



# LASA Newsletter

## Latin American Studies Association

Vol. XIII, No. 4

Winter 1983

### SILVERT PRIZE COMMITTEE SEEKS NOMINATIONS

The Silvert Prize Committee, composed of chairman Peter Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), William P. Glade (University of Texas), Gilbert W. Merckx (University of New Mexico), and Carmelo Mesa-Lago (University of Pittsburgh), seeks nominations from the LASA membership for the Kalman Silvert LASA Presidents' Prize.

Kalman Silvert was one of the leading figures of Latin American studies during his lifetime as well as LASA's first president.

The prize named after him is designed to honor eminent members of our profession who have made a lifetime contribution to the study of Latin American countries and to the advancement of our profession generally. Nominees may be drawn from any discipline.

The recipient of the Kalman Silvert Presidents' Prize will be invited to address the XI International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association, to be held September 29 through October 1, 1983, in Mexico City.

The Silvert Prize Committee requests that nominations be submitted *in writing* to any one of the members listed below by March 1, 1983. The committee intends to announce its award in the spring 1983.

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### PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Jorge I. Domínguez (Harvard University)

Why should anyone choose to become a member of the Latin American Studies Association? In the wake of some of the past

columns I have written that have aired LASA's "dirty linen" in public, people have asked me that question with greater frequency. Perhaps it would be useful to attempt an answer.

LASA membership is a valuable bargain—a "best buy." LASA provides very good services to its members at surprisingly low cost.

I might illustrate, first, how much of a bargain it is. LASA's regular dues rates are related to the income of the members. The same type of dues-rate structure, with the same income categories, prevails in my own other professional association, the American Political Science Association (APSA). Thus, a fairly straightforward comparison can be made between them. APSA regular dues rates range from 74% to 127% over LASA regular dues rates. On a comparative basis, for the wealthier members of the profession, LASA is much cheaper than APSA, even after LASA introduced the graduated dues schedule.

A slightly different way to look at the matter is to ask what the dues experience has been over time. LASA regular dues remained unchanged from 1976 to 1980, despite the very high rates of inflation in those years and in contrast to the experience of other professional associations. Even if we focus on the period since the beginning of 1980, LASA's comparative performance in the matter of dues is outstanding. A LASA member with professional income in the low "teens" pays today only \$5 more than at the beginning of 1980; an APSA member in a comparable situation pays \$10 to \$15 more than in early 1980. If we made the same comparison for someone earning \$40,000, the LASA increase has been \$15 and the APSA increase has been \$25 since 1980.

To be sure, no one wishes to pay more, even if it is a small sum. The purpose of the comparison, however, is to illustrate two points. LASA has increased dues much more slowly than a larger and wealthier association such as APSA, and LASA has

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adopted policies to keep those increases low for everyone, but especially for the lower-income members of the profession. And even after the introduction of the graduated-dues schedule, LASA membership remains a bargain for the upper-income members of the profession in comparative terms.

There are two reasons for this low-cost operation. First and most important, LASA is today a well-managed organization. Costs are kept low. Considerable attention is paid to making sure that financial resources are not wasted. Changes in dues structure were delayed greatly—possibly too long—and had to be implemented eventually in response to the great inflationary consequences of the late 1970s on LASA costs. Had LASA not changed its dues structure, it would have gone bankrupt.

The second reason is that LASA's activities are, in effect, subsidized by a variety of organizations. This financial support, prudently used, has allowed LASA to keep its dues rates low. The University of Texas, which houses the secretariat, and the University of New Mexico, which houses the *Latin American Research Review* (*LARR*), are the main financial supporters of LASA. To a lesser, though not inconsiderable degree, the same is the case for Southern Methodist University, which houses the main office of the Program Committee, and Harvard University, which houses the presidency. In the past, the Universities of Illinois, Florida, and North Carolina have provided very substantial support as well. An even larger number of universities has provided support in the past for Program Committee and Local Arrangements Committee operations and for various presidencies. In addition, as I noted in an earlier column, the Ford Foundation was a very considerable supporter of LASA's budget in the early years, but those

unrestricted-use funds have now been exhausted. LASA has always been able to raise funds for other specific purposes, especially for bringing Latin American scholars to the convention; these generous grants have been acknowledged in the past as well. The design of the association's activities includes the expectation that this diverse funding pattern will continue; so far this has worked and it has kept your dues low.

But, it could be argued, even an inexpensive organization costs too much if the services it delivers are poor. I believe that you will agree that LASA's services are very good. The *Latin American Research Review* has become the flagship journal of the profession. I may be crazy, as my daughters remark often, but it occupies first place on any list of scholarly journals I need to consult. It publishes consistently high quality work in my disciplinary field and in related disciplinary fields. If one is as presumptuous as I am in attempting to work in somewhat different disciplinary fields with regard to Latin America, then the *LARR* is absolutely indispensable. I would not wish to denigrate other journals, but having served on the editorial boards of a number of journals in political science and other social sciences, I believe that the *LARR* ranks at the top of all of them on political science subjects related to Latin America, with the partial exception of research on international politics. In the latter subfield, *LARR*'s problem is simply lack of space, for what it has published is also quite good. The *LARR* is also outstanding in its publications on other subfields unrelated to political science.

The *LASA Newsletter*, with its modest name and subdued appearance, is a gold mine of information of professional interest. The recently expanded *Newsletter* has also become

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informative in a larger sense: it now features opinion pieces and other discussions on matters of professional interest. It has become as good as any comparable publication of a professional association.

The LASA convention, notwithstanding problems discussed in my previous columns, has been consistently good for several years. For the most part, it is also the "convention of choice" for someone in the disciplinary fields with which I am acquainted. It features many very good panels on subjects of interest to several disciplines; it permits us to peek into meetings concerned with topics about which we may know little and wish we knew more; and it facilitates contacts with Latin American scholars and with other U.S. scholars enormously. LASA has repeatedly raised funds to bring Latin Americans to its convention. In contrast to many other associations, the design and construction of the convention program has been very open to participation by members. LASA is hospitable to the nervous graduate student making a first professional presentation and to the eminent scholar reflecting on trends in the field. LASA sessions operate in English, Spanish, and less often, Portuguese. In contrast to other associations, LASA has deliberately moved its convention throughout the United States, instead of concentrating only on big convention cities, even at the risk of imperiling its precarious financial base. LASA has believed that it is important to bring the convention to various regions in the country within the reach of those on limited travel budgets. This has also been the result of a deliberate effort to permit and facilitate cosponsorship of the convention by regional associations that so choose.

