LASA Newsletter

Latin American Studies Association

Vol. XIII, No. 3 Fall 1982

LASA ELECTS NEW OFFICERS

The 1983 LASA election results are in. The winners follow.

Vice-President: **Wayne A. Cornelius** (Political Science, University of California, San Diego). The vice-president (who is president-elect) will serve as such from 1 July 1983 through 31 December 1984 and will take over as president for the period 1 January 1985 to 30 June 1986.

Executive Council members: **Carmen Diana Deere** (Economics, University of Massachusetts); **Mario Ojeda** (Political Science, El Colegio de México); and **Norman E. Whitten, Jr.** (Anthropology, University of Illinois). All three will serve for the period 1 January 1983 to 30 June 1986. Alternates for 1 January 1983 through 30 June 1984 are **David Scott Palmer** (Political Science, School of Foreign Service) and **Saúl Sosnowski** (Spanish & Portuguese, University of Maryland). David Scott Palmer, the first alternate, will serve as a regular member of the executive council for the entire 1984 calendar year.

LASA officers wish to thank the candidates and all the LASA members who voted.

FOURTH REPORT OF THE 1983 LASA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

This is the last call for session and paper proposals for the 1983 LASA meeting to be held in Mexico City from 29 September to 1 October 1983. The Program Committee plans to adhere as strictly as possible (given the antediluvian postal systems of most nations in which LASA members reside) to the well-publicized *1 November deadline for submission of all proposals*. If you intend to submit a proposal that might arrive after 1 November, then please call or send a telegram concerning the title of the session or paper, the type of session involved (if any), the organizer's and coordinator's names, and the total number of participants. In all cases, it is vitally important that your proposal be in our hands by mid-November.

If you all do your part, then the Program Committee will do its best to send out the acceptance letters by mid-December—thus, you should know the status of your proposal (or that of a session in which you hope to participate) before 1 January 1983.

Several members of the Program Committee met in Mexico City in August to visit with key people at local institutions (e.g., FLACSO, El Colegio de México, UNAM, Ford Foundation, United States Embassy) to discuss meeting arrangements with the staff at the Fiesta Palace Hotel (the principal LASA convention hotel), and to consider further the program and the multitude of local arrangements details. Several innovative features of the LASA meeting were discussed at these meetings.

"Public Forum" Sessions

The Program Committee will accept proposals for a new type of session format to be known as the "public forum." A "public forum" session would be appropriate in those cases where controversial topics would be subject to considerable debate and discussion. Such sessions might include keynote speakers who deliver formal papers or present less-formal extemporaneous speeches. For instance, a "public forum" session might be more appropriate than the usual panel, workshop, or round table for dealing with such problems as Mexico's current fiscal crisis, the continuing political turmoil in Central America, or other late-breaking events for which it would be difficult to prepare formal papers in the usual session formats. Thus, the "public forum" session is designed to complement, not compete with, panels, round tables, and workshops.

The "public forum" session type will be experimental for the 1983 meeting. If it is well received, it may become a feature of subsequent LASA meetings.

If you wish to propose a "public forum" session on an important and timely issue of broad interest to the LASA membership, use the standard "Proposal for Organized Session" form. Simply insert the phrase "public forum" in some highly visible place on the form so that the Program Committee will know your intention. Then, provide the usual session description, list of participants, etc., and be sure to indicate the LASA membership status of the organizer(s) and coordinator(s). Since this is a new type of session and since time is short before the Program Committee meets to assemble the preliminary program,

Table of Contents

it might be worthwhile if prospective organizers/coordinators of a "public forum" session would call Prof. Kemper (214-692-2753 or 214-692-2926) to work out the details of the proposal.

The "Proposal for Organized Session" Form

The Program Committee will continue to entertain proposals for panel sessions, round tables, and workshops (for details regarding the characteristics of these three session types, please refer to the summer 1982 issue of the *LASA Newsletter*). It is important, in light of the increased number of proposals being submitted for the Mexico City meeting, that session organizers and coordinators carefully follow the instructions on the "Proposal for Organized Session" form. Normally, this form should be used for submitting proposals; if you cannot obtain a form (one is included at the end of this report), be sure to provide all of the information needed for evaluation of your session proposal. For example, we need to know the LASA membership status of organizers and coordinators, we need the complete mailing addresses of all session participants included with the proposal, and we would appreciate short abstracts (75-100 words) of the papers to assist the Program Committee in evaluating the proposal. If session proposers and participants attend to these details, a considerable burden of extra correspondence will be spared the Program Committee.

The "Special Events and Meetings" Form

The Program Committee wants to avoid the usual conflicts in scheduling scholarly sessions and the diverse meetings of regional associations, LASA Task Forces, special interest groups, etc. Also, we want to give all groups (formal and informal) an opportunity to request a place on the meeting program. Therefore, we include with this report a new "Special Events and Meetings Form," which should be submitted to Prof. Kemper by any group wishing time and space on the program in Mexico City. Groups that take advantage of this opportunity will have a much better chance of receiving room assignments and time slots in line with their requests. If your group does not submit a request, the Program Committee has no way of planning for your participation in the Mexico City meeting program.

Since the Program Committee needs as much information as possible regarding "special events and meetings" at the time of its deliberations on the proposals for scholarly sessions and papers, it is important to submit the form as soon as possible to Prof. Kemper. You may also call him with the necessary information, but written communication is preferable if time permits. We appreciate that not all groups will be able to tell us on what day and at what time they would like to meet, much less what size room they would prefer. Nevertheless, the officers of groups that have traditionally had business or informal gatherings at the LASA meeting should have some idea of their needs even at this early date. Therefore, we appeal to you to give us as much information as you can by 1 November (or mid-November at the latest) so that we can plan for your group's needs in developing the 1983 meeting program.

Session Sponsorship

If your proposed session is being sponsored by an organization, university, or journal (e.g., *Latin American Perspectives*), then it is important that this be indicated on the "Proposal for

LASA NEWSLETTER ISSN: 0023-8805

Published in the winter, spring, summer, and fall. All contributions and correspondence should be directed to the Editor, Latin American Studies Association Newsletter, Sid Richardson Hall-Unit 1, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1284 USA; (512) 471-6237. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association or of its officers. **Copy deadline for the Winter 1983 *Newsletter* is November 10, 1982.**

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

or

Prof. Mario Ojeda
1983 LASA Program Committee
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 _____ Round Table

Organization sponsoring session, if any: _____

_____

Description (75-100 words) of the session:

Organizer: _____
Institution: _____
Address: _____

_____

_____

Telephone (office): _____
Telephone (residence): _____
LASA Membership Status of Organizer
Member: Yes No (circle one)
Brief Biographical Sketch of Organizer:

Co-Organizer (if any): _____
Institution: _____
Address: _____

_____

_____

Telephone (office): _____
Telephone (residence): _____
LASA Membership Status of Co-Organizer
Member: Yes No (circle one)
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 ______________________________

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

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

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

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

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

Proposal for Special Events and Meetings

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	THURSDAY 29	FRIDAY 30	SATURDAY 1	ROOM _____ TIME ____ TO ____	A.M. P.M.

Please mail in time to be received by mid-November 1982 to

Prof. Robert V. Kemper
1983 LASA Program Committee
Department of Anthropology
SMU
Dallas, TX 75275 USA

TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY ALL INFORMATION:

Title of session: _____

Sponsoring organization: _____

Type of event:

☐Breakfast ☐Reception (paid by sponsor) ☐Business meeting ☐Panel
☐Luncheon ☐Cash (no-host) bar ☐Organizing Meeting ☐Board/Committee Meeting
☐Dinner ☐Informal Discussion ☐Workshop

Is event open to all interested parties? _____ Do you plan to charge a fee for admission? _____

Provide a brief narrative description for possible publication:

Name and affiliation of chair: _____

Name and affiliation of organizer (if different from chair): _____

Preferred date and hour: _____

Alternate dates and hours: _____

List other groups whose simultaneous scheduling should be avoided:

Room set-up: ☐Theater (auditorium) with head table to seat _____people
☐Conference (up to 15 people)

Estimated attendance _____

Will food/beverages be served? _____ If yes, give name, address, and phone number of the person to be billed:

_____

Specify audiovisual equipment required:

☐overhead ☐opaque ☐carousel slide ☐8 mm
☐electric pointer ☐tape recorder (playback only) ☐screen ☐16 mm

Form completed by (include address and telephone number): _____

_____

Organized Session" form. Even more important is that a responsible official of the sponsoring organization write or telephone indicating the organization's willingness to sponsor the proposed session. The form of sponsorship may vary from a "paper" affiliation to assistance with the expenses involved in organizing the session or in getting the results published after the LASA meeting. In all cases, we wish to avoid embarrassment for session proposers and for organizations whose officials may not have seen the session proposals as actually submitted to the Program Committee.

Sessions in Spanish

The problems of the recent World Congress of Sociology in Mexico City suggest to the Program Committee the necessity of having as many sessions and papers in Spanish as possible. Therefore, we urge that all persons present their papers or carry out their discussions in Spanish, whenever possible. Just as those proposals involving Latin American scholars are viewed positively by the Program Committee, so too will we be eager to include in the Mexico City program as many sessions as possible that make full use of Spanish. If you have already submitted a proposal in English and wish to indicate your willingness to present your session or paper in Spanish, please notify the Program Committee as soon as possible.

Proposals Received as of 30 September

Although the deadline for submission of proposals is still a month away (as of 1 October), the number of proposals suggested or received in reasonably final form is impressive. In the listing that follows, session or paper titles preceded by an asterisk (*) have reached reasonably final form (note: session organizers should still respond to any outstanding questions from the Program Committee). If your session (or paper) proposal is listed here without an asterisk, your revised or final proposal has not yet been received by Prof. Kemper (although it may have been received by Prof. Ojeda or another Program Committee member and not yet forwarded to Dallas for inclusion in the computerized data files from which the 1983 program will be compiled).

To date, we have received approximately 100 panel session suggestions or proposals, but only a handful of round-table and workshop proposals. Individual scholars have submitted 40 paper proposals independent of those contained within the numerous session proposals. The session and paper titles are listed here in the hope that they will stimulate you to participate in this "last call" for proposal submissions. (The name of the sponsoring organization, if any, is listed in parentheses following the session title.)

Panel Session Proposals

"Production and Reproduction in Latin America" (LASA Task Force on Women)

"Socio-political Moment and Literary Product"

"Conflict and Change in the Caribbean"

"Current Issues in Economic Anthropology for Latin America"

"US-Mexico Relations: Impact of the Mexican Presence in the US" (Center for US-Mexico Studies, UCSD)

"Legal Status of Women: Historical and Comparative Analyses" (LASA Task Force on Women)

"Contemporary Mexican Theater"

*"Chicano-Mexican Relations: Socio-Political Perspectives and Issues" (LASA Hispanic Task Force)

"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"

*"Feminism and Culture: Women and the Culture of Resistance (Interdisciplinary Approaches to Literature)" (LASA Task Force on Women)

"Geography and Power Politics in Latin America"

"The Question of Valid Research: New Feminist Perspectives in Latin American Studies" (LASA Task Force on Women)

*"The New Wave of Feminism in Latin America: Methodology and Strategies" (LASA Task Force on Women)

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

"US Policy toward Latin America: Current Issues"

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

"Women, Low-Income Households and Urban Services in Latin America" (Population Council)

"Contemporary Mexican Literature"

"Photography in Mexico since the Late 19th Century"

"Mexican Popular Culture" (*Studies in Latin American Popular Culture*)

*"Political Economy of Education Policy and Planning in Latin America" (National Council of Education, Mexico)

"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"

*"Mexican Immigration to the US: Societal and Cultural Perspectives" (LASA Hispanic Task Force)

*"Oppression and Identity in Latin American Literature"

"Political Participation among Hispanics in the US before World War II" (LASA Hispanic Task Force)

"Late 19th and Early 20th Century Community Development and Settlement Patterns among Hispanics in the US" (LASA Hispanic Task Force)

"The Contributions of Puerto Rican and Chicano Studies to US Higher Education" (LASA Hispanic Task Force)

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

*"Democracy and Class Alliances in Latin America" (*Latin American Perspectives*)

"Migration in the Americas" (American Friends Service Committee)

"Mexico: Hemispheric Haven for Political Exiles"

"El problema de las comunidades campesinas indígenas en los Andes en el siglo XIX"

"Lectura y lectores y el *Boom* de los sesentas"

*"Border Studies in the Americas: Institutional Programs and Status of Research"

"Los partidos de izquierda frente a las nuevas condiciones políticas en América Latina" (FLACSO-Chile)

"Emergence of a Rural Bourgeoisie in Latin American Countries"

"Parties and Elections in Latin America" (IUPERJ)

"National Minorities and National Integration in the Caribbean" (Caribbean Studies Association)

"Latin America's Collective Self-Defense and Economic Security" (SELA)

"Tourism Policy in Mexico between Mexico and the US"

"19th Century Family Structure in Latin America"

"Solución pacífica de controversias fronterizas en el sistema interamericano" (Instituto Universitario Iberoamericano de Estudios Internacionales, Spain)

*"Shamanism and Power in South America"

"Technology and Recent Latin American Development"

"The Current Situation in Chile" (VECTOR, Chile)

"The Development of Social Programs in Nicaragua: Progress and Problems"

"The International Business Community and Latin American Studies Programs" (CLASP)

"Latin American Cultures and Values in the United States School and University Curricula" (CLASP)

"Inter-American Multinational Assistance as a Catalyst for National Development Programs: The OAS in Mexico" (OAS)

"Inter-American Peace-Keeping Efforts" (OAS)

"Society and Popular Culture in Latin America" (NCCLA)

"Immigration and Changes in the International Division of Labor" (ISLEC)

"Pre-Columbian Indian Literatures" (LAILA/ALILA)

"Contemporary Indigenous Literatures" (LAILA/ALILA)

"US Economic-Cultural Influence in the Caribbean at the Beginning of the XXth Century: The Examples of Cuba and Puerto Rico" (Association of Caribbean Historians)

"Mexican War Boundary Survey"

*"Latin American Female Historians: Facing the Challenge" (LASA Task Force on Women)

*"The State's Role in Latin American Export Economies, 1821-1930"

"La articulación entre los sectores formal e informal en las economías urbanas latinoamericanas" (Universidad de los Andes)

*"US-Mexico Resource Needs and Issues to the Year 2000" (Natural Resources Center, University of New Mexico)

*"Rural Productivity and Education in Latin America"

*"The Protection of Human Rights in the Americas: The Role of Latin Americanists in the United States" (LASA Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights)

"US-Latin American Relations after the Falklands/Malvinas War" (Latin American Institute, University of New Mexico)

*"Ideology and Form in Contemporary Spanish American Poetry"

*"Poetry and Ideology in Latin America" (*Revista Amaru*)

"Interpretations of the Mexican Political System"

*"The Taino Heritage in the Caribbean: A Necessary Revision" (Fundación García Arévalo, Dominican Republic, and Academia de Ciencias, Cuba)

"Latin American Jewry" (Latin American Jewish Studies Association)

"Private Bank Financing for Latin American Governments"

*"Central America: The Role of Popular Organizations in Revolutionary Strategy" (*Latin American Perspectives*)

*"El estado mexicano y sus perspectivas"

