Sid Richardson Hall-Unit 1, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712*.



LASA - 1983

Mexico City

THE ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF THE LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD IN MEXICO CITY IN THE FALL OF 1983

DATES: September 29 - October 1, 1983

PLACE: *Fiesta Palace Hotel* on the Paseo de la Reforma

ROOM RATES: \$65 (U.S.) for double room

SPECIAL AIR FARES: LASA members will receive reduced rates on travel to and from Mexico

TOURS: Participants will be able to sign up for several special tours before and during the meeting

PROGRAM: The Program/Local Arrangements Committee is chaired by Mario Ojeda (El Colegio de México) and Robert V. Kemper (Southern Methodist University)

Other members include Larissa Lomnitz (UNAM); Adolfo Rodríguez Gallardo (UNAM); Peter H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology); Leopoldo Solís (Banco de México); Doris Summer (Amherst College); and Marta Tienda (University of Wisconsin - Madison)

PLAN TO ATTEND - The 1983 Mexico City meeting offers a new forum and new opportunities

NOW is the time to begin planning for the Mexico City meeting

PROPOSALS: Final panel proposals should reach the Program/Local Arrangements Committee by November 1, 1982. For further information, please contact

Robert V. Kemper
Department of Anthropology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas 75275
(214) 692-2753

or

Mario Ojeda
El Colegio de México
Camino al Ajusco No. 20
Col. Pedregal de Sta. Teresa
Deleg. M. Contreras
10740 - México, D.F. MEXICO

OFFICIAL BALLOT

VICE-PRESIDENT

Select *one* for an eighteen-month term, serving July 1, 1983 to December 31, 1984. The vice-president is president-elect throughout his or her term and will serve as president for the period January 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986.

- WAYNE A. CORNELIUS (Political Science, University of California-San Diego)
- RICHARD E. GREENLEAF (History, Tulane University)

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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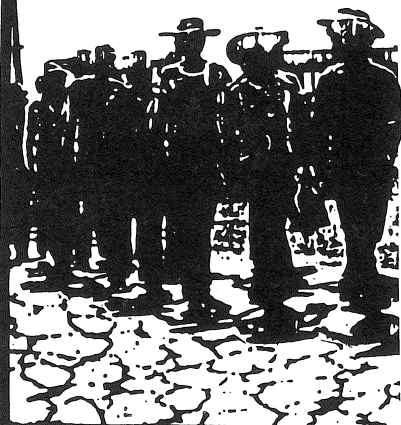
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