In September 1983, LASA will hold its convention in Mexico City. That should prove extraordinarily attractive to the membership. It will enable even closer contact with many Latin American scholars in Mexico who, through exile or voluntary choice, have come to work in that country. It will, of course, facilitate work with the many excellent Mexican scholars known to so many of us. It will allow us to meet some of the younger scholars who are less well known in the international community. The program for Mexico City, rapidly shaping up, promises to be one of the best ever, in a very pleasant hotel and with opportunities for wider enjoyment in Mexico City. I need not remind you that LASA members receive a considerable discount in convention registration—and I should remind you that LASA depends greatly on the willingness of members and nonmembers to pay registration fees to help fund the costs of a very expensive convention.

LASA's governance is remarkably open. In contrast to other associations, LASA for years has mandated that the Nominating Committee present at least two candidates per post and that it propose candidates who reflect the many constituencies of the association. LASA also has comparatively easy procedures for the nomination of other candidates by the membership. The participatory design of the convention program, and the general ease of participation by many on committees, task forces, and boards, contributes to the same spirit of openness. I have attempted to contribute as well through my past role as chair of the Program Committee for the Pittsburgh meeting and also in the conduct of the presidency—including these columns—in months past.

LASA's institutional arm, the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), has had a long-standing program of publications, primarily of reference works for professional use. More are in preparation. These publications go to CLASP institutions as part of the benefit of membership, but their low prices also make them a bargain for individuals. CLASP's committees and the LASA task forces have provided a number of important services to interested members. Seminars, workshops, and conferences have been sponsored by many of them; many have also sponsored publications issued by CLASP or LASA. Many committees and task forces have contributed to the formulation of the convention program.

For example, the Women's Task Force deserves a good deal of credit for the increase in women's participation in LASA activities and for the increase in the number of panels that deal with the role of women in Latin America. The Hispanic Task Force has performed a comparably effective role in the same two senses. The Task Force on Employment Opportunities will report in due course. Revitalized or new task forces on the media and on the Silver Prize will, I hope, improve the quality of LASA services to the membership even further.

The Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights has served as the conscience of the association. Its members, current and past, have provided valuable services on difficult subjects. Their country reports, now appearing in the *Newsletter*, expand past services the task force has provided to all of us. The task force's work is at times undoubtedly controversial—but it ought to be so—for a tame task force would be useless to us and to the victims of repression, wherever they may be.

LASA also has its own international relations. With most scholars in Latin America and Western Europe, relations occur typically through individual members. In four instances, LASA has found it useful and necessary to institutionalize aspects of its international relations. We have found that formal mechanisms are necessary for relations with Cuba and the Soviet Union. The Cuba Task Force has facilitated the participation of Cuban scholars in the LASA conventions and also has sponsored publications and other activities. The Task Force on Relations with the Soviet Union has led the association into a formal, ambitious agreement with the Institute of Latin America of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, under which two conferences have already been held (one in Moscow and one in Pittsburgh). LASA and the Soviet institute are now in the midst of completing negotiations over a second agreement under which two more conferences will be held and a major exchange of publications will be launched. The publications exchange should benefit, we hope, at least ten or so libraries in the United States that will receive publications from the Soviet Union in Russian, Spanish, and English at very little cost. Other activities may also ensue under this second agreement.

A revitalized Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Spain should, I hope, facilitate work with Spanish scholars and institutions. The Task Force on Latin American Studies in Latin America is also playing an important role on that topic and it is looked to by the LASA Executive Council for guidance on how LASA as an institution should relate to the new federations of centers and universities that study Latin America in Latin America or elsewhere in the world. The benefits to

members are already a fact from the past and ongoing work of the Cuba and USSR task forces; we hope the benefits of the work of all four of these task forces will become apparent in the years to come.

Though a part of its work for a number of years, LASA has attempted in recent months to make a stronger case on behalf of funding Latin American studies in the United States. A fair amount of effort has gone into contacting and informing members of Congress, and others, concerning the accomplishments, needs, and prospects of Title VI Latin American centers in the United States. Similar, though less comprehensive, efforts have been made in defense of the Fulbright Program, the National Endowment for the Humanities, and specific institutions. LASA has also intervened, though with admittedly limited effectiveness, in a number of academic freedom cases in the United States.

The association also responds, in myriad ways, to various small needs. LASA is contacted by members of the press who seek information, by members of Congress who look for committee witnesses, by individual scholars who attempt to make contact with other scholars, and by many others who believe that LASA has been set up by you to serve the general needs of the professional study of Latin America.

LASA, in short, does a good job. It deserves your continued support. The very acknowledgment of problems that have, indeed, existed should underline both the candor with which we conduct our affairs and the consciousness that problems have been recognized and are being corrected. LASA depends above all on its members. The continued improvement of the quality of LASA's work is an effort to recapture the allegiance of its members. I think that this is the kind of association you want. It is open to a wide variety of views, which often clash, though civilly. It is committed to high professional standards and to the delivery of excellent services that you value and that you receive at low cost. It serves you as an individual and as a member of a profession under stress. Therefore, I want to thank those of you who have been members of long standing and encourage you to urge your colleagues and students to join LASA. And if someone reading this column is not now a member of LASA, I hope that you will be persuaded that this is the kind of association that deserves your support and will become an active member.

#### LASA ANNOUNCES PRIZE COMPETITION IN JOURNALISM

The LASA Task Force on the Mass Media invites nominations for LASA's annual prize for outstanding journalistic coverage of Latin America. The nominee should be a regular correspondent for Latin American affairs, have been accurate and reliable in his or her reporting, and have produced one or more exceptional stories in the course of the year.

The nominations will be judged by the LASA Task Force on the Mass Media and the award will be presented at the association's Eleventh International Congress, scheduled for Mexico City in fall 1983. Richard Newfarmer (Overseas Development Council) chairs the LASA Task Force on the Mass Media. Other members are Louis Goodman (Wilson

Center), Nora Hamilton (University of Southern California), Stephen Kinzer (*Boston Globe*), William LeoGrande (American University), Cynthia McClintock (George Washington University), and Kenneth Sharpe (Swarthmore College).