*"Theories on Revolution and Change in Central America"

*"The Mexican Revolution and the Mexican Left" (*Latin American Perspectives*)

*"Contemporary US-Latin American Relations: Sources and Methodology" (CPDOC, Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro)

*"Indios y campesinos en México: Investigaciones históricas sobre temas políticos y sociales" (El Colegio de México)

*"Industrialization, Regional Bourgeoisie, and Regional Development in Latin America"

*"New Forms of Development Financing in Latin America" (Inter-American Development Bank)

*"The Social Sciences in Latin America: Present State and Future Prospects" (*Handbook of Latin American Studies*)

*"The Political Economy of Reform in Honduras"

*"The United States-Mexico Border: Socio-Economic and Political Perspectives on Urbanization"

*"El teatro popular contemporáneo: Presencia de la cultura colonial latinoamericana"

"Industrialization in Brazil: Turning Points"

"Las transformaciones recientes en las burocracias públicas latinoamericanas"

Round-Table Proposals

"Latin American Immigrants: The Hemisphere and Beyond"

"Conflictos en América Latina" (IPEGE, Lima)

"The Role of SELA in Latin American Economic Cooperation" (SELA, Caracas)

"Computers in Latin America"

"Communications Policies in Latin America: Beyond Dependency and Nationalism"

Workshop Proposals

*"Relations between the European Communities and Latin America"

"The Popular Sector and the Contemporary Women's Movement in Latin America" (LASA Task Force on Women)

"Scholarly Resources in Mexico, D.F." (CLASP)

*"Qualitative Research: An Alternative Methodology for Latin Americanists"

"Application of Women's Research to Action Programs: Latin American Case Studies"

*"Estruturas de estado e política externa: o caso do Brasil"

*"Origen, constitución, y papel de los intelectuales en América Latina"

Individual Paper Proposals

"La novela de ciencia-ficción argentina"

"The Centrist and Left-to-Centrist Parties of Nicaragua before and within the Sandinista Revolution"

*"Censorship and *Abertura*: The Recent Brazilian Experience"

*"Indígenas en la frontera (Tijuana): El caso de las Marías y su articulación con el turismo"

*"Economic Development and the Labor Market in Mexico"

*"Hugo Lindo y su obra poética: una expresión auténtica de su estética personal"
*"Research Possibilities for Latin Americanists in the Vatican Film Library of Saint Louis University"
"Criteria for Judging Some AID Project Success"
"The Godfathers and Foreign AID"
"Bolívar and the American Federalists: A Comparison of Two Attempts at Political Confederation"
"The Survival of the Mexican and Iberian Décima in New Mexico"
*"Multinational Corporations and Mexican Development"
"Ethnohistorical Dimensions of Apache Personal Names"
*"Historical Survey of Agrarian Production in Coahuila, Mexico: Historical and International Dimensions"
"Education in Argentina Today"
*"The Commercialization of Peasant Agriculture and its Consequences: El Palmar, Colombia, 1890-1978"
"The Poetry of Heberto Padilla: Its Socio-political, Human, and Esthetic Values"
*"Agriculture and the State in Mexico: An Assessment of the SAM"
"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"
*"The Effects of Latin Peer Tutoring on Latino Students"
*"West German Journalism and the Malvinas/Falklands Conflict"
*"Urban Poverty and Leftist Voting: The Peruvian Case"

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 USA*** or call ***214-692-2753*** or leave a message at ***214-692-2926***. You may also wish to contact the cochairman, Prof. Mario Ojeda (El Colegio de México) or one of the other committee members, listed below.

In our next report, in addition to the preliminary list of sessions and papers accepted by the Program Committee, we shall provide some preliminary information regarding hotel and travel arrangements. The Program Committee has already written more than 700 letters regarding the Mexico City meeting to individuals and organizations located throughout the United States, Canada, Latin America, Europe, and even Australia. Keep those cards and letters coming, friends.

LASA Program Committee

Prof. Robert V. Kemper
Department of Anthropology
SMU
Dallas, TX 75275

Prof. Mario Ojeda
El Colegio de México
Camino al Ajusco 20
Col. Pedregal de Sta. Teresa
Deleg. M. Contreras
10740 Mexico, DF, MEXICO

Prof. Larissa Lomnitz
Retorno de Omega No. 11
Col. Romero de Terreros
Deleg. Coyoacán
Mexico 21, DF, MEXICO

Dr. Leopoldo Solís
Banco de México, SA
5 de Mayo No. 2
México 1, DF MEXICO

Prof. Peter H. Smith
Department of Humanities
Bldg. 14-N-405
MIT
Cambridge, MA 02139

Prof. Adolfo Rodríguez Gallardo
Director, Centro Universitario de Investigaciones Bibliotecarias
UNAM
Justo Sierra No. 16
06020 México, DF, MEXICO

Prof. Doris Sommer
Department of Romance Languages
Amherst College
Amherst, MA 01002

Prof. Marta Tienda
Department of Sociology
University of Wisconsin
Madison, WI 53706

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR LASA PROGRAM AND NOMINATIONS COMMITTEES

Two of LASA's most important committees are those that deal with our convention program and with the nomination of individuals for election to the Executive Council of the association. The LASA Executive Council is now beginning work on the composition of the Program Committee for the 1985 meeting, which will be held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and on the composition of the Nominations Committee for the association's 1984 elections. These committees should be formed before the fall 1983 meeting in Mexico City.

The members of the new committees should attend the Mexico City convention to prepare for the work that follows. Given the schedule of Executive Council meetings, the decisions on the composition of these committees will probably be taken at a meeting at the beginning of 1983. The preparatory work for these decisions is going on now; therefore, please write the LASA president if you are interested in being considered for membership on one of these committees, or if you have suggestions of other people who might be considered. Please act soon. Address inquiries to ***Jorge I. Domínguez, LASA President, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138***.

ACTION TAKEN ON RESOLUTIONS, COLLEAGUE

As mentioned in the summer issue of the *LASA Newsletter*, the resolutions dealing with Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, and

Nicaragua were overwhelmingly approved by the LASA membership. The Cuba resolution, which was addressed to the United States government, was sent to **Thomas Enders**, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; **Everett Briggs**, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; then-Secretary of State **Alexander Haig**; President **Ronald Reagan**; Sen. **Charles Percy** (chairman, Foreign Relations Committee); Sen. **Jesse Helms** (chairman, Western Hemisphere Subcommittee); Rep. **Clement Zablocki** (chairman, Foreign Affairs Committee); Rep. **Michael D. Barnes** (chairman, Subcommittee on Inter-American Relations); **Myles Frechette**, coordinator for Cuban affairs, U.S. State Department; and **Ramón Sánchez Parodi**, senior diplomat at the Cuban Interest Section in Washington, D.C.

The remaining resolutions went to the above list and to the following: the Guatemala resolution was sent to the Guatemalan ambassador in Washington and to Secretary of Defense **Caspar Weinberger**; the resolution on Nicaragua went to the ambassadors of Nicaragua and of Honduras to the United States, to U.S. Attorney General **William French Smith**, to Secretary of Defense Weinberger, and to **William Casey**, CIA director; finally, the resolution on El Salvador was sent to the Salvadorean ambassador in Washington, to U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador **Deane Hinton**, and to Secretary Weinberger.

In a separate case, the Latin American Studies Association sent a letter on behalf of Prof. **Angel Rama** (University of Maryland), who was classified as a "subversive" by the U.S. Department of State and was thus ineligible for permanent residence status in the United States. The full text of the letter follows.

The Executive Council of the Latin American Studies Association is distressed to learn that a LASA member and distinguished colleague, Professor Angel Rama, of the University of Maryland, has been classified by your office as a "subversive" and is thus ineligible for permanent residence status after having been in the U.S. for a decade.

As fellow Latin Americanists familiar with Professor Rama's work, we find no evidence of subversion in his thought or in his writings. Throughout his career, Professor Rama has held views best described as Democratic Socialist and Nationalist-critical as such both of the U.S. and Cuba. In holding these views, he joins ranks with a sizable group of Latin American intellectuals. In our opinion, to label Professor Rama as a "subversive" is to exhibit a lack of understanding of the political forces which inform much of Latin American life.

Professor Rama's forced departure from the U.S. would be a great loss to American higher education as well as a great injustice both to him and to those students and colleagues who have benefitted from his presence among us. We therefore urge that the Department of State reexamine its position, and either publicly substantiate the charge that Professor Rama is a "subversive" or make a favorable recommendation to the Immigration and Naturalization Service regarding his application for permanent residence.

Sincerely,

Latin American Studies Association

Copies of the letter were sent to **Diego Ascencio**, visa officer, U.S. Department of State; **William French Smith**, attorney general, U.S. Department of Justice; **Alan C. Nelson**, head, U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service; **Elliott Abrams**, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs; **Thomas O. Enders**, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; and **Elliott Briggs**, deputy assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

OPINION: HUMAN RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA AND GUATEMALA

The purposes of the LASA Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights are

1. To alert the association in general, and especially the LASA Executive Council, to violations of academic freedom and human rights that may occur in the countries that concern us;
2. To respond to requests for LASA statements in support of those whose academic freedom or human rights have been violated by drafting statements for the consideration of the LASA Executive Council or the LASA business meeting;
3. To advise the LASA Executive Council and the LASA business meeting on resolutions that others may propose on subjects of its competence for approval by either the Council or the Meeting; and
4. To gather expert opinion for background reports on academic freedom and human rights for the information of LASA members and of the Executive Council, and for publication in the newsletter or in other ways.

In this edition of the *LASA Newsletter*, the Task Force begins to address its fourth purpose with the initiation of reports to LASA members on human rights conditions in Nicaragua and Guatemala. Subsequent issues of this publication will contain reports on the treatment of indigenous peoples and on human rights in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, El Salvador, and Uruguay.

The Task Force, appointed by the LASA president and responsible to the president and the Executive Council, is composed of six LASA members: **Brian Smith** (chairman, MIT), **Morris Blachman** (University of South Carolina), **Marianne Schmink** (University of Florida), **Lars Schoultz** (University of North Carolina), **Hobart A. Spalding** (Brooklyn College), and **Robert Trudeau** (Providence College). Their terms expire in mid-1983. Members of the Task Force have typically been selected on the basis of their professional interest in human rights issues or their proficiency in an academic area (e.g., indigenous people) related to human rights issues.

LASA members are encouraged to assist the Task Force in elaborating and clarifying these reports, particularly where fast-moving events require continuing revision.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN NICARAGUA

by **Lars Schoultz** (Institute of Latin American Studies, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

Since 1979 Nicaraguans have been engaged in a major social revolution that is restructuring the very core of their society and in the process redefining such fundamental concepts as political freedom, economic justice, and social welfare. As these changes have been implemented, serious questions have emerged about the Nicaraguan government's respect for certain fundamental human rights. The government, in turn, has invited a number of international human rights organizations to

conduct on-site investigations of human rights conditions. This report summarizes the basic findings of these investigations in four areas: the right to physical integrity of the person, the right to freedom of expression, the right to the fulfillment of basic needs, and the special problem of the rights of indigenous people.

Physical Integrity of the Person

In its *Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in 1981*, the Reagan administration issued a carefully worded statement on Nicaragua that uses language clearly meant to insinuate that the Nicaraguan government engages in torture. This stands in stark contrast to the 1980 report of the International Commission of Jurists, *Human Rights in Nicaragua, Yesterday and Today*, which stated unequivocally that "torture and ill-treatment as a matter of policy or of systematic practice have been banished from Nicaragua." The 1981 *Amnesty International Report* asserted that AI "has received no convincing accounts alleging systematic ill-treatment or torture of prisoners under the present government." A similar conclusion is found in the 1982 report of Americas Watch, *On Human Rights in Nicaragua*, which states,

We found widespread agreement, even among the Government's strongest critics, that physical torture is not *practiced in Nicaragua today. As discussed below, the physical treatment of prisoners is not ideal and is, in some respects, unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, we were advised by virtually all persons with whom we met that, to the best of their knowledge, those forms of torture routinely practiced in some Latin American countries—severe beatings, electric shock, intentional near drowning, and the like—have been effectively eliminated by the Nicaraguan Government. Not one person with whom we spoke reported having been tortured, and those of our sources who observed the operations of Nicaragua's police, security, and prison services told us that torture simply is not practiced or sanctioned by the Government.*

Because these reports are so unequivocal in denying the existence of torture, and because torture is, to many, the most serious form of human rights abuse, in the process of writing this report I spent two days at the Department of State in late August 1982 in an attempt to identify the source and corroborate the State Department's allegations of torture. The attempt was unsuccessful. Six months after the allegations were published, no one could be found in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs or the Bureau of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs who was able to identify the source of the State Department's report.

The Nicaraguan government's treatment of prisoners has received widespread attention. In June 1981, the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights issued a *Report on the Human Rights Situation in Nicaragua*, based upon an on-site investigation in October 1980. The report is both laudatory and critical; it praises the government for abolishing the death penalty and for establishing 30 years as the maximum prison sentence, but criticizes "deplorable" conditions in many prisons and cites the need for better access to appellate processes. The commission also noted improvements: "the penitentiaries, that were always rudimentary, had deteriorated before the fall of Somoza . . . and these have improved within the economic limitations that face Nicaragua."

A special concern of virtually all human rights organizations has been the sentences handed down by the nine Special Tribunals and three Special Appellate Courts that functioned between December 1979 and February 1981, with jurisdiction over crimes allegedly committed by employees of the Somoza government. The tribunals, using procedures that violated a host of established legal procedures, convicted 4,250 defendants. In September 1980, the International Commission of Jurists prepared an untitled private report for the Nicaraguan government recommending improvements in the treatment and processing of National Guard prisoners. In June 1982, Amnesty International called upon the government to review the criminal convictions of the 3,174 individuals who remained confined by order of the Special Tribunals. The government has taken steps to review the sentences imposed by the Tribunals. A clemency law adopted in October 1981 provides for an administrative review of each prisoner's case by the government's National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, which has the power to recommend to the Council of State either pardon or commutation of a prisoner's sentence. Americas Watch reported in May 1982 that 2,100 requests for review were awaiting processing.

Since the end of the immediate postrevolutionary period, some accusations of arbitrary justice have been made, but they are few and relate primarily to charges of armed insurrection. (See, however, the section below on freedom of expression.) In October 1980, thirteen Nicaraguans were convicted of organizing an armed opposition group and planning the assassination of government leaders. They received prison sentences of seven years. In December 1980, eight Nicaraguan businessmen were similarly convicted of conspiring to form an armed group to overthrow the government and were sentenced to one to nine years imprisonment. In both cases, serious questions were raised about the impartiality of judicial procedures.

Freedom of Expression

Some repression of dissent unquestionably exists in contemporary Nicaragua. The July 1979 Law for the Maintenance of Public Order and Security makes it an offense punishable by ten days to two years imprisonment to make statements intended to undermine national security, the economy, public order, health, morals, the judiciary, and "the dignity of persons, the reputations and rights of others." The definitions of crimes in this law are imprecise and consequently open to arbitrary interpretation.