The purpose of the task force is to recognize and honor good press coverage of Latin America, to improve the participation of journalists in LASA activities, and to promote the exchange of information and knowledge between Latin American specialists and journalists. The task force therefore welcomes your nominations.

Nominations may be sent to *Richard S. Newfarmer, Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Suite 501, Washington, DC 20036*. The closing date is *1 June 1983*.

#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

##### The Salvadorean Elections

To the Editor:

Mr. Petras's response to our report on the Salvadorean elections (*LASA Newsletter*, Summer 1982) reminds me of something a colleague said to me just before we left for El Salvador. "We want you to go down there and observe the elections, and then come back and tell everyone what a fraud they are."

The human rights situation in El Salvador is abysmal, nor has it improved since March. I, among others, have worked ceaselessly to expose the atrocities committed by the Salvadorean government and to discourage U.S. military aid to that regime.

However, the task of Dr. Enrique Baloyra and myself was to observe the elections, and I stand behind our conclusions. The six parties which chose to participate were allowed to campaign freely and received fair treatment from the press. The vote was relatively fraud-free, though apparently the government could not resist the temptation to inflate the total count later. The chief motive for voting was desire for positive change and not fear of reprisal.

All the same, the election was flawed in certain ways. First, the voters had only a choice of parties from the moderate right to the extreme right. But if this totally invalidates elections, then we would have to invalidate a good many elections in the U.S. as well. More importantly, all the election propaganda said that any vote was a vote for peace, and the election has not brought peace but rather a deepening of the war. Nevertheless, the political situation within El Salvador remains fluid and emotional references to Hitler and Stalin only serve to obscure the realities of a highly complex situation.

Thomas P. Anderson  
Eastern Connecticut State College

To the Editor:

Although I do not pretend to have a monopoly on the correct interpretation of the 28 March 1982 Salvadoran election, James Petras's letter suggests a basic ignorance of the sequence of events following the election, a complete misunderstanding of what we said in our report, and a fatuous exercise in shadow-boxing.

Although everyone is entitled to view things in his or her own way, Petras's analogy betrays petulance and, worst of all, a lack of professionalism.

I continue to hope that Salvadorans will find a peaceful solution to their problems.

Enrique A. Baloyra

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

### Human Rights in Central America

To the Editor:

I should like to compliment the *Newsletter* on publishing the statements on Nicaraguan and Guatemalan human rights by Lars Schoultz and Robert H. Trudeau (*LASA Newsletter*, Fall 1982). Engaged as I am in attempting, along with many other Latin Americanists, to educate the Canadian public on these issues, we have great need of sharing information across the border.

The Canadian government, though it has not been a primary actor in the Central American crisis, has nonetheless been (to put it at its harshest) painfully wrong-headed and (to put it at its mildest) disappointingly reluctant to speak out against human rights abuses in Central America. Nonetheless, some considerable encouragement can be derived from the fact that politicians on both the government side and the opposition side have spoken out to condemn the Trudeau government's lack of action, while academic and church groups continue to launch national educational campaigns concerning the crisis.

Most encouraging to your readers might be the fact that the "Ten Days for World Development" program—which is an Education and Action Program of the Anglican, Lutheran, Presbyterian, Roman Catholic, and United churches of Canada—has adopted Central America as the topic for its 1983 campaign. I am not aware of any such institutionalized action campaign on the part of Christian front-rank denominations in the United States, though there have certainly been forthright statements from individual denominations.

The "Action Goals" for the 1983 "Ten Days for World Development" program—though directed at bringing influence on the Canadian government—will be of interest to readers in the United States. These goals are:

1. To urge the Canadian government to join with the governments of France and Mexico in seeking negotiated rather than military settlements to the conflicts in Central America;
2. To urge that performances of governments toward their own citizens be a priority consideration in the granting of Canadian government-to-government development assistance. (This includes civil and political rights, as well as social and economic rights);
3. To advocate an adjustment in the aid priorities of the Canadian government for the Central American region to give priority concern to the basic needs of the people. Specifically, this means:
  - a. Long-term significant bilateral support for Nicaragua;
  - b. Refusal of all government-to-government development assistance to El Salvador and Guatemala because of human rights violations;
  - c. Adjustment of government-to-government development assistance to Honduras from large infrastructural projects

which can be used for military or strategic advantage in this area, to projects designated for the basic needs of the population;

4. To call for direct action by Canada to strengthen the protection of refugees in El Salvador, Belize, Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico (In particular, Canada can press for these countries to sign the United Nations Covenant on Refugees);

5. To recommend a mandatory annual parliamentary review of Canadian foreign policy and human rights.

Your readers will also be interested to know that, as a result of the same ecumenical pooling of resources to bring action on significant human rights questions, the same churches have joined together to form—several years ago—three other organizations, two of which reflect directly on Latin American human rights. These three other groups are the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America; the Inter-Church Committee on Corporate Responsibility; and Project North (the latter is designed to enhance development and human rights in the Canadian North.)

The universities and the churches are two of the most powerful voices in our society, but in facing the holocaust in Central America their ability to affect politics requires pooling of resources and expertise.

Timothy E. Anna

The University of Manitoba

### The Malvinas/Falklands Issue

To the Editor:

In order even to begin discussing the implications of the Malvinas/Falklands episode, Argentines and Latin Americanists will have to be honest with themselves as to what happened in the South Atlantic. In response to the statement by Dra. Angelina Roggero (*LASA Newsletter*, Summer 1982), I maintain the following.

That the conflict began when Argentine military forces invaded the Falkland Islands, thus attempting to resolve by force a disputed territorial claim that has not been validated by any international tribunal, or by any treaty that Great Britain has signed. Thus, in spite of all efforts to claim otherwise, Argentina was clearly the aggressor, breaking, in a surprise attack, existing peaceful relations with Great Britain.

That this invasion which added considerably to world tensions was not justified by any of the reasons put forth by Dra. Roggero. Problems of Argentine national unity are not to be solved by imposing Argentine sovereignty on Falkland Islanders any more than the internal problems of Germany were to be solved by imposing German sovereignty on Poles. Furthermore, if "Inglaterra se mantenía firme con las Islas Malvinas," it was because Great Britain considered the islands to be British, and respected the wish of the islanders that the islands remain British. And as to her third reason, neither the British nor the Falkland Islanders have any responsibility to provide Argentina with islands which would, in some way that she does not explain, make possible Argentine rights to a sector of Antarctica.

That by invading the islands Argentina disregarded the principles, well recognized today, that territorial disputes should be settled peacefully and that rights of self-determination

should be respected. Argentine claims to be resisting colonialism, invoked against a nation that has been granting independence to former colonies for decades, are meaningless if we take into account the wishes of the islanders. If either of the contending powers was colonialist it was Argentina, and, given the Argentine government's record in the area of respect for human rights, the islanders had every reason to resist Argentine sovereignty, and Britain would have been grossly irresponsible to abandon them to that fate.

That the Argentine military junta showed what was either gross disregard for the lives and well being of Argentine military personnel, or extreme military incompetence, in persisting in an attempt to defend its conquest by putting thousands of what were apparently poorly trained and poorly equipped recruits in the path of a well-trained, well-equipped, and vastly more experienced NATO force. Had Galtieri gone to the islands to direct their defense, putting his life on the line with those of his men, one might respect him more. But it was a matter of his continuing to resist while his recruits shed their blood.

That the "catastrophic" losses inflicted on the British fleet were very largely the result of European technology plus British self-restraint in not attacking Argentine air bases on the mainland.

That the Argentine people supported the junta's invasion, without apparently thinking that this meant imposing a dictatorial government that the Argentine people purported to despise on people in no way involved in Argentina's political problems. That the Argentine government did not hesitate to deceive its people on a grand scale as to the progress of the conflict in order to try to maintain their support. That the majority of other Latin American countries gave at least verbal encouragement to the Argentine junta's acts, going along with the pretense that Argentina was some kind of innocent victim of colonialist forces. What kind of regard for democracy, human rights, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and self-determination are these?

To put it bluntly, the whole episode stinks; we all know it stinks and treating the matter any more indulgently will only retard our progress in understanding why these events occurred and what Latin Americanists may have done (or not done) to help them occur. The Argentine junta has a very bloody record and if the Argentine war machine did not succeed it was only because of British resolve and Argentine military incompetence. Had it succeeded, would any of us envy the Falkland Islanders?

Finally, we cannot ignore the fact that the U.S. may have unwittingly encouraged the invasion, and I will agree with Dra. Roggero on one matter—that the letter of congratulations Reagan sent to Galtieri on May 25 was absurd, as well as insulting, although Reagan presumably did not intend it as such. One wonders what experts on Latin America have been advising him, and whether Latin Americanists in general have been presenting to the public an accurate and unbiased picture of Latin American reality. If they have, how did the Falkland Islands War, and its repercussions, sneak up on us?

Landon Lockett

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte

## OPINION: INDIGENOUS HUMAN RIGHTS IN LATIN AMERICA

by Marianne Schmink (executive director, Amazon Research and Training Program, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida)

(Note: The following piece is the third in a series of reports to LASA members on human rights conditions in Latin America. The Fall 1982 issue of the *LASA Newsletter* featured reports on human rights conditions in Nicaragua and Guatemala. Subsequent issues of this publication will contain reports on human rights in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, El Salvador, and Uruguay.)

"For the past few years, increasing concern has been expressed at various international forums over the problems of the loss of cultural identity among the Indian populations of Latin America. This complex process, which has historical, social, political, and economic roots, has been termed *ethnocide*.

Ethnocide means that an ethnic group is denied the right to enjoy, develop, and transmit its own culture and its own language, whether collectively or individually. This involves an extreme form of mass violation of human rights and, in particular, the right of ethnic groups to respect for their cultural identity, as established by numerous declarations of the United Nations and its Specialized Agencies, as well as various regional intergovernmental bodies and numerous non-governmental organizations.

Organizations representing various indigenous groups in Latin America and experts in the field have proclaimed, with growing insistence, the need to counter ethnocide and to set in motion an authentic process of ethnodevelopment and application of policies guaranteeing ethnic groups the free enjoyment of their own cultures."

(from UNESCO, Declaration of San José, December 1981)

The history of contact between indigenous Americans and Europeans and their descendants is almost universally grim. Material exploitation of native peoples (their labor and resources) has been accompanied by ideological or political justifications that cast the Indian in an inferior or threatening light. In Latin America, colonial society exploited the labor of indigenous people, and missionary activity served to "civilize" Indians to their new role. During this period, some groups probably took refuge in the Amazon Basin, where they are now being pushed by expanding national societies. The contemporary threat to indigenous people in Latin America is not the demand for their labor but the demand for their land and resource base. In other cases, as in Central America, native groups are drawn into political conflicts not of their making. The dominant ideology continues to provide justifications for viewing indigenous people as inferior. Today Indians are seen as obstacles to progress who fail to utilize their productive base effectively, or as naive and dispensable pawns in a broader political game.

### A Sampling of Recent Cases

**Brazil.** Pressure has been placed on Brazil's state Indian agency, FUNAI, to protect the land base of the 9,000

Yanomami Indians who live in the border area between Brazil and Venezuela, through the creation of a Yanomami park. The Committee for the Creation of the Yanomami Park (CCPY) was formed in 1979 to support their claims, and numerous international organizations have pressured the Brazilian government. Epidemics of measles and whooping cough in 1981 among the Yanomami confirmed the urgent need for the protection and health care that the creation of the park would make possible. A 1979 FUNAI proposal for the creation of 21 small, scattered reserve areas was criticized for being too fragmented to provide an adequate resource base and protection for the Indians. In March of 1982, the government decreed the interdiction of an area of 29,700 square miles of uninterrupted territory in which 90 percent of Brazil's Yanomami are located. This is an important step toward the demarcation and protection of the Indian park, although continued pressure is necessary to assure its actual creation.

**Chile.** The Mapuche Indians number close to one million, or 10 percent of the Chilean population. Their existence is being threatened by Decree-Law 2568, passed in March 1979, the stated purpose of which is the liquidation of communal lands. Once the Mapuche's traditionally communal land is divided into individual plots, it will cease to be considered Indian land, and those on the land will no longer be considered Indians. This law was enacted without consulting the Indians and with complete disregard for their traditional way of life. The Mapuche have no legal recourse to fight the law and have called for international pressure to support their cause.