In addition to the public order law, on 9 September 1981, the government decreed a year-long State of Economic and Social Emergency that contains, *inter alia*, a prohibition on strikes and the dissemination of false economic information. In its 1981 *Annual Report*, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights criticized the decree for its "vagueness, imprecision, and excessive generalization of certain behavior." It is believed that the only charges brought under this decree occurred in October 1981, when three leaders of the principal business organization (COSEP) and four leaders of the Communist party trade union organization (CAUS) were arrested, tried, and sentenced to short prison terms for publishing statements critical of the government's economic policies and, in the case of COSEP, for

accusing the government of "preparing a new genocide." The CAUS statement also called for strikes and occupations of factories.

On 15 March 1982, the government declared a state of emergency that temporarily suspended a broad variety of constitutional guarantees and provided for prior press censorship. The premier case of press censorship involved *La Prensa*, the strongly antigovernment newspaper that has been temporarily closed (depending upon how one counts several voluntary protest closings) about ten times. The Trotskyite newspaper *El Pueblo* was permanently closed by the government in early 1980, and the progovernment newspaper, *El Nuevo Diario*, has been closed briefly for referring to the March 1982 declaration of a "state of emergency" as a more drastic "state of siege." The government's own *Voz de Nicaragua* has been forced off the air temporarily for showing disrespect to Archbishop Obando y Bravo, an opposition party's *Radio Corporación* has been sanctioned for criticizing government officials, the news program *Radio Católica* has been suspended for broadcasting a biography of a person accused of violent activities against the government, the government has been unable to reach an accord with the archbishop on who should say Sunday mass on the government-owned TV channel, and *Radio Amor* and *Radio Mi Preferida* have been denied license renewals, ostensibly because their antennas violate zoning laws.

Opposition political parties have experienced considerable difficulty in operating openly. In May 1982, Americas Watch reported that efforts to hold public rallies "have met with refusals by local authorities to issue required permits, government roadblocks (or vehicle checks) and mob action against either the rally or, in at least one case, the party leaders and their homes." But Americas Watch concluded that "there can be no doubt that there is more freedom for political parties in Nicaragua today than under the rule of Anastasio Somoza." This is indeed a case of damning with faint praise.

The condition of free expression and dissent in Nicaragua is now impossible to define with precision. Although the threat of repression is clearly present, opposition groups nonetheless continue to function openly and vigorously, *La Prensa* conducts truly vehement campaigns against government policies, and opposition elements in the church and the private sector function openly in a wide range of activities. Because the accumulated data indicate a situation that is unclear, a comprehensive assessment of the current condition of free expression depends in large measure upon the standards one chooses to employ. Judged by the best standards of North Atlantic constitutional systems, there is repression of the right to free expression in Nicaragua; judged by the standards of a political culture in which respect for free expression has never existed, the current government is probably the least repressive in Nicaraguan history.

Rights of Indigenous People

The human rights issue that has attracted most international attention is the ongoing conflict between the central government in Managua and the Indian population of the isolated Atlantic coast region. The Reagan administration in particular has used this conflict to excoriate the Nicaraguan government. U.N. ambassador Jeanne Kirkpatrick has labeled the government's policy a "campaign of systematic violence" that places Nicaragua "in first place as a human rights violator." At the urging of the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Senator Kasten's Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations provided an expatriate Miskito leader, Steadman Fagoth Mueller, with a forum to accuse the Nicaraguan government of killing at least 253 Indians. Secretary of State Haig joined in the criticism by chiding the media for not publicizing a photograph from the conservative French magazine *Le Figaro*, which he interpreted as evidence of "atrocious genocidal actions" by the Sandinistas against the Miskitos. (Following challenges by the French media, the editors of *Le Figaro* subsequently announced that the photograph in question had been miscaptioned: it was taken four years earlier during a skirmish between the Sandinistas and Somoza's National Guard.)

As with most conflicts in contemporary Nicaragua, the issues raised by the Miskito Indians defy facile interpretation. The roots of the Miskito problem are buried deep in Nicaraguan history; they reflect in particular a conscious policy of earlier governments to ignore the existence of Indian groups that populate the least-desirable portion of Nicaraguan territory. The central government did not establish effective control over the area until the 1890s, and thereafter the government permitted religious organizations (primarily the Roman Catholic Capuchins and the Protestant Moravians) to provide nearly all social services. The first all-weather road connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts was not completed until 1982. Lack of contact with the "Spaniards" of the Pacific region had its advantages, however: it insulated the Indian population from the policies of the Somoza government.

Early efforts by the Sandinistas to integrate the Miskitos and other Indian cultures into the broader Nicaraguan nation were met with a considerable measure of resistance, which culminated in a bloody incident in the village of Prinzapolka in February 1981. This led to the two-week arrest of the entire Indian leadership, nearly all of whom left Nicaragua following their release.

By late 1981, these historic sociocultural cleavages were broadened immeasurably by geopolitical concerns: anti-Sandinista groups, allegedly armed by the United States, increased the frequency and intensity of their attacks on Nicaragua's Atlantic coast, using the Honduran side of the border as a base. On 14 December 1981, the government responded by declaring a state of emergency in the Río Coco region of Zelaya, and provided the Ministry of the Interior with legal authority to suspend normal constitutional guarantees. In January and February the government relocated approximately 8,500 Miskitos in four (later five) new settlements about fifty miles to the south.

Two human rights organizations have conducted on-site investigations of this forced relocation. The Americas Watch report of its March investigation condemns the human agony that the displacement clearly caused, but the report also states that the relocation was not accompanied by the gross violations alleged by Secretary Haig and Ambassador Kirkpatrick: "In our interviews with Miskito men and women who walked the entire way, we heard no allegations of harsh treatment by soldiers during the march, although there were many complaints

about the difficulty of the walk through rugged and often muddy terrain."

In May 1982, the OAS Inter-American Commission on Human Rights also conducted an on-site investigation of the Miskito problem. Upon their return to Washington, the investigators produced a report that, according to standard procedures, was presented privately to the Nicaraguan government. The government, in turn, sent the director of Nicaragua's human rights commission to Washington in late August to negotiate the concrete actions necessary to ameliorate whatever unfavorable conditions the OAS documented in its still-secret report. If (as now seems likely) the government satisfies the commission's requirements, the report will not be made public. One obvious issue requiring resolution concerns the right of relocated Miskitos to live wherever they wish outside the restricted Río Coco region. At the time of the Americas Watch investigation, it was unclear whether the Indians had been interned or simply removed from the border area.

Fulfillment of Basic Needs

Traditionally, many U.S. citizens have been reluctant to accept the satisfaction of basic needs as a human right. They prefer instead to view government actions to provide citizens with food, shelter, medical care, and education as no more than examples of benevolent social policies. This is not the view of the Nicaraguan government, whose claim to legitimacy rests in large measure upon a commitment to promote basic economic and social rights. Virtually all observers, particularly those who knew the old Nicaragua, agree that the government has made substantial progress in meeting the population's basic needs. In its nine-page 1981 country report on Nicaragua, the State Department reserves its single positive comment for the programs that meet basic needs: "The government has made efforts to live up to its revolutionary commitments to the disadvantaged." Two basic needs—education and health care—have received primary attention.

Before 1979, Nicaragua ranked last in Central America in nearly every indicator of educational achievement. The 1980 literacy campaign reduced illiteracy from roughly 50% to about 12%; in five months of intensive effort, hundreds of thousands of Nicaraguans learned to read and write—rudimentarily, to be sure, but nevertheless, they are no longer illiterate. Follow-up programs include 19,000 Popular Education Collectives to promote adult education, an impressive shift in government expenditures to ensure free and compulsory primary education (the budget of the Ministry of Education has more than tripled since 1978), and special efforts to integrate the Atlantic coast region. In four years (1978-1981), the number of students more than doubled and 1,200 new schools were built. To my knowledge, changes of this magnitude are unprecedented in Latin American history.

Similar advances have been made in providing health care. Prior to 1979, the infant mortality rate in Nicaragua was the highest in Central America; life expectancy was 55 years, the lowest in Central America. The principal causes of death were all diseases that are relatively easy to prevent, diseases that today kill large numbers of people only in countries with grossly inadequate health services.

The current government's Popular Health Campaigns have been designed to eliminate major public health hazards. In 1981 there was a nationwide polio immunization campaign, an environmental hygiene and cleanup campaign, a canine rabies campaign, and a malaria-dengue eradication campaign. In early 1982, the government conducted the final phase of its campaign to immunize children and adults against diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, and tetanus. In addition, enrollment in Nicaragua's medical school has jumped 400%, new health centers and regional hospitals have been constructed, and all medical services at the Ministry of Health are provided at no direct cost to the recipient.

Data to demonstrate the results of these efforts are slowly being generated. One such result is the campaign against infant mortality, which focuses on the treatment of diarrhea. To attack the problem, the Ministry of Health built and staffed oral rehydration centers throughout the country. As the number of patients served by these centers has increased each year, diarrhea has ceased to be the leading cause of infant mortality. It dropped to sixth place in 1981 and is expected to become an insignificant factor in infant mortality by the end of the decade. Overall, infant mortality dropped from 122 per 1000 in 1978 to 94 in 1981.

The Broader Context

It is relatively easy for responsible human rights organizations to competently investigate the level of respect for specific human rights; it is much more difficult to produce an integrated analysis of general human rights conditions. In the case of a rapidly changing revolutionary society such as contemporary Nicaragua, it is simply impossible. Thus every study cited in this report—and indeed this report itself—are loosely connected series of statements about the condition of separate human rights. The reader is left with the responsibility for forming an overall judgment of the human rights practices of the Nicaraguan government. Before that judgment is reached, however, two additional factors must be considered: Nicaragua's political culture and the behavior of the United States government.

To many observers, the one really black mark against the Nicaraguan revolution is its failure to provide dissenters with adequate civil and political liberties, including free expression through competitive elections. This shortcoming is of particular concern to LASA members, most of whom depend on freedom of expression to pursue their profession. Yet, because of the nature of their profession, LASA members also understand that the Nicaraguan government must operate within the confines of a political culture that has been particularly unfavorable to the development of tolerance, compromise, and constructive dissent.

The most important aspect of that culture is the traditional lack of impartial institutions to mediate political disputes. Specifically, the concept of honest, competitive elections is simply unknown in Nicaragua's history. Yet without such institutions, there is no possibility of ever creating a loyal opposition, for the opposition has no incentive to compete within the rules if the rules are manipulated, as they always have been, by the incumbent administration. In Nicaragua's history, the electoral process has been used only to confer an ersatz

legitimacy upon the existing rulers, not to adjudicate disputes. Thus, if it is to have any chance of success, the opposition must be disloyal. And, expecting disloyalty, the government has always been repressive.

It is in this political culture that Nicaraguans are now attempting to create a responsive government. Power is at present vested in charismatic leaders, just as it is at the end of any revolution, including our own. The overarching task of these leaders is to transfer their power to a set of institutions capable of managing democratically the conflicts inherent in any society. The creation of these institutions is the most difficult political task imaginable. We should not expect it to be completed overnight. In the United States it took a minority of citizens (white males) more than a decade to settle on a workable set of rules, and even then so many citizens balked at their acceptance that they had to be amended ten times—the Bill of Rights—immediately upon acceptance. Under the very best of circumstances, it will take a long time to establish a democracy acceptable to all (or nearly all) Nicaraguans.

Under the threatening conditions created by U.S. hostility, it will take much longer. This is obviously not the place to analyze the course of recent U.S.-Nicaraguan relations, but those relations have exerted a clear impact upon human rights in Nicaragua. No one can assert with confidence that the problems discussed above would not have arisen without the aggressive behavior of the U.S. government, but it seems obvious that, by its hostile rhetoric and behavior, the United States has encouraged the Nicaraguan government to adopt a siege mentality, to react to each political challenge as if it were a struggle for survival. In the context of such a struggle, human rights in general and freedom of political expression in particular are the most obvious potential victims.

GUATEMALAN HUMAN RIGHTS: THE CURRENT SITUATION

by **Robert H. Trudeau** (Political Science Department,
Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island)

For the past several months, U.S. publications have said very little about events in Guatemala. One reason is that the Guatemalan government clearly does not welcome reporters and other observers who have been or might be "critical" of Guatemalan practices. Although a second potential source of information is the United States government, it, too, seems reluctant to disseminate much of what it knows about Guatemala, perhaps because most of the news is bad. This has resulted in a virtual news blackout.

In spite of the scant publicity, several publications have maintained a flow of information on the activities of both the government of Guatemala and the opposition movement. These publications, some of which are affiliated with church or exile groups, are easily accessible to those with the resources to find and obtain them, but they do not enjoy widespread circulation. This report, based largely on these many sources, will summarize recent events and conditions and will list various available resources.

A summary, by its very nature, cannot do justice to the complexities of the moment. Our goal is to publicize the Guatemalan situation and to stimulate further investigation by Latin Americanists. Because of these responsibilities, because incidents *are* taking place (but remaining virtually unreported), and because there is a consensus that Guatemala is the key to Central America, it is imperative that this report be taken as a first step, as an alert.

Human rights may be conceptualized in many ways. Among commonly accepted human rights is the right to a decent life. Guatemala is Central America's wealthiest nation. Yet, the infant mortality rate continues to be the highest in Central America. The malnutrition rate among children continues to hover at about 80%. Since the 1960s, more land has been used to produce crops destined for export and less land to produce for consumption in Guatemala. The cost of the minimum daily diet of corn and beans continues to exceed the legal minimum wage—a wage rarely paid—so that even those Guatemalans who are able to find employment normally cannot earn enough to feed their families. This aspect of the human rights situation in Guatemala is abominable, and the general economic decline of the past three years suggests that the situation is worsening for the majority of Guatemalans.

A second conceptualization of human rights includes the right to life, the right to physical integrity, the right to be secure from murder and torture. Guatemala's dismal level of respect for this category of rights since the 1954 CIA-led invasion and overthrow of the Arbenz government is well known. Estimates are that perhaps 80,000 people have been murdered for political reasons since that time. The rates at which people have been killed and tortured have varied, with the highest rates occurring immediately after the 1954 invasion, in the late sixties and early seventies, and since 1980.

Such a high level of violence has been attributed to a cultural predisposition toward violence, or simply to the existence of a history of violence. Amnesty International and other international observers, however, have documented what is all too obvious to individuals who have lived in Guatemala—the government is responsible for the vast majority of this murder and torture (see Amnesty International, *Guatemala: A Government Program of Political Murder*, London: Amnesty International Publications, 1981). Inasmuch as the government is composed of relatively few individuals, it is unfair to say that there is a cultural tendency toward solving political questions with murder.

In fact, we might hypothesize the opposite: since a majority of the citizens continue to be culturally indigenous, it is there that we find the "modal" predispositions. A survey of the anthropological and archaeological literature suggests a rather peaceful approach to conflict resolution among Guatemala's majority. When we observe the oppressive conditions under which Guatemala's Indians live—conditions few North Americans would accept or tolerate—and when we observe the nonviolent responses that have characterized indigenous resistance

to these conditions for over four hundred years—we see further confirmation that it is not the "people" of Guatemala who have a predisposition toward violence; rather, it is the government, the army, and those who support them with training and military hardware who are so inclined.