**Guatemala.** Since the military coup of March 23, 1982, that placed General Efraín Ríos Montt in power, many hoped that violence in Guatemala would be curtailed. Recent reports from human rights organizations, however, indicate that violence in the countryside, directed against the Indian and peasant population, has continued or worsened. Amnesty International USA has published a report listing 70 massacres involving the deaths of 2,186 Indians and peasants since the takeover. A Survival International delegation that interviewed Guatemalan refugees in Mexico was told that government soldiers were responsible for the killings. In their assessment, the situation has become so serious that the Indian population is actually being eliminated from the countryside of northwest Guatemala. The Anthropology Resource Center, under contract from Oxfam-America, carried out a study of the impact of political violence on the Indian communities of highland Guatemala. On behalf of Guatemalan Indians, several international organizations are currently lobbying the UN, the OAS, the US Congress, and other governmental and private organizations.

**Nicaragua.** A long-standing history of tensions between Nicaragua's national society and Miskito Indians occupying the country's Atlantic coast has been exacerbated by the Sandinista government's efforts to integrate that part of the country into its revolutionary effort, and by the opposition of groups operating near the Honduran border. Since December 1980, the Miskito organization Misurata has pushed for exclusive territorial rights and regional political autonomy. In early 1982, the Nicaraguan government took steps to evacuate between eight thousand and ten thousand Miskito Indians from the area along the Honduran border, and moved them to relocation camps 60 kilometers to

the south. Much international attention has been focused on these measures, and the Nicaraguan government has been accused of violating the Miskito's human rights. Exiled Miskitos have claimed that their people were imprisoned in concentration camps and killed during evacuation, and that their villages were burned and livestock and orchards destroyed. International observers have confirmed the hardships involved in relocation, but evidence of such brutality has yet to surface. The Nicaraguan government justifies the resettlement as a measure to protect the Indian population from attacks by anti-Sandinista forces made up of Miskito and former National Guardsmen of the Somoza regime operating from Honduras. Recent reports indicate that these operations have received covert support from the United States (See also the report on human rights in Nicaragua, published in the last issue of the *LASA Newsletter*).

**Panama.** In April 1981, the Rio Tinto Zinc Corporation announced its intention to proceed with the Cerro Colorado copper mining project. The 750 square kilometers of land destined for the project are entirely in an area traditionally occupied by the 70,000 Guaymí Indians. A Guaymí reserve was created in 1957, but provided no legally enforceable rights for the Indians. Within the area for the project are 132 Guaymí settlements, 92 of which will be directly affected. The Guaymí delivered their protest in the Congress and demanded that their lands be legally recognized before negotiations on the project proceed. In November 1981, the government responded with new legislation concerning traditional Indian lands, but the law still provides no practical safeguards and few legally enforceable rights for Indians.

**Paraguay.** In 1979, Paraguay's Toba-Maskoy Indians initiated legal proceedings to secure the return of lands that had been illegally sold by the Paraguayan government in 1888 to the Carlos Casado Company. After international pressure, the case was decided in their favor in December 1980, and the Toba-Maskoy were able to return to their lands. After a shakedown in the government's Indian agency (INDI), however, the Indians were relocated only a few days later to a new site controlled by the military. As the land was poor and lacking in natural water resources, the Toba-Maskoy were left totally dependent on government aid. By January 1982, the Catholic church had intervened in their behalf by purchasing a portion of their original lands and allowing the Indians to begin returning definitively. In light of existing covenants ostensibly guaranteeing indigenous rights to land, recourse to purchase should be unnecessary. Support groups point out that this solution demonstrates the inadequacy of established legal procedures in protecting the land rights of Indian groups.

**Peru.** About 15,000 Amuesha and Campa Indians have been battling since 1960 for rights to their lands in the Pichis-Palcazu region, where the government wants to carry out a major colonization effort. Their land claims, recognized by Peru's highest claims court in 1979, were annulled by the Belaunde government in 1981. After considerable pressure from national and international groups, this decision was later reversed again in December 1981. Aside from the uncertainty such shifts engender, the land provisions themselves do not take adequate account of the complex agroforestry requirements of Amuesha

productive activities. Furthermore, actual titling has been excessively slow, with 100 groups still waiting for titles.

### Prospects for Action

Against the apparently irreversible current of history, the fate of groups such as those mentioned above may seem hopeless. But indigenous groups have shown themselves to be highly adaptable to change, if ensured their own defenses and authority. The very survival of many native groups is a tribute to their durability as societies. Basic material guarantees—an adequate land base and medical protection—will go a long way toward assuring their chance for survival. Other basic rights—to protect their heritage from suppression and to ensure their political autonomy and representation in decision making—are needed to make good that chance.

The demise of indigenous peoples in the Americas is by no means inevitable. In recent years there have been some encouraging, if limited, victories for the rights of native groups (see above). In part this reflects the increasing political organization and involvement of indigenous peoples themselves. In Ecuador, the Shuar Federation is the strongest of several organizations of indigenous groups. In Peru, the Aguaruna and Campa are organized, and the Shipibo and Cocamilla have operating federations of native communities. Brazil's National Indian Union (UNI), formed in 1981, gathered 235 indigenous leaders in Brasilia last June for the First National Encounter of Indigenous Peoples in Brazil. Support groups for native peoples have also proliferated, and become increasingly vocal, in several Latin American countries. In Brazil, the most active are the Comissão Indigenista Missionário (CIMI), the Centro de Documentação Indígena (CEDI), and the Comissões Pro-Índio. In Peru, a coordinating group entitled the Comisión Pro-Defensa de Tierras Nativas oversees the collaborative activities of the Centro Amazónico de Antropología y Aplicación Práctica (CAAAP), the Centro de Investigación y Promoción Amazónica (CIPA), the Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos (CONADEH), COPAL—Solidaridad con los Grupos Nativos, and the Seminario de Estudios Antropológicos de Selva (SEAS). International pressure has likewise been crucial in support for indigenous demands. Groups like those listed below, and many individuals who support their work, have mounted successful campaigns to pressure for indigenous causes with national governments, the UN, the OAS, the World Bank, USAID, and the US Congress.

Scholars face a particular responsibility to the cause of indigenous rights. Native groups have historically served as the classic anthropological object of study. Scholars carry with them a wealth of knowledge about society gained from insights provided by this research. It is our responsibility to work toward increasing general recognition of the valuable knowledge embodied in native traditions. For example, highly adapted indigenous systems of forest management have yet to be taken seriously as models for Amazon development practices. Undermining the ideologies that justify exploitation of native peoples on the basis of their supposed inferiority requires turning our analytical tools on the dominant institutions themselves. Among anthropologists in Brazil and other countries, a "new ethnology" has appeared that implies an activist stance

loyal to the interests of the Indians. Many scholars now work directly with governments and other national and international organizations to help design policies to protect indigenous rights.