If the source of violence is not widespread among the populace, what about the consequences? In an astonishingly thorough study of political violence in Guatemala—astonishing because of the restrictions on such research that exist in the country—Aguilera Peralta et al. have systematically documented that it is the poor, and especially the rural poor, who have been the main victims of political violence. The major cause of this violence is pressure for the use of agriculturally valuable land (Gabriel Aguilera Peralta and Jorge Romero Imery et al., *Dialéctica del terror en Guatemala*, San José: Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana, 1981). The murder of a public-minded attorney in daylight hours in downtown Guatemala City may be a dramatic example of political violence, but statistically, it is the wholesale murder of peasants that characterizes violence in Guatemala.

This background material is necessary for any understanding of Guatemala's current performance on human rights expressed as political participation and civil liberties. The current turmoil in Guatemala is not the result of an ideological struggle nor does it derive from outside sources, although outside sources (including the United States government) have supplied and supported selected participants under the guise of ideological concepts. Rather, the situation reflects oppressive economic conditions—the absence of decent food (and despair deriving from this lack)—and Guatemala's record of death and mayhem over the years—violence coming primarily from the government and aimed largely at the poor and those who speak for them.

Many groups commonly thought to "speak for the poor" have suffered tremendous costs because of the systematic use of political violence by a minority seeking to preserve its privileges. Among them, the university community illustrates this reality. In the past three years, dozens of faculty members from the national university, the University of San Carlos (USAC), have been murdered. Countless others have been forced into exile. Student leaders have been murdered in public. Many university buildings at various branches have been destroyed. Understandably, enrollment has dropped and entire programs have been seriously affected if not eliminated. Similar violence has not affected Guatemala's private universities, which strengthens the plausibility of the notion that the country's violence is aimed at the poor and the social institutions that serve the poor.

In short, an understanding of Guatemala's record on "political" human rights requires a political economy framework rather than a reliance on ideological rhetoric. A summary of recent events will illustrate the record and the ever-changing, complex situation.

The administration of General Fernando Romeo Lucas García came to power after the election of 1978, but through fraud rather than through electoral victory. Events since then reflect the dynamic flow of conditions on both aspects of human rights described above. In general, the quality of life has declined for the poor, making their need to have their grievances redressed all the greater. Inevitably, political murder increased, contributing to a further decline in respect for civil liberties and in opportunities for political participation.

The patterns of this violence reflect attempts by reform-minded individuals to redress grievances through available political openings. So, for example, as progressive political parties became better organized after the 1978 election, their leaders were assassinated. As smaller groupings of citizens, such as labor unions and cooperatives, became better organized, their leaders and potential leaders were murdered. Although the murders of prominent political leaders first attracted much international attention, and although statistics on violence directed against various leaders have been the focus of many publications, it is a third stage of violence that needs to be stressed at the present time.

The murder of party and group leaders and members has not stopped attempts to redress grievances, nor have the problems of the poor been solved. Faced with massive opposition no longer willing to use "open" channels such as elections or even parades or advertisements, a ruling group must either solve the socioeconomic conditions that cause the unrest or eliminate suspected dissenters. The Guatemalan government has chosen the latter course.

Since 1980 a crisis of legitimacy has beset the Guatemalan system. No step taken by the government has resolved this crisis. The election of 1982, for example, resulted in more fraud and the imposition of a military candidate. The resulting coup of 23 March 1982 resulted in further delegitimization of the system, as even the civilian political parties that announced for the new Ríos Montt regime have been denounced and prohibited from participating in government. The coup and subsequent maneuverings have done nothing to solve the underlying cause of the situation—the structure of the army as both political and economic ruler of Guatemala. Consequently, the legitimacy crisis has not been solved, nor will it be in the foreseeable future.

As a result of the government's violence, perhaps best symbolized by the massacre at the Spanish Embassy on 31 January 1980, and by subsequent mass kidnappings of labor and peasant leaders in mid-1980, most organization has become clandestine.

The result is an increase in clandestine organization and in the incorporation of ever-widening sectors of the public into the opposition and an increase in the level of indiscriminate violence aimed at entire groups of people, rather than just at leaders.

Since coming to power, the Ríos Montt government has increased the pace of military operations directed against villages. Although massacres occurred before 1980, the use of this tactic as part of a systematic policy of control is new to Guatemala. Yet it is not new to North American readers familiar with the use of similar tactics in Southeast Asia: defoliation and crop destruction, and the creation of free-fire zones and massive refugee problems. Whatever case might be made for excusing violation of the political human rights of active opponents of the regime, little can be said to justify "counterinsurgency."

Despite this reality, the United States press says very little. For its part, the United States government is selective in the information it publishes, and this selectivity reflects policy

preferences of government leaders. Proponents of economic assistance, for example, single out "improvements" in the human rights situation since the Ríos Montt coup, but tend not to acknowledge the increase in rural massacres or the structural continuities of the overall situation. Proponents of renewed military assistance frequently refer to Cuban involvement or to violence from "the Left" but tend to silently lament government atrocities or the increasing impoverishment of the majority of Guatemalans.

The preceding summary, precisely because it is incomplete, will, I hope, inspire additional investigation and inquiries by LASA members. The following listings may help.

Resources

Because of space limitations, no attempt has been made here to provide a complete bibliography. Instead, the emphasis is on ongoing news sources, as well as on organizations that collect and publish current information. Most of the sources cited provide bilbliographic material as part of their output.

Newsletters Specializing in Guatemala or Central America

Between the Lines (English)
Guatemala Information Center
P.O. Box 57027
Los Angeles, CA 90057

Central America Report (English)
Inforpress Centroamericana
9a Calle A, 3-56, Zona 1
Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala

Guatemala Network News (Bilingual)
NISGUA
930 F St., NW
Washington, DC 20004

Guatemala (Bilingual)
Guatemala News and Information Bureau
P.O. Box 4126
Berkeley, CA 94704

Informador de Guatemala (Spanish)
Apartado Postal 61
Fecosa
1009 San José, Costa Rica

Mesoamerica (English)
Institute for Central American Studies
Apartado Postal 300
1002 San José, Costa Rica

La Nación Internacional (Spanish)
Apartado 10138
San José, Costa Rica

News from Guatemala (English)
Post Office Box 335, Station R
Toronto, Ontario
Canada M4G 4C3

Noticias de Guatemala (Spanish)
Apartado Postal 463
San Juan de Tibás
1100 San José, Costa Rica

The Voice of the Quetzal (Bilingual)
ASOGUA
Box 13006
Washington, DC 20009

Newsletters covering all of Latin America

GIST
Bureau of Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington, DC 20520

Granma (English or Spanish)
Apartado Postal 6260
La Habana, Cuba

Latin America and Empire Report
NACLA (North American Congress on Latin America)
Box 57, Cathedral Station
New York, NY 10025

Washington Report on the Hemisphere
Council on Hemispheric Affairs
1900 L Street, NW, Suite 201
Washington, DC 20036

Update: Latin America
Washington Office on Latin America
110 Maryland Ave., NE
Washington, DC 20002

Other Resources

Lists of books, articles, audio programs, films, slide shows, occasional pamphlets, and other publications are listed in many of the newsletters above. The best single source for such listings and for many of the resources listed is NISGUA, the Network in Solidarity with Guatemala.

For a list of speakers available and qualified to speak on Guatemala, contact the Guatemala Scholars Network, P.O. Box 53132, Washington, DC 20009. This organization provides information relevant to academics and other professionals with a particular interest in Guatemala. In addition to the groups listed under the newsletter headings, the following organizations can provide valuable information on Guatemala.

Anthropology Resource Center, 56 Temple Place 444, Boston, MA 02111

American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry St., Philadelphia, PA 19102

Four Arrows, Box 3233, York, PA 17402

Unitarian Universalist Service Committee, 78 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02108

Amnesty International USA, 304 West 58th St., New York, NY 10019

OXFAM-America, 115 Broadway, Boston, MA 02116

Other Journals

Two periodicals continue to publish specifically Guatemalan material within an explicitly academic framework:

Estudios Sociales is published in Spanish by the Instituto de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales, Universidad Rafael Landívar, Apartado 39-C, Guatemala City; *Mesoamérica* is now published in Spanish, with forthcoming issues to be bilingual, by the Centro de Investigaciones Regionales de Mesoamérica (CIRMA), P.O. Box 38, South Woodstock, VT 05071.

☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Jorge I. Domínguez (Harvard University)

Our profession is facing very troubled times. As we think about the balance of the 1980s, we should seek to understand some of the factors that contribute to our problems.

The simplest, and most inexorable, factor is the demography of higher education. The last of the "baby boom" generation is already in college. The first of the "baby bust" generation is about to arrive—leaving hundreds of thousands of empty classroom chairs and reducing the need for the professional services of college teachers. It was already very difficult for many young Ph.D.s to find academic jobs during the past decade; the worst is yet to begin.

There is an additional demographic factor that affects Latin Americanists in particular. Although the study of Latin American countries in the United States has a long history, the boom in Latin American studies in the U.S. occurred in the 1960s in response to changes in Latin America (especially the Cuban revolution) and to increases in U.S. federal government and private foundation support for area studies. The graduate students of the 1960s are the tenured professors of the 1980s. To make it slightly personal, recent LASA presidents have been 15 to 20 years younger than the presidents of comparable academic societies. Someone born in 1940 attended graduate school in the 1960s; was hired at a time of rising demand for Latin Americanists and became tenured; and is scheduled to retire at 70, under recently changed federal rules, in the year 2010. Even if one fiddles with these numbers, there will be few Latin Americanists replaced upon retirement for the balance of this century. The life expectancy of academics is also fairly long. Though many of us work in risky places, replacement following death will also be quite low among Latin Americanists until the year 2000.

In short, there is a declining demand for college teachers generally and there is less-than-average turnover due to retirements and deaths among Latin Americanists. This means fewer jobs for new Ph.D.s, fewer chances of tenure for assistant professors, and the likelihood that those who received their doctorates in the 1970s will bear the burden of faculty attrition—including dismissal—in the years ahead.

Another feature of the profession's demographics is that the problems sketched above are likely to fall disproportionately on women academics. Although there are women Latin Americanists throughout the age pyramid, the boom among them, as among women in the social sciences and the humanities generally, occurred during the last decade. The gains recorded recently in the increased numbers of women engaged in the academic study of Latin America may be lost by the end of the 1980s.

Beyond these adverse demographic trends, we face the impact of the economic catastrophe of recent years in the United States. The recession that began three years ago has weakened the country as a whole, and certainly higher education specifically. It has made it more difficult for families to send their children to college, or for students to finance their own studies. It has made state governments more reluctant to fund their higher education system as adequately as they had. The Reagan administration's attempts to reduce the funds allocated to higher education merely compound the tragedy that is unfolding before us. I will return to these policies below.

The Responses of Our Profession: Changes in Behavior

The main response of academic Latin Americanists is already evident: people are leaving higher education and scholarly work for other careers. A generation of scholars is being lost to banking, industry, government, and other professions. This is happening in stages. Bright undergraduates decide not to become academics, and instead go to law, business, or some other professional school. Bright Ph.D.s in the social sciences and the humanities either choose not to enter the teaching profession, or have no choice but to work elsewhere. Bright assistant professors find tenure unattainable, despite impeccable credentials that would have ensured their professorial appointment only a few years ago. They become business consultants, political risk analysts, and so forth.

This move has been the academic profession's principal response. LASA has been somewhat cognizant of this shift, but it is fair to say that much more could be done. A task force has been at work on the question of employment opportunities for Latin Americanists. Some panels at the convention have begun to reflect the more diverse occupational background of Latin Americanists.

Out of the grim destruction of future scholarship, it may be possible to fashion slightly more creative responses. The presence of former academics in business and government may facilitate the adoption of policies by their organizations that would enable historians to work in private or in previously inaccessible public archives. It may also facilitate the establishment of procedures within such organizations to preserve material for future research. Moreover, those who remain in higher education may choose to arrange their curricular and extracurricular offerings to invite former academics to discuss their new work in an academic context. This could be done in short courses, in workshops, or in occasional lectures.

The program of LASA's convention could take even more notice of the increasing occupational diversity among Latin Americanists, and of the practicality and utility of including those who are no longer practicing academics in some of the activities of the convention, provided they are prepared in that context to adhere once again to the norms of the profession from which they came. The point is that there are new and constructive human and organizational scholarly resources that may emerge from our collective misfortune, if we act wisely to

harness them.

I look to the departures of my friends and colleagues from a life of scholarship with professional sadness, though with considerable personal sympathy. From the perspective of the advancement of knowledge, and of human friendship, we may compound the disaster if we fail to take steps to save as much as possible of the scholarly vocation and talent of our former colleagues in the years ahead.

A second type of response by our profession could be the rediscovery of the older student. The numbers of older U.S. citizens are rising rapidly. The changes in the composition of the work force in recent years (especially the rapid incorporation of women) have contributed to a return of older students to higher education for specific purposes on a part-time basis. Although this is not a new phenomenon, it is of increasing importance. To the best of my knowledge, most Latin American centers, and LASA itself, have paid relatively little attention to continuing adult education.

It is also noteworthy that both the increase of women in the labor force, and the demand thus derived for further higher education, and the larger number of older-than-average students, most of whom are women, create a predominantly female population in continuing adult-education programs. At my own university, women have accounted for about two-thirds of all students enrolled in the evening extension program for the past seven years. The number of women enrolled in these courses increased 60% during those years. Although they may be taught by teachers of either sex, there may be special opportunities to attenuate the likely dismissals of young women academics, indicated earlier, by the greater need to include women to teach in these programs.

Changes in U.S. Government Policies

There has also been a response addressed specifically to the defense of the profession in the face of federal government cutbacks. Higher education has generally sought to limit the cuts proposed by the Reagan administration; Latin Americanists have benefited from these efforts just as they have suffered from the cuts. The more exposed parts of our wing of the academic profession to such cutbacks are the Latin American centers funded by Title VI of the Higher Education Act. Some of the centers have begun efforts to contact their representatives in Congress to make the case for continued funding.

The LASA Executive Council in March of this year agreed to take a more active role in support of efforts to prevent funding cutbacks. On behalf of the council, I invited all Title VI centers to supply information concerning the services that they performed that might be threatened by cutbacks. That information was incorporated into letters to all senators and representatives from the states of the collaborating centers. The letters made a general case for the funding of centers, and a specific case related to the center located in the congressman's state. Shorter letters have also been sent to other members of Congress who are particularly friendly to our cause or who are on strategic congressional committees.

It may be helpful to illustrate the reason for our alarm. For the programs that concern us, the so-called reconciliation level that emerged from the budget process calls for federal funding of $30.6 million for all centers, not just those concerned with Latin America. During fiscal year 1982, however, federal government funding has been controlled by a continuing resolution that allocates only $24 million to these programs. The LASA letters called for support of the reconciliation level, and no less than the continuing resolution level. The Reagan administration's request for these programs for FY 1983 is only $10.3 million—a savage cut.

Unfortunately, this is not the end of the story. There is also an administration proposal to reallocate Title VI resources so that, to quote an official in the Department of Education, there would be "practically no money remaining for programs concerning Africa, Latin America, East Europe and the Soviet Union, and Canada." LASA has urged members of Congress to include report language bearing on Title VI that would ensure no such shift in priorities and, instead, to call for balanced attention to all world areas and, in particular, no disproportionate reduction of resources for the funding of centers concerned with Latin America.