Even those not directly involved with such issues can be more active in informing themselves about cases of violation of indigenous rights and in supporting the work of organizations like those listed below.

### Resources

For an overview of the Indian situation in Latin America, from the perspective of Latin American anthropologists and indigenous leaders, the following two volumes are recommended:

—W. Dostal (ed.), *The Situation of the Indian in South America* (Geneva, World Council of Churches, 1972). Results of the Barbados Symposium on Inter-Ethnic Conflict in South America, 25-30 January 1971, Barbados.

—Guillermo Bonfil Batalla (ed.), *Utopia y Revolución: El Pensamiento Político Contemporáneo de los Indios en América Latina* (Mexico: Editorial Nueva Imagen, 1981).

Several groups are active in collecting and distributing information and participating in actions and support of indigenous rights. Their publications are the best source of thorough, up-to-date discussions of the indigenous rights situation in Latin America. Most of the staff of these organizations is made up of social scientists, primarily anthropologists.

**Anthropology Resource Center (ARC).** The ARC is a nonprofit research institution that has been active in generating information about violations of indigenous rights and in pressuring for native causes. Its publications have included the *ARC Bulletin* and the *ARC Newsletter*, which were combined into a new quarterly publication in December 1982. The ARC also publishes a series of special reports. Publications are available by subscription or with membership. Address: *37 Temple Place, Room 521, Boston, MA 02111.*

**Cultural Survival, Inc.** Formed in 1972, Cultural Survival supports projects specifically designed to help indigenous peoples physically and culturally survive the rapid changes brought by contact with expanding industrial society. Their publications, available by subscription or membership, include the *Cultural Survival Quarterly* and a series of special reports and occasional papers. Address: *11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138.*

**International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs (IWGIA).** The IWGIA is a European-based, nonpolitical and nonreligious organization concerned with the oppression of ethnic groups in various countries. Its extensive series entitled *IWGIA Documents* is available by subscription or separately. Address: *Frederiksholms Kanal 4A, DK-1220, Copenhagen K, Denmark.*

**Survival International (SI).** Created in 1969 in London, SI is an established international support network that facilitates the exchange of information regarding indigenous tribal groups



and protests human rights violations. SI has nongovernmental status at both the UN and the EEC and regularly presents its cases to the OAS. Aside from its London base, SI has offices in the US and in other countries. SI publishes a quarterly journal, *SI Review*, and a series called SI Documents, both available by subscription and to SI members. US Address: *2121 Decatur Place, NW, Washington, DC 20008*.



## FIFTH REPORT OF THE 1983 LASA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The 1983 LASA meeting to be held in Mexico City, from 29 September to 1 October, will be the largest, most exciting gathering in the association's history. More than 250 panel sessions, workshops, round tables, public forum sessions, and events such as a film festival, a major book exhibit, an opening night *fiesta mexicana*, and a Saturday night dance, have been approved by the Program Committee for inclusion in LASA's first truly international congress. The Program Committee, which met in Mexico City from 9 through 11 December 1982 to review more than 300 proposals for various types of sessions and volunteered papers, has created a program structure that offers a wide range of intellectual and professional interests. We wish to thank all LASA members (as well as many nonmembers) who have offered to participate in the Mexico City congress. Your overwhelming response to our request for proposals has been most gratifying. Now, of course, the second phase in our joint efforts must begin.

Persons who proposed sessions or volunteered papers should have received a letter from the Program Committee before 1 February regarding the status of their proposals. It is absolutely necessary that each session organizer and participant respond promptly to our requests. Specifically, you must notify the LASA Secretariat in Austin that you do intend to participate in the Mexico City meeting; otherwise, your slot will be given to other persons who are eager to be on the program. To guarantee your place on the program, send in the form you will receive (and payment) for Advance Registration, submit the required abstracts for sessions and papers, and send in the form (and a separate check) to the LASA Housing Bureau if you plan to stay at the Fiesta Palace Hotel, where the LASA meeting will take place. A special mailing about the Mexico City congress will be sent to all LASA members in February, so we shall not go into all of the details in this report. Three important points do, however, deserve special mention here.

1) Because we plan to publish a volume of bilingual session and paper abstracts, we must have from each session organizer and paper presenter *two 75-100 word abstracts*, one in Spanish and the other in English, French, or Portuguese. These abstracts should be typed on the forms sent to session organizers and then passed on by the organizers to the individual paper presenters. Although Program Committee members will be happy to answer any of your questions about the abstracts, you should *send your completed abstract forms directly to the LASA Secretariat, Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, no later than 31 May*.

2) Advance registration for the Mexico City congress is important in helping you to save on meeting costs as well as in assisting the Program Committee in determining levels of attendance. Recent experience at LASA meetings suggests that some persons who offer to organize or participate in panels, workshops, and round tables fail to show up at the meetings. Because we will have to make special arrangements for meeting rooms outside of the Fiesta Palace Hotel if every session approved by the Program Committee actually takes place, we must have some early warning about attendance. *Please send in your Advance Registration as soon as possible*.

3) We also urge that those of you who need accommodations in Mexico City consider staying at the Fiesta Palace Hotel, where nearly all meeting activities will take place. LASA has obtained an extremely attractive room rate of \$50 US (plus tax) for single or double occupancy, provided we occupy enough rooms during the congress. To facilitate your stay in the hotel, the LASA Secretariat has established a special LASA Housing Bureau to handle all reservations and deposits, and to match individuals interested in sharing rooms (which will cut their costs in half). Because LASA must send the reservation data to the hotel before 27 June, we have set *31 May* as the definitive deadline for reserving rooms in the Fiesta Palace.

In addition to these program and registration matters, we would like to know if you still want to participate in any of the sessions planned for the Mexico City congress. Although most of the sessions are already well-organized and essentially "full" of participants, in some cases the session organizers do need additional paper presenters or discussants. If one or more of the session titles attracts your attention, please write to the organizer (whose name and address is printed below the session title in the accompanying list) regarding your interest in presenting a paper, serving as a discussant, or simply being in the audience to discuss the topic. Furthermore, the Program Committee would very much like appreciate hearing from you about which sessions you are most interested in attending during the Mexico City congress. If you will write to us, this may help us avoid the problems of last-minute room changes needed to accommodate unexpectedly large groups at certain sessions.