I hope that LASA will continue defending the material interests of our profession, but it is clear that the most effective defense must be on the part of each and every one of you. It is up to you to indicate, individually and through your institutions, to members of Congress that you do not want the federal government to add to your woes and that we believe we all gain from at least maintaining current levels of support for research and education concerning Latin America.

I should confess that it is not entirely clear to me why Latin American centers have been singled out for special reductions. The official view is that studies of the supply of specialists suggest that our services are no longer needed in our current and foreseeable numbers. A darker view is that this administration may consider Latin Americanists to be among the political enemy: the graduate students of the 1960s or of more recent years may not be overwhelming supporters of the Reagan administration. I am skeptical of the first reason and not willing to rule out the second.

The Redesign of Research Centers

Amidst this gloom, it is useful to recall that not all centers concerned with research on Latin America are declining. Without meaning to cover the panorama of centers that have been successful to some degree in recent years, it is worth mentioning at least three of them. Despite their considerable differences, they have some interesting features in common. I refer to the Latin American Program at the Smithsonian Institution's Wilson Center, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California-San Diego, and the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies at New York University.

None are Title VI centers. All have redefined their mission around specific research projects, rather than attempting to cover all conceivable programmatic needs in a Latin American center. Each is highly focused on some set of social science topics; San Diego, on one country. Moreover, their research orientation responds to problems in the communities in which they are located: the NYU Center pays special attention to the Caribbean and to Caribbean migration to the New York

metropolitan area; the San Diego center builds on the considerable interest in Mexico in California; the Wilson Center has become a key meeting place for scholars and public officials of all the Americas.

Each center has increased its funding considerably in recent years. Although the NYU center has existed for some time, it has been infused with new resources and activity. The other two centers are of recent foundation, especially San Diego's. They tend to have a diversified funding structure, rather than a single federal donor; the Wilson Center and the San Diego Program, in particular, have received funds from donors that are otherwise not very active in support of Latin American programs. These centers, in sum, have effectively matched research projects to donor interest.

The longer term success of these centers remains an open question. Because they are relatively new, or newly invigorated, it is too soon to assess the future quality of their scholarly work, although current indications are excellent. Their strategy may be inapplicable to most of the humanities, and perhaps to history as well. The strategy may only flourish effectively in certain cities or locations. They all depend too much on one academic entrepreneur, unlike the more complex and institutionalizaed centers that can draw on a larger number of possible leaders. The Wilson Center has no teaching responsibilities; generally speaking, it is more difficult to derive broad gains for teaching a large number of diverse students from highly focused research projects.

Nevertheless, if the federal government were to continue to withdraw from general funding for area studies, or if it were to penalize Latin American centers unduly, the survival of our academic profession might require the repositioning of centers away from broad programmatic orientations, common up to now, toward more focused—and narrower—research orientations for which there might be more funding sources. This is neither a costless nor a risk-free strategy. But we may not have any choice.

The Years Ahead

When you meet with very able freshmen in September 1983, what should you say? "Become an academic." You can explain that the student will graduate from college in 1988. The student will, of course, be in debt from having financed a part of undergraduate education through loans no longer subsidized by the federal government. That student will work for two years, paying off loans and saving to reduce the need for further unsubsidized borrowing in graduate school. Entering a Ph.D. program in September 1990, the median time for a graduate student to complete studies in my department is six to seven years. That would cover time for courses, field research, teaching assistantships, and writing. Receiving the Ph.D. in June 1998, the bright student will be entering a devastated profession but one open to fresh opportunities. For the previous decade and a half, few new assistant professors will have been hired; many young to middle-aged academics, unable to obtain tenure, will have shifted careers. Research topics will have gone unexamined as an anemic academia is unable to perform its usual tasks. Retirements and deaths begin to occur by the late 1990s at an accelerated rate. A new demand for Latin Americanist scholars opens up excellent tenure-track jobs. There is less competition for tenure, because a previous generation of assistant professors will have disappeared. A new world of unexplored and exciting research opportunities beckons, funded by a new commitment to the production of knowledge in the 21st century. This awaits the freshmen we are about to begin teaching.

In the meantime, those of us with positions of some responsibility in our colleges and universities, in departments, or in LASA and similar organizations, have a special responsibility toward our younger colleagues and toward our current and immediately prospective graduate students. At the risk of making the world of 1998 less alluring for next year's freshmen, we owe our colleagues and our graduate students the solidarity of our friendship and our unstinting professional commitment to assist them as best we can in the pursuit of a scholarly career they and we treasure—a career to which we ourselves have helped draw them. And should that be impossible, we must continue to extend the hand of personal and professional friendship and collaboration to those who move on to other jobs. In the times of trouble ahead, our profession will need friends, to be sure, but our friends will need our professional support and our friendship above all.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Comment on the Salvadorean Elections

To the Editor:

Anderson and Baloyra's article on the El Salvadorean elections of March 28 (*LASA Newsletter*, Summer 1982) is fundamentally flawed. Any meaningful discussion of elections must take account of the degree of freedom of association and speech, freedom of the press, and freedom from coercion. An enormous amount of literature has appeared over the past several years by church human rights organizations, scholarly groups, and journalists, which clearly demonstrates that the most elementary conditions conducive to free elections do not and have not existed in El Salvador. All opposition newspapers to the military-civilian junta have been closed; hundreds of trade union leaders and thousands of activists have been assassinated. Church-organized peasant leaders and supporters of peasant associations by the thousands have been murdered by military and paramilitary forces. The top leadership of the F.D.R. and Archbishop Romero were killed in the center of San Salvador. Over 35,000 people have been assassinated by the junta and hundreds of thousands have fled the regime's terror. Testimony from the refugees clearly established the regime as the principal source of fear. Journalists and editors who opposed the regime were gunned down and their buildings bombed. There is a long list of journals and newspapers and programs closed down by the ruling junta. The grotesque and commonplace disfiguring of corpses which the military and paramilitary forces engage in is meant to underline the message of fear and conformity to the public.

The massive assault by the regime has resulted in the destruction of most independent grassroots organizations, leaving an atomized and terrorized public subject to the propaganda campaigns of the regime. When most known critics

of the regime have been assassinated, and when the regime can identify possible opponents by examining their voting *cédula*, the public clearly thought it was the better part of wisdom to vote.

In the absence of the most elementary personal guarantees, to claim as the authors do that the large turnout and an honest count were indicative of a "valid election" or a means of "starting the democratic process" is to become apologists for terror and the system which promotes it. In the thirties visitors to the Soviet Union and Germany were also impressed by the big turnouts, orderly voters, and honest counts, and no doubt they also later regretted their myopic views of the political process.

James F. Petras
State University of New York at Binghamton

The Malvinas/Falklands Issue

To the Editor:

It is understandable that during and immediately after the recent conflict over the Malvinas/Falklands islands patriotic Argentine citizens would direct their anger and disappointment at external targets such as the United States and Great Britain. The letter of Dra. Angelina Roggero (*LASA Newsletter*, Summer 1982) is a case in point. Dr. Roggero's comments underline the need for a closer study of the issues underlying the dispute.

North American scholars have for the most part regarded the recurrent negotiations over the Malvinas/Falklands as only one example of a number of claims involving territorial sovereignty and, as such, rather marginal to the "larger" issues of international relations. Argentines, in Dr. Roggero's words, have seen the Malvinas as a rallying point of unity in the midst of internal political problems.

Since 1927 the Argentines have regarded Julius Goebel's book, *The Struggle for the Falkland Islands* (Yale University Press, reprinted 1982), as the final word that proves the validity of their claims. Peter Beck, after a careful study of heretofore unpublished papers of the British Foreign Office, concludes that British policy makers have not always been certain of the basis for their claims to sovereignty over the islands (*Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs*, vol. 24, no. 1, February 1982). Unnoticed by the Argentines—and by the British, too, as a matter of fact—is a book by Hermann Weber (*"Falkland-Islands" oder "Malvinas"?*, Frankfurt-am-Main: Metzner, 1977) that reexamines the historical evidence and analyzes the pertinent aspects of international law, arriving at a conclusion opposed to that of Goebel.

In this case and most probably in many similar cases there may be other interests at stake than those of the two nations most closely involved. The race for a greater share of the world's non-renewable resources is accelerating and with it the urgency increases to keep or claim a foothold on strategically located territories.

The South Atlantic area can no longer be viewed simply as a frigid waste of windswept seas, nor can the bleak dots of land, with their rocks, bogs, and elephant grass, be regarded merely as the locus of thousands of seals and sheep and a few hundred homesteaders. The archipelago is too near the Antarctic shelf for such a casual view.

Evelyn P. Stevens, UC-Berkeley
Coordinator, South Atlantic Research Network

To the Editor:

It would not be helpful if I were to enter into a lengthy argument about the rights and wrongs of the Falklands/Malvinas crisis with Dra. Angelina Roggero, whose views (no doubt representative of majority Argentine opinion) you printed in the *LASA Newsletter* (Summer 1982). But she and your readers might like to reflect briefly on some of the reasons why many friends of Latin America do *not* agree with her. More nuanced views are now also beginning to emerge among Latin American intellectuals, including Argentinians.

A dispassionate evaluation of the historical cases of Britain and Argentina (and their current positions in international law) is not as totally favourable to the UK as the more jingoistic part of the British press would have liked the world to believe. However, neither does it leave Argentina with the self-evident claim which has been spoon-fed as unquestionably just to generations of Argentinians.

The reference to Chile ("mientras Chile avanzaba con sus islas en el Canal de Beagle") is really very ironic: if there is *one* lesson from the Beagle conflict (in which first arbitration and then mediation put Argentina squarely in the wrong) it would seem to be that Argentina protracts negotiations because it apparently believes that its legal and diplomatic pettyfogging may ultimately pay off. No wonder the British government would hear nothing of further discussions as long as Argentinian forces continued to occupy the islands.

I don't think Dra. Roggero does herself (or her fellow countrymen) a service in repeating the all-too-easy assertion that this tragic business has done long-term damage to the relations between Latin America and the US (or even Britain). Many Latin Americans would have been extremely disturbed had an international dispute been "settled" by the use of unprovoked large-scale military might.

Whatever they say now, and however much they bang the anti-gringo drum, their pleasure at seeing Argentina's military bully-boys taken down a peg can only be just below the surface. Eventually, perhaps even the Argentinians will realise this. When they do, the new mood may help improve the chances for constructive negotiations.

Emanuel de Kadt
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex

FINANCIAL REPORT

The combined balance sheet and statement of revenue and expenses for LASA, which are included below, have been condensed from the annual audit report for 1981. The information appears in the *LASA Newsletter*, as stipulated in Article VII of the LASA Constitution.

The 1981 audit was different from past ones in some major respects, largely because the association changed accounting firms when it moved to Austin. Whereas LASA formerly accounted for grants received in its regular operating funds and commingled grant monies with LASA funds, the new procedure separates grants from the association's regular operating funds and maintains a separate bank account for each grant. In addition, the accounts of the *Latin American Research Review* (*LARR*) are now included in the LASA audit. As a legal division of LASA, the auditors and Executive Council agreed to include *LARR* finances with those of the association. The auditors have found *LARR* accounts to be in excellent condition. Not reflected in the summary of LASA finances below are the services donated by the Universities of Illinois, North Carolina, and Texas.

Latin American Studies Association
Combined Balance Sheet
September 30, 1981

	Latin American Studies Association	Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs	Total	*Latin American Research Review*	Total All Funds
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash	76,015	18,528	94,543	8,812	103,355
U.S. Treasury Bills	—	—	—	19,233	19,233
Accounts Receivable	1,944	342	2,286	2,602	4,888
Prepaid Expenses	1,821	—	1,821	246	2,067
Total Current Assets	79,780	18,870	98,650	20,893	129,543
Fixed Assets					
Equipment Net of Accumulated Depreciation of $865				2,678	2,678
Total Assets	79,780	18,870	98,650	33,571	132,221
Liabilities and Fund Balance					
Current Liabilities	14,775	—	14,775	6,817	21,592
Unearned Grant Revenue	15,103	—	15,103	2,472	17,575
Fund Balance	49,902	18,870	68,772	24,282	93,054
Total Liabilities and Fund Balance	79,780	18,870	98,650	33,571	132,221
Support and Revenue					
Operating Fund	80,920	9,484	90,404	38,361	128,765
9th National Meeting Travel Grants	29,990	—	29,990	—	29,990
Grants (Restricted)	12,213	—	12,213	528	12,741
Total	123,123	9,484	132,607	38,889	171,496
Expenses					
9th National Meeting	48,081	—	48,081	—	48,081
Publication	13,001	568	13,569	34,434	48,003
Other	33,400	2,338	35,738	23,661	59,399
Total	94,482	2,906	97,388	58,095	155,483
Support and Revenue in Excess of Expenses	28,641	6,578	35,219	(19,206)	16,013
Provision for Federal Income Taxes	950	—	950	900	1,850
Excess (deficit) of Revenue Over Expenses	27,691	6,578	34,269	(20,106)	14,163

LASA TASK FORCES

Following are listings of the various LASA task forces with the names and affiliations of their members.

Academic Freedom and Human Rights
Chairman: Brian Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Deputy Chairman: Lars Schoultz, University of North Carolina
Robert Trudeau, Providence College
Hobart Spalding, Brooklyn College
Marianne Schmink, University of Florida
Morris Blachman, University of South Carolina

Hispanic Task Force
Chairman: Oscar J. Martínez, University of Texas at El Paso
Yolanda Prieto, Ramapo College
Diana Balmori, New York University
David Mares, University of California, San Diego
Rodolfo O. de la Garza, University of Texas at Austin
Virginia Sánchez-Korrol, Brooklyn College

Latin American Studies in Latin America
Chairman: Christopher Mitchell, New York University
Carmelo Mesa Lago, University of Pittsburgh
Rubén Perina, Organization of American States

Media Coverage
Chairman: Richard Newfarmer, Overseas Development Council

Employment in Latin American Studies
Chairman: David Chaplin, Western Michigan University

Silvert Prize Committee
Chairman: Peter H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
William P. Glade, University of Texas at Austin
Carmelo Mesa Lago, University of Pittsburgh

US/Cuba Task Force
Chairman: Nelson Valdés, University of New Mexico
Carmelo Mesa Lago, University of Pittsburgh
Marifeli Pérez-Stable, Círculo de Cultura Cubana, Inc.
Eduardo Lozano, University of Pittsburgh
Alfred Padula, University of Southern Maine
Louis A. Pérez, Jr., University of South Florida
Jorge I. Domínguez, Harvard University

USSR/US Scholarly Relations
Chairman: Cole Blasier, University of Pittsburgh
Alejandro Portes, Johns Hopkins University
Richard Newfarmer, Overseas Development Council

Task Force on Women
Chairwoman: Beth Miller, University of Southern California
Raquel Kersten, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay
Edith Couturier, Institute for Research in History
Virginia Leonard, Western Illinois University
Helen Delpar, University of Alabama
Susan Tritten, Miami University
Lynn Bolles, Bowdoin College
Nancy Baden, California State University, Fullerton
Marysa Navarro, Dartmouth College
Graduate Student Member: Krista Carmona, Los Angeles

CLASP STEERING COMMITTEE

Members of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs steering committee are listed below.
Merrilee Antrim, Mesa College
Richard Greenleaf, Tulane University
Laura Randall, Hunter College
Charles Stansifer, University of Kansas
Giles Wayland-Smith, Allegheny College

SALALM EXECUTIVE BOARD

Members of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) executive board are listed below. SALALM is an organization totally independent of LASA.
Paula A. Covington, Vanderbilt University Library
Peter J. de la Garza, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress
Enid D'Oyley, Robarts Library, University of Toronto
Jane Garner, Benson Latin American Collection, University of Texas
Laurence Hallewell, Library School, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco
John R. Hébert, Hispanic Division, Library of Congress
Susanne Hodgman, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin
Howard Karno, Howard Karno Books, Los Angeles
David Lee, National Agricultural Library, Washington, DC
Marietta D. Shepard, Organization of American States (retired)
Iliana Sonntag, San Diego State University Library
Barbara G. Valk, Latin American Center, UCLA

REPORT ON THE 1982 SALALM CONFERENCE AND ON THE JOINT LASA/SALALM PANELS

by Russ Davidson and Sharon Moynahan (University of New Mexico)

"Public Policy Issues and Latin American Library Resources" was the theme of the 27th Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), held jointly in Washington, DC, 1-6 March 1982, with the tenth national LASA meeting.