We also need to hear from the officers or representatives of all LASA task forces, committees, regional associations, and other organizations that need space for special meetings or other events during the Mexico City meeting. Because the number of sessions is so great and the available meeting rooms are virtually consumed by these sessions, we must know your needs as soon as possible—but certainly before *31 May*, when we shall begin to construct the final version of the meeting program.

Before turning to the list of sessions, we would like to mention the importance of having as many papers as possible presented in Spanish at the Mexico City meeting. Many persons have already written to the Program Committee to "volunteer" to present their papers in Spanish, but we still need to hear from many more of our colleagues. Your willingness to present your ideas in the host country language will not only be appreciated by the people attending your session, it should improve the quality and quantity of discussion.

The following sessions have been approved by the Program

Committee for inclusion in the program of the XI International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association. The session titles have, in a few cases, been modified from what the proposers submitted; if you have any questions about these changes, please contact Prof. Kemper as soon as possible. (As in earlier reports, the name of any sponsoring organization for sessions is listed in parentheses following the session title.)

### Panel Sessions

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

Prof. Neuma Aguiar  
IUPERJ, Rua da Matriz 82, 22260 Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL  
(Note: 15 January - 1 June 1983, Dept. of Sociology, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706)

"Natural Resources in Latin America" (Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo)

Mr. Hernán Aldabe  
Manager, Economic and Social Development Department, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, DC 20577

"Politics and Agricultural Policies in the Western Hemisphere: Trends and Implications in the 1980's"

Prof. John Bailey  
Dept. of Government, Georgetown University, Washington, D.C. 20057

"El estado mexicano y sus perspectivas"

Prof. Miguel Basañez  
Facultad de Ciencias Políticas, UNAM, Risco 215, México 20, D.F. MEXICO

"Socio-political Context and Literature: Mexico, Peru, and Argentina"

Prof. Gene H. Bell-Villada  
Dept. of Romantic Languages, Williams College, Williamstown, MA 01267

"El petróleo: significado e impacto en la política exterior mexicana"

Prof. Adriana N. Bianchi  
Depto. de Relaciones Internacionales, Universidad de las Américas, Apartado Postal 100, Sta. Catarina Martir, Puebla, 72820 MEXICO

"Theories on Revolution and Change in Central America"

Prof. John A. Booth  
College of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Texas, San Antonio, TX 78285

"Argentina Post-Malvinas War: Military Defeat and Prospects for Democracy"

Prof. Atilio Alberto Borón (FLACSO, México, and CIDE, México)  
CIDE, México Carretera México-Toluca, Km. 16.5, Apartado Postal 10-883, México 10, D.F. MEXICO

"Sources of Instability and Change in the Non-Hispanic Caribbean and Central America"

Prof. Jacqueline A. Braveboy-Wagner  
Dept. of Political Science, Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, OH 43403

"Cuba: The Revolution Matures" (*Latin American Perspectives*)

Prof. Marjorie Woodford Bray  
Latin American Studies Center, California State University, Library North B552, 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90032

"The Political Economy of Contemporary Brazil"

Prof. George P. Browne  
Dept. of History, Seton Hall University, South Orange, NJ 07079

"Cinema and the State in Latin America: Economic, Political and Cultural Considerations"

Prof. Julianne Burton  
Merrill College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064

"La evolución política constitucional en América Latina: 1963-1983" (Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas, UNAM)

UNAM  
Prof. Jorge Carpizo, Instituto de Investigaciones Jurídicas, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510, México, D.F. MEXICO

"La revolución mexicana y la izquierda" (*Latin American Perspectives*)

Prof. Barry Carr  
Dept. of History, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Victoria AUSTRALIA 3083

"Geography and Power Politics in Latin America"

Prof. Jack Child  
School of International Service, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016

"Economic Crisis and Stabilization in Mexico: Implications for the Mexican Political System and U.S.-Mexican Relations" (Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UCSD)

Prof. Wayne A. Cornelius  
Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (Q-060), University of California - San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093

"Impactos regionales de las relaciones económicas México-Estados Unidos"

Prof. Alfonso Corona Rentería  
Facultad de Economía, UNAM Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 Mexico, D.F. MEXICO

"The Legal Status of Women: Historic and Comparative Perspectives" (LASA Task Force on Women)

Prof. Edith Couturier  
7210 Rollingwood Dr., Chevy Chase, MD 20015

"Implantaciones industriales y polos de desarrollo en América Latina" (Universidad Iberoamericana)

Prof. Oscar Cuellar

Depto. de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas, Universidad Iberoamericana, Ave. Cerro de la Torres 395

"The History of Mining in Latin America"

Prof. William Culver

Dept. of Political Science, State University of New York, Plattsburgh, NY 12901

"Itaipu, Yacyreta, y Salto Grande en la integración de redes eléctricas en el Río de la Plata"

Prof. J. Eliseo Da Rosa

Dept. of Economics, Indiana State University, Evansville, IN 47712

"U.S.-Mexican Cultural Relations in the 1920's and 1930's"

Prof. Helen Delpar

Dept. of History, University of Alabama, University, AL 35486

"Censorship and Resistance in Latin American Arts" (Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies)

Prof. Kristyna P. Demaree

Dept. of Modern Languages, California State University, Chico, CA 95929

"Church and Education in Latin America" (Committee on Latin American Studies of the California State University and Colleges)

Prof. Ronald H. Dolkart

Dept. of History, California State College, 9001 Stockdale Highway, Bakersfield, CA 93309

"Sociedad y política en la narrativa hispanoamericana"

Prof. Ivo Dominguez

Dept. of Languages and Literature, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19711

"Modern Bolivia: The Highlands in Anthropological Perspective" (Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida)

Prof. Paul Doughty

Dept. of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

"Las organizaciones gremiales en América Latina" (Instituto Nacional de Formación Obrera y Campesina)

Prof. Jaime Durán Barba

Instituto Nacional de Formación Obrera y Campesina, Av. 12 de Octubre y Veintemilla—Edificio El Girón, Cuarto Piso Oficina 404 Casilla No. 235-B, Quito, ECUADOR

"Effects of Multinational Corporations upon the Female Labor Force"