SALALM President **Barbara Valk** (University of California, Los Angeles) noted in her address at the opening general session that the conference theme involved the consideration of three broad issues: (1) Latin American and United States policy decisions affecting both library development and the production and dissemination of scholarly research on Latin America; (2) the creation and use of full and

accurate information in the development of such policy; and (3) the need to establish and implement a national plan for the development of comprehensive research collections on Latin America.

Principal SALALM Panels

The growth and value of national data bases and international networking formed the subject of the first SALALM plenary session, organized by **Sharon Moynahan** (University of New Mexico). **Henriette Avram** (Library of Congress) first described the efforts of the Library of Congress and such international organizations as the International Federation of Library Associations to achieve standardized formats and practices as the necessary basis for both networking and cooperative cataloging. **Louella Wetherbee** (George Mason University) compared efforts by Venezuela and Mexico to develop national and regional data bases. Her favorable impression of the benefits accruing from the use of bibliographic technology contrasted sharply with the opinions of **Juan Freudenthal** (Simmons College), who described networking and automation as generally being too expensive and too sophisticated for most areas of Latin America. In his judgment, until sufficient levels of library development, bibliographic standardization, and access to materials have been reached, data bases will continue to represent no more than the costly tool of a small elite. Questions posed by the commentator, **Susan Benson** (Organization of American States), initiated a debate concerning the value of networking in Third World countries.

The second SALALM session, presided over by **Colleen Trujillo** (University of California, Los Angeles), explored issues surrounding the use of scholarly publications by those formulating and implementing public policy. The three panelists, **K. Larry Storrs** (Congressional Research Service), **James Buchanan** (Department of State), and **Barry Sklar** (Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff), offered two fundamentally opposing views of the purpose and uses of scholarly research in policy formulation. Storrs, upholding the doctrine of "disinterested information," emphasized that not only will the Research Service decline to interpret data, but it will make deliberate efforts to present all sides of a question. Buchanan and Sklar clearly assumed a different position and stated that the information generated by their respective services might well sustain a particular viewpoint. In their judgment, information contained in scholarly publications is usually too dated to be of much use in policy formation, which leads to greater reliance on such information as personal testimony, private meetings, and contractual arrangements. Commentators for the session were **Stephen Kane** (Department of State) and **John Hébert** (Library of Congress).

The third SALALM panel, chaired by **Robert McNeil** (Oxford University), dealt with government policy and programs vis-a-vis censorship and propaganda. **Sammy Alzofon** (Ohio State University) read a paper by the absent **Laurence Hallewell** (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco), addressing the problem of censorship in Brazil. Hallewell, concentrating more on past than on current developments, described the historical background of government censorship and, more specifically, of the evolution of the rationale underlying such practice. The panel's second paper, delivered by **Elizabeth Mahan** (University of Texas at Austin), analyzed the relationship between the government and the privately owned and operated broadcast industry in Mexico. This relationship is now harmonious, resting upon the acceptance of mutual needs and interests; the Mexican government does exert control over programming and technical aspects, but this does not appear to include consistent censorship.

SALALM/LASA Panels

The first joint SALALM/LASA panel, under the direction of **William Carter** (Library of Congress) and **Carl Deal** (University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign), considered the question of how a national plan for Latin American library collections in the United States might be elaborated and implemented. Deal introduced this theme by tracing the history of cooperative collection development efforts since World War II. The panel's remaining speakers, **John Finzi** (Library of Congress), **John Rison Jones** (Department of Education), **Deborah Jakubs** (The Research Library Group, Inc.), and **Rose Hayden** (National Council on Foreign Languages and International Studies) continued in this vein by assessing current developments within their own spheres in support of or contrary to the effective implementation of a national plan. Finzi reported that the Library of Congress would continue to encourage and participate in any type of cooperative program without abandoning its own efforts to develop comprehensive collections. Jones delivered a pessimistic message regarding continued federal assistance for building research collections and urged that smaller colleges with important special collections give them up to create regional research centers. Jakubs described efforts among RLG libraries to share collecting responsibilities as well as bibliographic records. Hayden offered an antidote to Jones's pessimism by urging librarians and scholars to become competitive in winning private dollars to fund foreign language and international studies acquisitions. The panel concluded with a commentary by **Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr.** (University of California, Los Angeles).

The second SALALM/LASA panel, presided over by **Thomas Niehaus** (Tulane University), dealt with an issue of increasing complexity and importance—cultural patrimony and its relationship to national and interhemispheric law as well as to the nature and purposes of scholarly investigation. The panel's four speakers, **Frederick W. Lange** (Illinois State University), **Roberto Etchepareborda** (Organization of American States), **Cecilia Isaacs** (Embassy of Colombia), and **George Elmendorf** (Libros Latinos), were all broadly critical of current practice and united in their belief that more stringent controls must be adopted if the notion of preserving cultural patrimony is to be more than an empty slogan. Lange, addressing the theme "Archaeological Artifacts and Cultural Patrimony in Costa Rica," pointed out that physically removing artifacts from archaeological sites is harmful on two counts: it not only violates property rights and preservation values, but it also weakens the integrity of the site itself for scientific research. Etchepareborda reviewed current efforts by the Organization of American States (OAS) to improve and strengthen interhemispheric agreements regarding cultural

patrimony. The role of the OAS, he observed, has been and will remain largely symbolic until individual countries accept the necessity of enacting uniform laws. Cecilia Isaacs extended both speakers' arguments, with specific reference to Colombia, and pleaded for the adoption and enforcement of strong conventions to prevent the alienation of cultural property. Elmendorf, the final speaker, addressed the issue from the perspective of the book dealer who must pursue his business within a contradictory and ambiguous environment. Beneath all the rhetoric, the book dealer must work with prospective sellers who are often ignorant of the law (where such law exists) or are confused by its lack of clarity. Elmendorf suggested a possible solution to the problem, patterned after the British system, whereby an official agency within each country would enjoy the "right of first refusal" on valuable materials and artifacts.

The third joint panel, organized by **Peter T. Johnson** (Princeton University), was titled "The Role of Quantitative Data in the Formulation of Public Policy." Three of the panel's speakers, **James W. Wilkie** (University of California, Los Angeles), **Michael J. Moran** (Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture), and Johnson, raised a number of interesting points about how and for what ends quantitative data are used by policymakers in Latin America. **Leobardo Estrada** (University of California, Berkeley), directed his remarks to this problem as it impinges upon Hispanics in the United States. Of increasing concern are serious methodological questions and the continuing inability to effectively integrate data into the planning process at any level. A problem posed by each of the speakers was the tendency (with observations made on Brazil, Chile, and Mexico) to manipulate quantitative data for specific ideological and sectarian ends. Such distortions, it was agreed, are pernicious and should be rejected.

The final joint panel, presided over by **William Glade** (University of Texas at Austin), returned to the issue of cultural patrimony in the context of national policy. The discussion centered on particular policy lines and programs adopted by several Latin American countries in the interest of promoting cultural activity and fostering a stronger sense of national identity. The seven speakers, **Randal Johnson** (Rutgers University), **Ramiro Matos** (Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima), **Kevin Healy** and **Pat Breslin** (Inter-American Foundation), **M. Salem** (Western Kentucky University), **Claudio de Mouro Castro** (CAPES, Brazil), and **Alan Jabbour** (American Folklife Center), voiced a common belief that throughout Latin America governments are increasingly preoccupied with cultural policy and with the need for the state to help manage such policy. They also stressed that the active role of central governments in this enterprise may ultimately stifle the recognition of cultural diversity by ignoring those elements existing on the periphery of national life. Among the countries the speakers discussed were Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, and Puerto Rico. The panel included two commentators, **Fernando Cepeda** (Embassy of Colombia) and **Emile McAnany** (University of Texas at Austin), both of whom emphasized that, although activity on behalf of cultural development and preservation is good, it also has transcendent social and economic implications that must always be considered.

The next SALALM Conference, to convene in San José, Costa Rica, between 30 June and 4 July 1983, will address a wide range of problems involving the current production and dissemination of scholarly materials and bibliographic resources within the Central American nations.

LASA-*LARR* ARTICLES OF UNDERSTANDING

(The following is the full text of the articles of understanding between the Latin American Studies Association and the *Latin American Research Review*, which were approved by the LASA Executive Council in July 1982.)

1. **Nature of the *Latin American Research Review*.** The *LARR* is a scholarly journal dedicated to the publication of reviews of research on Latin America, original research of general or interdisciplinary interest, research notes, and review essays on books, papers, and articles. Research papers and research notes are subjected to anonymous peer review. As with other scholarly journals, its editors have full editorial autonomy as to content, subject only to the maintenance of scholarly quality, fiscal health, and professional conduct of the affairs of the journal.

2. **Selection of the Editors and the Editorial Board.** The editor and associate or assistant editors of *LARR* are named by the Executive Council of LASA, following a process of open bids from interested institutions and individuals. The normal length of tenure of the editor is five years, although this may be adjusted by the council as necessary at the start of a new bid period. The Editorial Board is nominated by the editor to the council, which may approve or reject the composition of the board as a whole. If the nominated board is rejected, the editor must submit a revised slate of nominations acceptable to the council. The number of Editorial Board members and their term of office will be set by the council upon recommendation of the editor. The primary function of the board is to review manuscripts and provide advice to the editors.

3. **Removal or Replacement of the Editors and Editorial Board.** The editors may be removed from office by the Executive Council only for cause, to be specified below, and following due process according to common law, including right to counsel, to hear and rebut charges, to call witnesses, and to present a defense, upon a two-thirds majority vote of the full membership of the Executive Council. Cause is defined as dereliction of duty, misconduct of the financial affairs of the journal, or failure to maintain the nature of the journal as previously defined. Members of the Editorial Board will not be removed from office, given their limited functions and term of office. Should vacancies appear on the Editorial Board through death, resignation, or refusal to serve, the editor is empowered to fill such vacancies for a term not to exceed that remaining for the vacant position.

4. **Content.** As previously specified, the editor and associate or assistant editors have full responsibility and autonomy for journal content. The council may convey to the editors expressions of interest in content, but such statements are to be advisory and not binding upon the editors. By accepting a bid and its accompanying statements, the LASA Executive Council authorizes the implementation of the policies articulated in

those documents. It is inappropriate for the LASA Executive Council to intervene in editorial matters unless there is a marked discrepancy between actual policies and the guidelines established in the statement of intent.

5. **Staffing.** Employment of a managing editor, secretarial and work-study assistance, and other needed staffing, are responsibilities of the editor, subject to arrangements with host institutions and the state of *LARR* finances.

6. **Financial Management.** The editor shall be responsible for the sound fiscal management of *LARR* and shall prepare annual reports for the Executive Council. Sources of income for the journal shall include, but are not limited to

1. contributions from the host institution;
2. reduced LASA member subscription;
3. direct subscriptions from non-LASA members;
4. advertising;
5. sales of mailing lists;
6. grants and contracts;
7. interest from the revenues.

The editor will arrange for the production, printing, and distribution of issues, as well as staff salaries and other expenses. The editor is instructed to maintain a reserve fund equal to one year's printing costs in order to insure survival of the journal in the event of the insolvency of LASA and to cover short-term funding contingencies.

7. **Contributions from LASA.** LASA will pay to *LARR* a fixed subscription rate for all LASA members, on a pro rata basis per subscription. The cost of these subscriptions per member should be reviewed annually by the Executive Council, taking into consideration *LARR*'s income and expenses from the previous year, the state of the *LARR* reserve fund, and projected revenues and expenses for the coming year. In setting the amount of the reduced subscription rate for LASA members upon the recommendation of the editor, the Executive Council shall consider all sources of *LARR* revenue and the implications of actions that may affect those sources.

8. ***LARR*-LASA Liaison.** The Ways and Means Committee of the council has the responsibility to evaluate and study the data and recommendations provided by the editor relative to *LARR* affairs. The *LARR* editors will submit a budget proposal to the LASA Ways and Means Committee in September. This budget will serve as the basis for the review of the subscription rate. The LASA executive director and the editor of *LARR*, under the supervision of the LASA treasurer, will recommend a subscription rate to the LASA Ways and Means Committee and to the LASA Executive Council.

9. **Payments.** The payments to *LARR* by the Secretariat of the funds for LASA member subscriptions shall be made in equal quarterly amounts.

10. **In the Event of the Dissolution or Insolvency of LASA.** Should the Latin American Studies Association be dissolved or become insolvent, it is understood that the association will make no claims upon *LARR* assets. At such time, the journal will revert to the independent status it held before the founding of LASA, and the editors may seek alternative organizational status and explore other sources of revenue to replace LASA member subscriptions.

11. **Executive Council Meetings.** The editor of *LARR* shall be entitled to attend, without vote but with voice, the meetings of the LASA Executive Council.

LAJSA ESTABLISHED

The Latin American Jewish Studies Association (LAJSA) was formed recently to encourage scholarship in this area. LAJSA has organized an information network and is developing coordinated research projects. Several conferences and consultations are planned.

LAJSA is holding its first conference 30 October-1 November 1982, on the campus of the American Jewish Archives in Cincinnati. Discussion topics include "Integrating Latin American and Jewish Bibliography," "Archives for the Study of Latin American Jewry—Where are They?", "Latin American Jewish Literature in its National Context," and "Teaching Strategies: The Place of Latin American Jewish Studies in the Curriculum."

LAJSA membership is interdisciplinary and international: members reside in 16 different countries in the Americas, Europe, and Asia. Members of the board are **Judith Laikin Elkin**, president; **Robert M. Levine**, vice-president and secretary (University of Miami); **Bernard Ansel**, treasurer (State University College at Buffalo); **Eugene Sofer** (House Budget Committee); **Saúl Sosnowski** (University of Maryland); and **Richard Woods** (Trinity University). Further information about LAJSA activities is available from ***Judith Laikin Elkin, 2104 Georgetown Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105. (313) 996-2880 or 761-4833***.

SUMMER INSTITUTE ON BRAZIL

The University of New Mexico's Summer Institute on Brazil is designed for scholars who are specialists in Spanish American studies. Participants will study beginning and intermediate Portuguese and will take seminars in Brazilian culture and society. 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 institutions. A $150 fee is required of each applicant selected for the program. The dates of the program are July 15-August 19, 1983. Application materials must be received 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 is sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute

The University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Local Government of the Bahamas, are sponsoring the Thirty-Fifth Annual Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute, 7-13 November 1982, in Nassau, Bahamas. Discussions will

cover a wide range of topics dealing with aquaculture and fisheries in the Caribbean. Further information is available from ***James B. Higman, Executive Director, GCFI, 4600 Rickenbacker Causeway, Miami, FL 33149. (305) 350-7533*** or ***Ronald W. Thompson, Director of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Local Government, P.O. Box N3028, Nassau, Bahamas. (809) 323-1014.***

Financing and Investing Seminar

The Latin American area studies centers of UCLA, Florida International University, the University of Texas at Austin, Tulane University, and the University of Wisconsin, have joined forces with the International Center of Florida and OYEZ Seminars, to host a seminar titled "Financing and Investing in Latin America," scheduled for 31 January and 1 February 1983, in Miami. The seminar is the first of a series of shared community outreach and service programs aimed at international and legal experts nationwide. Further details are available from these institutions or from ***OYEZ Seminars, 2031 Florida Avenue, Washington, DC 20009 (202) 332-0380.***

SCOLAS Meeting Set for March

The Southwestern Conference of Latin American Studies (SCOLAS) will convene its 1983 meeting at the University of Houston Central Campus, 10-12 March, 1983. Prospective presentations and panel proposals for the convention are being accepted at this time. For registration information please contact SCOLAS president ***Prof. John M. Hart, Department of History, University of Houston, Central Campus, Houston, TX 77004.***

Prizes will be given to SCOLAS members for the best book and one each for articles in the social sciences and the humanities. The deadline for submission of manuscripts or published work for prize consideration is 1 January 1983. Please send manuscripts to Prof. Hart. The prize winners will be announced at the meeting.

Political Economy of the World-System Conference

The Seventh Annual Political Economy of the World System Conference will be held at Duke University, 31 March-2 April, 1983. The theme is "Labor and Labor Movements in the World Capitalist System." Papers should address some aspect of two broad issues: 1) the nature and historical trajectory of labor systems in an evolving international division of labor; and 2) the meaning of systems of production and exchange, and of long and short economic cycles for working-class culture, organization, and politics. Papers may focus on regional, national, or global aspects of these social processes. Comparative approaches are especially welcome. Those wishing to present a paper should submit a short abstract to the organizing committee, c/o ***Charles Bergquist, History Department, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708*** by 15 December 1982.

SECOLAS to Meet in San Juan

The South Eastern Conference on Latin American Studies (SECOLAS) is holding its annual conference in San Juan, Puerto Rico, on 7-9 April 1983. The theme is reform and revolution in Latin America. The program will include a special colloquium on the future of Puerto Rico presented by Puerto Rican scholars. Panels on energy, communications, literature, populism, and the Nicaraguan revolution are now being planned. Inquiries should be directed to ***Prof. Gilbert M. Joseph, Department of History, Hamilton Hall 070 A, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27514. (919) 962-2155*** or ***Prof. Waltraud Queiser Morales, Department of Political Science, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816. (305) 275-2608*** or ***2085.***

The Puerto Rican in Literature

A conference titled "Images and Identities: The Puerto Rican in Literature," will be held at Rutgers University and the Newark Public Library 7-9 April 1983. Well-known writers, critics, and scholars such as José Luis González, Luis Rafael Sánchez, Pedro Juan Soto, Piri Thomas, Pedro Pietri, Barry Levine, John A. Williams, John Bruce-Novoa, and more than thirty others have been invited to participate. For further information, please write or call ***Dr. Asela Rodríguez de Laguna, Rutgers University-Newark Campus, Department of Foreign Languages, Conklin Hall, Newark, NJ 07102. (201) 648-5594.***

Seminario sobre la nacionalidad cubana

El Círculo de Cultura Cubana auspiciará un seminario en La Habana en el verano de 1983 sobre "La fundación de la nacionalidad cubana: algunos aspectos sociohistóricos y culturales en su contexto antillano" que se estructurará alrededor de los temas siguientes:

Industria azucarera y esclavitud (1763-1868)
La ideología de fundación (1868-1898)
Transición al siglo XX
La crisis del 30
La nacionalidad en el presente

El seminario se llevará a cabo durante las dos primeras semanas de julio de 1983 y costará $900 aproximadamente (incluye transporte aéreo desde Miami, estancia en un hotel de segunda en La Habana, y tres comidas al día). Aquellas personas interesadas en participar en este seminario, bien como ponentes o como asistentes, deben enviarnos su *curriculum vitae* a la mayor brevedad posible al ***Círculo de Cultura Cubana, GPO Box 2174, New York, NY 10116. (212) 255-4198.***

XV Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología

The Consejo Nacional de la Educación Superior (CNES), the Confederación Nacional de Profesionales, and the Asociación Nicaragüense de Científicos Sociales are sponsoring the XV Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología in Managua, Nicaragua, 3-8 October 1983. The conference theme is "Participación Popular y Estrategias de Desarrollo en América Latina," which has been subdivided into four working groups: "Estrategias de Desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe," "Cuestiones de Teoría y Método en el Estudio de Estrategias de Desarrollo, los Movimientos Populares y la Participación Popular en América Latina y el Caribe," "Las Clases

Populares y los Movimientos Populares Frente a las Nuevas Modalidades de la Acumulación y la Internalización del Capital y sus Implicancias para la Participación Popular," and "Estrategias y Experiencias de Participación Popular en América Latina y el Caribe." Social scientists are invited to participate and present papers on the above topics. Please contact ***Comité Organizador XV Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología, Apartado Postal 167-C, Managua, Nicaragua*** before 15 August 1983.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

The Tinker Postdoctoral Fellowship Program supports individuals who have completed their doctoral studies no less than three, but no more than ten, years prior to the time of application. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the U.S., Canada, Spain, Portugal, or the Latin American countries; projects must concern Latin American or Ibero-American studies. The one-year award provides an $18,000 stipend and a $2,000 travel allowance. Applications must be postmarked no later than January 15, 1983. For further information on programs and application procedures contact ***The Tinker Foundation, 645 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022. (212) 421-6858***.

The Inter-American Foundation offers fellowships under three separate programs. The Latin American and Caribbean Fellowship Program is open to junior staff members of economic and social research centers in Latin America and the Caribbean. Applicants should have at least two years of research experience and a demonstrated interest in the problems of poverty, local development, and popular participation. Candidates must arrange admission to a doctoral program at a U.S. university or develop a program of supervised research with a senior academic in the United States. Fellowships will be awarded for a maximum of two years. The IAF Doctoral Fellowship Program supports field research for Ph.D. candidates of U.S. universities. Candidates must have fulfilled all degree requirements other than the dissertation before they leave the U.S. Awards are normally made for one year, although they can be extended for an additional year. The IAF Master's Fellowship Program allows students to carry out field research in Latin America and the Caribbean. All applicants are master's candidates at U.S. universities. They must write and speak the language of the country in which they intend to do their research. Doctoral and master's fellows must establish a formal affiliation with a Latin American or Caribbean institution. Deadlines are January 15 for Latin American and Caribbean Fellowships, December 5 for Doctoral Fellowships, and November 1 and March 1 for Master's Fellowships. For further information and applications, write to ***Elizabeth Veatch, Fellowship Officer, Inter-American Foundation, 1515 Wilson Boulevard, Rosslyn, VA 22209. (703) 841-3864***.

The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation administers the Charlotte W. Newcombe Doctoral Dissertation Fellowships for students enrolled in doctoral programs in the humanities and social sciences at graduate schools in the United States who expect to complete all doctoral requirements except the dissertation by June of 1983. Winners will receive $7,500 for 12 months of full-time dissertation research and writing. There will be an additional allowance of $200 per month for fellows with dependent children. The award does not cover tuition. Applications must be requested by 24 December 1982. Completed applications should be postmarked no later than 7 January 1983. Notification of awards will be by 15 April 1983 and awards will begin in June or September of 1983. Please contact ***Newcombe Fellowships, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation, Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08540***.

The White House Fellowship program, beginning its eighteenth year, is designed to provide gifted and highly motivated Americans with firsthand experience in the process of governing. U.S. citizens are eligible to apply during the early and formative years of their careers. There are no basic educational requirements and no special career or professional categories. Employees of the federal government are not eligible, with the exception of career military personnel. During their one-year assignment in Washington, DC, fellows serve as special assistants to cabinet secretaries or senior members of the White House staff. Fellows also participate in an extensive educational program including seminars with top government officials, leading scholars, journalists, and private sector leaders. Application forms and additional information can be obtained from the ***President's Commission on White House Fellowships, 712 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503. (202) 395-4522***. Applications must be postmarked no later than 1 December 1982.

Applications are invited by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UC San Diego, for a variety of pre- and post-doctoral visiting research fellowships to be awarded for the 1983-84 academic year. Each year the center invites eighteen to twenty scholars and nonacademic specialists on Mexico or U.S.-Mexican relations to spend periods of three to twelve months in residence at UCSD. Visiting research fellows pursue their individual research projects and participate in the center's weekly interdisciplinary research seminar on U.S.-Mexican relations and Mexican development issues, as well as specialized research workshops and symposia held during the academic year. The center will award approximately six Predissertation Fellowships, three Tinker Foundation Visiting Research Fellowships, three Mellon Foundation Visiting Research Fellowships, eight Inter-American Foundation Visiting Research Fellowships, and six Nonstipend Visiting Research Fellowships, for varying lengths of time. The deadline for application is 15 December 1982, except for Nonstipend Visiting Fellowships, for which application can be made up to 1 April 1983. Applicants should provide a current vita, detailed research proposal, preferred dates of arrival and departure, copies of relevant publications or unpublished papers, and two letters of recommendation from qualified referees. More detailed information is available from ***Research Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (Q-060), University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093***.

EMPLOYMENT

Latin Americanist Historian

Indiana University is looking for an assistant professor of Latin American history. The position would be tenure track beginning fall 1983, pending funding. Specialization in Latin American national period required; 20th century social, economic, or political history preferred; interest in Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Chile, or Peru preferred. Salary is competitive. Ph.D. must be completed by June 1983. Submit resume, letter stating qualifications, and names of three references by 1 November 1982 to ***Dr. John Lombardi, Department of History, Ballantine Hall 742, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405***. Indiana University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Assistant Professor of Spanish

Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota, seeks an assistant professor of Spanish for a possible tenure-track position. Candidates must have the Ph.D. by starting date of fall 1983. Native fluency, demonstrated success in teaching, and scholarly potential are required. The position involves teaching all levels of language and directing a winter semester program in Mexico. Experience in leading a program abroad, firsthand knowledge of Mexico, and experience in Latin American literature desirable. Please send complete dossier and three letters of recommendation by 1 November 1982 to ***Coco Colteaux, Chair, Modern Languages and Literatures Department, Carleton College, Northfield, MN 55057***. Carleton College is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Interns, US Department of State

The Bureau of Inter-American Affairs of the United States Department of State offers a summer intern program that will begin in mid-June and run through 30 September 1983. The bureau will hire ten interns at the GS-4, 5 or 7 level ($11,490-$15,922 per annum). All applicants must be United States citizens who are enrolled in college and who will have completed at least three years of undergraduate study by May 1983, with at least a B average. Each applicant must submit the following materials: 1) a writing sample specifying areas of academic background and interest, setting out career objectives and outlining interest/experience in Latin American affairs (2-3 pages); 2) a certified copy of the applicant's grade transcript; and 3) two letters of endorsement from current faculty members or school officials. Because the security clearance process often takes four to six months, applications should be postmarked no later than 1 November 1982. Applicants should forward their documents directly to ***The Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, ARA/EX, Attn: Mrs. Lynn Lotocki, Personnel Officer, Room 3260 NS, Department of State, Washington, DC 20520***

Associate Director, UTEP Latin American Center

The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, University of Texas at El Paso, seeks a half-time associate director. Duties include administration, student advising, proposal writing, planning, information dissemination, faculty liaison, community liaison, and other duties that the director may determine. Applicants should have training or experience in U.S.-Mexico border studies, Mexican studies, or Latin American studies. The Ph.D. is preferred, although ABD and M.A. will be considered. Candidates should be fluent in Spanish and English. Administrative and proposal writing experience are desirable. The salary range is $10,000-12,500 (half-time). Application deadline is 1 November 1982. Submit a letter of application and vita to ***Oscar J. Martínez, Director, Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968. (915) 747-5196.***

Managing Editor/Assistant Professor

Caribbean Review, Florida International University, is looking for a Ph.D., Ph.D. candidate, or equivalent in the social sciences or humanities with extensive knowledge of the Caribbean and Latin America. Demonstrable editorial and writing skills necessary. Candidate will be involved in all aspects of publishing and editing of *Caribbean Review* as well as in teaching. Salary competitive. Send resume and the names and phone numbers of three references to ***Mark B. Rosenberg, Chair, Search and Screen Committee,*** Caribbean Review ***Managing Editor, c/o Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199***. Applications must be received by November 11, 1982.

Brazilianist Sought

A Brazilianist with strong historical background and interdisciplinary social science orientation is wanted for five-college appointment to be based at either Amherst, Hampshire, Mount Holyoke, or Smith colleges, or at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. The position is a three-year, nonrenewable assistant professorship beginning September 1983. The Ph.D. and field experience in Brazil are required. Apply by 15 November 1982 to ***Five College Search Committee, c/o Dr. Robert A. Potash, Box 740, Amherst, MA 01004***. Affirmative action, equal opportunity employer.

Political Scientist Sought

Florida International University has an opening for a specialist in comparative/international politics with emphasis on Latin America (Mexico and/or the Caribbean, excluding Central America) for September 1983. The candidate should be able to teach courses in international and comparative politics and in research methods, and may be asked to share in teaching a "world issues" course. Field research experience and methodological skills are emphasized. The salary is competitive for this assistant professor, tenure-track position. Apply by 30 November 1982. Send vita, transcripts, and letter of recommendation to ***Prof. Joyce Lilie, Chair, Recruitment Committee, Political Science Department, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199***. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Postdoctoral Internship at Tulane

The Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University, offers a postdoctoral internship in Latin American program

administration. The appointee will organize conferences, edit papers, conduct institutional research, and teach one interdisciplinary course per semester. This is a two-year appointment and will be open 1 July 1983. The position involves eleven-and-one-half months service per year. Interviews will be conducted on campus and in Washington, DC, 28-30 December 1982. Tulane is an equal opportunity employer. Applications with curriculum vitae should be directed to ***Richard E. Greenleaf, Director, Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118***. Applications close 1 December 1982.

INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

FIU Receives Grant, Makes New Appointments

The Modern Language Department of Florida International University and its chairman, Dr. **John Jensen**, have received a grant from the United States Department of Education to continue research in progress on Brazilian Portuguese. The grant is for the 1982-83 academic year. Similar research programs involving Haitian Creole and Papiamentu have been presented for future funding.

Dr. **Lowell Gudmundson**, formerly an associate professor of history at the National University of Costa Rica (Heredia), has been appointed director of the Latin American and Caribbean Center at FIU. A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Macalester College in 1973, Dr. Gudmundson received his M.A. in history from Stanford University in 1974 and his Ph.D. from the University of Minnesota in August 1982.

He is the author or coauthor of three books: *Estratificación socio-racial y económica de Costa Rica: 1700-1850* (1978); *El judío en Costa Rica* (1979); and *Hacendados, precaristas y políticos: la ganadería y el latifundismo guanacasteco, 1800-1950* (forthcoming). In addition to numerous articles published in Costa Rica, Dr. Gudmundson has forthcoming articles to appear in the *Latin American Research Review* and *The Americas*. Dr. Gudmundson is teaching courses on colonial and modern Latin America through the FIU Department of History.

Dr. **Nancy Elizabeth Erwin**, formerly an assistant professor of geography at Jackson State University, has been named an assistant professor in the International Relations Department of FIU. Dr. Erwin received her B.S. from Syracuse University in 1963, and her M.A. (1966) and Ph.D. (1982) from the University of Florida. Her research has dealt with geographic and social patterns in both the United States and Latin America, and her dissertation research concentrated on the Cuban-American neighborhoods of Miami.

TWU Latin American Library Receives Gift

Dr. **Ingrid Winther Scobie**, who joined the Texas Woman's University Department of History and Government this fall, donated over 450 volumes from the personal library of her late husband, **James Ralston Scobie**, to the university library's Latin American holdings. Prof. James Scobie was a distinguished historian of Latin American and comparative urban history at the University of California at Berkeley, Indiana University, and the University of California at San Diego. Agrarian and urban history are well documented in the Scobie collection. Several titles are on women in Latin America. "The Scobie collection gives increased status and depth to the TWU library's materials on Latin America," said TWU Director of Libraries **Elizabeth Snapp**.

UCSD Center for US-Mexican Studies Announces Grants, Names Research Director

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, has received extramural grants totaling $1,020,000 for its research, training, and public service activities during the 1982-85 period. The donors include the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the William and Flora Hewlett Foundation, the Tinker Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and the Gildred Foundation. The grants will support pre- and postdoctoral training (see *Fellowships and Grants* section of this newsletter), will promote interaction between academic researchers and nonacademic development practitioners concerned with Mexico; and will foster collaborative activities between the center and migration studies programs that have been established within the Latin American centers at the University of Florida and New York University. The grants will also support public education activities concerning issues that affect U.S.-Mexican relations and will strengthen the center's core research functions (field research program, research seminar, research library, and research report series).

Effective 1 January 1983, Dr. **Charles A. Reilly** will assume the position of research director of the UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. Formerly senior representative for Mexico in the Inter-American Foundation, Dr. Reilly is a political scientist trained at the University of Chicago whose extensive field experience in Latin America also includes research and program administration in Brazil, Guatemala, and El Salvador. He is a specialist on rural development programs and linkages between local and national-level political processes in Latin America.

Center director **Wayne A. Cornelius** has also announced that the center's principal field research effort during 1982-1984 will be a study of the short- and long-term outcomes of various United States government attempts to regulate the use of Mexican labor in the U.S. economy in the years following 1964. These will include the sanctions imposed on employers of undocumented migrants by the new federal immigration law. The study has been under way since May 1982, with fieldwork in San Diego, Los Angeles, and the San Francisco Bay area.

New faculty research associates joining the center this year include **David R. Mares Barajas**, assistant professor of political science, formerly of El Colegio de México; **Ramón Arturo Gutiérrez**, assistant professor of history, formerly of Pomona College; and **Eric Van Young**, assistant professor of history, formerly of the Univeristy of Texas at Austin.

UT-Austin Celebrates *Peru Year*

The 1982-83 academic year will emphasize Peruvian studies at the Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS) of the University of Texas at Austin, much as the past two years have highlighted Brazil and Mexico. Peru Year will feature special

art and rare books showings, colloquia, guest speakers, and events that draw attention to the Andean region as a whole. The Visiting Edward Larocque Tinker Professor for the spring semester will be Ecuadorean writer and statesman **Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco**, a president of the Andean Pact Council of Ministers and Ecuadorean foreign minister in 1979-80. He will teach courses on the Andean Group and on political themes in twentieth-century Andean novels. Pareja's courses will be complemented by more than a dozen other courses on Andean topics by UT faculty. In addition, a Peruvian student committee has been organized to prepare and participate in activities such as a round-table series and a display of Peruvian *caballos de paso*. Peru Year activities are coordinated by the Andean Studies Committee, which is composed of UT-Austin Profs. **Julio Ortega** (Spanish & Portuguese), **Henry Dietz** (Government), **Terence Grieder** (Art History), **Patricia Wilson Salinas** (Community & Regional Planning), **Alfred Saulniers** (ILAS), and **Richard Schaedel** (Anthropology). Further details about Peru Year are available from ***Institute of Latin American Studies, Sid Richardson Hall 1.310, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712. (512) 471-5551.***

PERSONAL NEWS

Manuel M. Ortega (former director of the Research Center at the Instituto Tecnológico de Santo Domingo) won an award in May for his work *Utilización de investigaciones en la República Dominicana* (Santo Domingo: INTEC, 1980). The award is the "Dr. Gustavo Adolfo Mejía Ricart" national social science prize that is cosponsored by the Mejía Ricart-Guzmán Boom Foundation and the Academy of Sciences of the Dominican Republic. An abridged English version of Prof. Ortega's study will be published later this year by the World Fertility Survey in London. Prof. Ortega recently moved to Santiago, Chile.

Stasys Gostautus has recently been appointed to the executive secretaryship of the American Literary Translators Association, based at the University of Texas at Dallas. He replaces **Paul Mann**, who has left to a Mellon Postdoctoral fellowship at the California Institute of Technology. Mr. Gostautus lived for many years in Colombia before receiving his doctorate in Latin American literature from New York University. His publications include six books, twenty articles, and work for *Encyclopaedia Brittanica*, and newspapers such as *El Tiempo* and *La Prensa*.

William P. Glade, professor of economics and director of the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin, has been appointed chairman of the academic council at the Latin American Program of the Smithsonian Institution's Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars. Dr. Glade replaces retiring chairman, **Albert O. Hirschman**, political economist from the Princeton Institute for Advanced Studies. Prof. Glade's term will run through 31 December 1983.

Oscar J. Martínez, professor of history at the University of Texas at El Paso, is now the director of the UTEP Center for Inter-American and Border Studies. Dr. Martínez is a specialist in border history who spent 1981-82 as a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences of Stanford. He is now working on a topical history of the border region and a portrait, based on oral histories, of life along the border. Next year, the University of New Mexico Press will publish his study titled *Revolution on the Border: Personal Accounts from a Turbulent Decade.*

Elizabeth Mahan, who recently received a Ph.D. in communication with a Latin American studies minor from the University of Texas at Austin, is now outreach coordinator for the Council on Latin American Studies at Yale University.

LATIN AMERICANISTS TAKE NOTE

Data collection is entering its final stages for the third edition of the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*. To date approximately 4,000 completed questionnaires have been returned. In the interest of including all qualified people, the deadline for submission has been extended to 31 December 1982. Copies of the questionnaire are still available from the ***Library of Congress, Hispanic Division, National Directory Project, Washington, DC 20540.***

COLEGIO DEL BAJIO ESTABLISHED

The Colegio del Bajío, A.C., was established this summer in León, Guanajuato, as an institution devoted to research and training in the social sciences and humanities. The colegio offers master's degrees in both anthropology and history. Further information is available from ***El Colegio del Bajío, A.C., Chiapas 202, Col. Bellavista, León, Guanajuato, C.P. 37360, Mexico.***

CALL FOR PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS

The Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, solicits original manuscripts in Latin American subject matter for scholarly books and monographs and its special studies series. Send letter of inquiry, table of contents, and sample chapters to ***Dr. David William Foster, Chair, Editorial Committee, Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287***

Papers from any discipline and perspective are solicited for the 1983 meeting of the South Eastern Council of Latin American Studies, to be held 7-9 April 1983, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. Proposals should be sent no later than 31 October 1982. The conference theme is "Reform and Revolution in Latin America." For further details, contact ***Prof. Gilbert M. Joseph, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514*** or ***Prof. Waltraud Queiser Morales, Department of Political Science, University of Central Florida, Orlando, FL 32816.***

PUBLICATIONS

Caribbean Review special-topic issues are frequently used for instructional purposes. Over the last two years, nine

universities have adopted various of these issues as required reading materials for their classes. Issues are provided to university book stores at $3 per copy, rather than the usual $5 charged for back issues. Recent special-topic issues are titled "Nicaragua and Her Neighbors," "The Status of Democracy in the Caribbean," "The Caribbean Exodus," and "The New Geopolitics." Bookstores should place their orders directly with Caribbean Review, ***Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199***, or call ***(305) 554-2246***.

The Times of the Americas, a biweekly tabloid published in Washington, D.C., celebrates its 25th year in 1982. Founded as *The Times of Havana* in 1957, the newspaper has provided a unique perspective on Latin America ever since. *The Times of the Americas* is nationally distributed by subscription. A one-year subscription costs $25 in the United States, and $35 in Mexico and Canada. For subscriptions or information about internships for students, please contact ***The Times of the Americas, 910 17th Street, NW, Suite 933, Washington, DC 20006***.

The Central America Information Office (CAMINO) announces the publication of *El Salvador Bibliography and Research Guide*. This is the first extensive bibliography on El Salvador, with a special focus on events of the last fifteeen years. The 2000 bibliographic entries are drawn from sholarly literature in English and Spanish, as well as official US and Salvadorean government documents and documents from opposition groups in the country. Selected articles from magazines and newspapers have also been included. The entries are divided into sixteen sections, many of which are further subdivided. Each section and subsection begins with a brief introduction to the material included. The bibliography itself begins with a 35-page introductory essay on how to do research on El Salvador. The discussion in the introductory essay focuses on the key institutional actors involved in the El Salvador crisis. The volume is available for $16 plus $1 postage and handling, from ***CAMINO, 1151 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138***.

Other publications available from CAMINO are *El Salvador: Background to the Crisis* ($5.75 postpaid) and *El Salvador 1982: Elections without Choice* ($3 postpaid). The former provides essential documentation for the burgeoning opposition to the Reagan administration; the latter contains essential information on the country's electoral history, political parties, contestants, and electoral statutes.

The University of Puerto Rico Press (UPRED) has published *Shaw en el mundo hispánico* (1981), a study of the reception and influence of George Bernard Shaw in Spain and Spanish America. The book, by Asela Rodríguez de Laguna, is available from the ***Editorial Universitaria, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Apartado X, Río Piedras, PR 00931***.

Urban and Spatial Development in Mexico, by Ian Scott, has been published for the World Bank by the Johns Hopkins University Press. Cloth copies are $29.50, paper $9.50, and may be obtained from ***The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD 21218***.

The Institut für Iberoamerika-Kunde has issued the *Handbuch der deutschen Lateinamerika-Forschung/Directorio de la Investigación Alemana sobre América Latina/Guia da Pesquisa Alemã sobre a América Latina* and *Der Malwinen/Falkland Konflikt im Spiegel der lateinamerikanischen Presse/El conflicto Malvinas/Falkland en la prensa latinoamericana*. Inquiries about these and other institute publications should be addressed to ***Institut für Iberoamerika-Kunde, Dokumentations-Leitstelle Lateinamerika, Neuer Jungfernstieg 21, D-2000 Hamburg 36, West Germany***.

Pathfinder Press has published *Fidel Castro in Chile*, by Fidel Castro. The volume was prepared by the National Education Department of the Socialist Workers Party and is available for $5. For further information, contact ***Pathfinder Press, 410 West Street, New York, NY 10014***.

The Foundation for the Independent Study of Social Issues has issued a special publication devoted entirely to the voices and opinions of writers from Latin America. Contributors to *Democracy and Dictatorship in Latin America* include Octavio Paz, Jorge Edwards, Carlos Franqui, Enrique Krauze, José Miguel Oviedo, Rodolfo Pastor, Carlos Rangel, Gabriel Zaid, Juan E. Corradi, and Ernesto Sábato. Single copies are available for $5; in bundles of two or more the price per issue is $3.50; special rates for large orders are also available. Please order from ***FISSI, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10017.***

The New York Research Program in Inter-American Affairs, which focuses on Latin American and Caribbean migration to the northeastern United States, has issued seven publications resulting from the first year's research. "Exporting Capital and Importing Labor: The Role of Caribbean Migration to New York City," by Saskia Sassen-Koob, interrelates the relative decline of New York in public finance and as an employment center with the steady influx of Caribbean and other Third World migrants. Edwin P. Reubens offers an aspirations/opportunity/mobility model of migration from the Caribbean and other areas in "Interpreting Migration: Current Models and a New Integration." In "Caribbean Immigrants and Housing in New York City," Josh DeWind examines the relationship between the immigration status of many of the neighborhood's most recently arrived groups and current efforts to upgrade the area's threatened housing stock. Patricia R. Pessar examines the motivations for the significant stream of migration from a small Dominican farming village since the mid-1960s in "Kinship Relations of Production in the Migration Process: The Case of Dominican Emigration to the United States." Sherri Grasmuck deals with the social and economic roles of international migration in "The Impact of Emigration on National Development: Three Sending Communities in the Dominican Republic." These publications are available for $2.20 each; the following sell for $3.30.

"Life Strategies and the Labor Market: Colombians in New York in the 1970s" offers Fernando Urrea Giraldo's findings about the experiences of 176 Colombian migrants chosen in a

census survey and interviewed during the summer of 1981. Mary García Castro examines the meaning of migration for twelve Colombian women living in New York City in "*Mary* and *Eve's* Social Reproduction in the *Big Apple*: Colombian Voices." All the above papers may be ordered from ***New York University, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 19 University Place, Room 310, New York, NY 10003***.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, has issued the first in a series of *Public Education Reports. Mexican Immigrants and Southern California: A Summary of Current Knowledge* (Research Report Series, No. 36), by Wayne A. Cornelius, Leo R. Chávez, and Jorge G. Castro, synthesizes a large body of the most recent scholarly research dealing with the social and economic impacts of Mexican immigrants upon "receiving areas" in the United States. The booklet analyzes the impact of Mexican immigration on population growth, employment, wages and working conditions, housing, tax revenues and tax-supported social services, cultural integration, and economic mobility patterns. This report will be followed shortly by a similar work analyzing the impacts of Mexican immigration on the northern California region: *Mexican Immigrants and Northern California: A Summary of Current Knowledge* (Research Report Series No. 40), by Wayne A. Cornelius and Richard Mines.

The UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies has also issued *California's "Employer Sanctions": The Case of the Disappearing Law* (Research Report Series No. 39), by Kitty Calavita, which documents the evolution and demise of the Arnett Law, a 1971 California statute that attempted to reduce illegal immigration by imposing fines on employers who hire undocumented workers. Calavita's report is the first detailed explanation of why the law failed to have the impact claimed by its proponents. Her findings have important implications for the new federal immigration law pending in Congress. The above studies are available for $3 from ***Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, CA 92093***.

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.***

Latin American Studies Association
Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1
The University of Texas
Austin, TX 78712-1284

Non-Profit Org.
U. S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 1454
Austin, Texas

PRINTED MATTER

PRINTED MATTER