Prof. Victoria Durant-González

School of Social Sciences, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, GA 30332

"Behind the Mask in Mexico: Structure and Implications of Mexican Festivals"

Prof. Janet Brody Esser

Dept. of Art, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182

"Nuevas perspectivas hacia la planificación educativa en América Latina" (Florida International University and Consejo Universitario Interamericano para el Desarrollo Económico y Social)

Prof. Robert Farrell

School of Education, Florida International University, Tamiami Campus, Miami, FL 33199

"State and Society in Latin American Agriculture" (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico, Universidade de Brasília)

Prof. Vilma de Mendonça Figueiredo

Depto. de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Brasília, 70910 Brasília, D.F. BRAZIL

"Contemporary Mexican Theater"

Prof. David William Foster

Dept. of Foreign Languages, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287

"La *onda*: Veinte años después"

Prof. Martha Paley Francescato

Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literatures, George Mason University, Fairfax, VA 22030

"Miedo y control social en sociedades autoritarias" (Asociación Chilena de Investigaciones para la Paz)

Prof. Hugo Fruhling E.

Asociación Chilena de Investigaciones de la Paz, 2 Peabody Terrace 707, Cambridge, MA 02138

"The Current Political and Economic *Coyuntura* in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico"

Prof. Luisa Fuentes

Dept. of Sociology, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

"Políticas públicas y desarrollo social en México y América Latina" (Universidad Iberoamericana)

Prof. Jesús Luis García

Dept. de Ciencias Sociales y Políticas, Universidad Iberoamericana, Ave. Cerro de las Torres 395, 04200 México, DF MEXICO

"Domestic Service in Latin America and the Caribbean"

Prof. Mary García Castro

Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

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

Prof. Bernardo García Martínez

Centro de Estudios Históricos, El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, 01000 México, D.F. MEXICO

"New Perspectives on Generational Conflict in Latin American Literature"

Prof. Elizabeth Garrels  
Dept. of Foreign Languages, MIT 14N-228, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02139

"Oposición política y transición democrática en América Latina: Estudio comparativo de fuerzas locales e internacionales" (FLACSO—Chile)

Prof. Manuel Antonio Garretón  
Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Sede Programa Santiago, Casilla 3213, Santiago, CHILE

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

Prof. R.O. de la Garza  
Center for Mexican-American Studies, Student Services Bldg. 4.120, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712

"The Contemporary Political Economy of Peru"

Prof. Stephen Gorman  
Dept. of Political Science, North Texas State University, Denton, TX 76201

"Social Control in Brazil: Race, Class, and Ideology"

Prof. Gerald M. Greenfield  
Dept. of History, University of Wisconsin, Parkside, Kenosha, WI 53141

"The Brazilian *Democratic Opening*: Actors (I) and Dynamics (II)"

Mr. Terrie R. Groth  
Alameda Jauaperi 1123, Apt. 38, Indianapolis, São Paulo, S.P., 04523 BRAZIL

"The U.S.-Mexican Border: Historical and Cultural Perspectives"

Prof. Linda B. Hall  
Dept. of History, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284

"The Brazilian Social Stratification System"

Prof. Archibald Haller  
Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Ohio State University, 2120 Fyffe Rd., Columbus, OH 43210

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

Prof. Nora Hamilton  
Dept. of Political Science, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007

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

Prof. Jonathan Hartlyn  
Dept. of Political Science, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 37235

"Latin American Immigrants: The Hemisphere and Beyond"

Prof. Donald L. Herman  
Latin American Studies Center, Michigan State University, Suite 402-C Waters Building, Grand Rapids, MI 49503

"Las relaciones EU-Cuba durante la administración Reagan: Balance y perspectivas" (Centro de Estudios sobre América)

Prof. Rafael Hernández  
Centro de Estudios sobre América, Avenida 3a., No. 1805 e/18 y 20, Miramar, Playa, La Habana, CUBA

"The Food System of Mexico City" (El Colegio de México; IDRC, Canada)

Prof. Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara  
El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco No. 20, 10740 México, DF MEXICO

"The Social and Historical Realities of the Oaxacan Region: Explorations on the Process of State Formation, Stratification, and Inequality"

Prof. Michael J. Higgins  
Dept. of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639

"Economic Interactions along the Mexico/U.S. Border" (North American Economic and Finance Association; Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, UT-El Paso; and UCLA Latin American Center)

Prof. Dilmus D. James  
Dept. of Economics and Finance, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968

"Rural Productivity and Education in Latin America"

Prof. Kenneth Jameson  
Dept. of Economics, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556

"Economic and Social Change in the Rio de la Plata, 1750-1850"

Prof. Lyman L. Johnson  
Dept. of History, University of North Carolina, Charlotte, NC 28223

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

Institute for the Study of Labor and Economic Crises  
Dr. Susanne Jonas  
2701 Folsom Street, San Francisco, CA 94110

"Indians and Frontier Society in the Americas" (Center for the History of the American Indian, Newberry Library)

Dr. Kristine Jones  
Center for the History of the American Indian, Newberry Library, 60 West Walton, Chicago, IL 60610

"El movimiento feminista: Las mujeres y la cultura de resistencia" (LASA Task Force on Women)

Prof. Raquel Kersten  
University of Wisconsin, Green Bay, WI 54302

"Underutilized and New Sources for Mesoamerican Ethnohistory" (Institute for Mesoamerican Studies, SUNY Albany)  
 Prof. Jorge Klor de Alva  
 Dept. of Puerto Rican, Latin American, and Caribbean Studies,  
 SUNY, Albany, NY

"Industrialization, Regional Bourgeoisie and Regional Development in Latin America"  
 Prof. Dirk A. Kruij  
 Center for Comparative Socio-Economic Studies, University of  
 Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht, NETHERLANDS

"Municipal and Community Development Strategies in Latin America"  
 Prof. Fernando Kusnetzoff  
 Dept. of Agriculture, University of California, Berkeley, CA  
 94720

"The United States and Central American Strife in the 20th Century"  
 Prof. Lester Langley  
 Dept. of History, University of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602

"Aesthetics and Ideology in Hispanic Poetry" (*Revista Amaru*)  
 Prof. Monique J. Lemaitre  
 Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literature, Northern Illinois  
 University, DeKalb, IL 60215

"Education in an Authoritarian Regime: Argentina since 1976"  
 Prof. Virginia Leonard  
 Dept. of History, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL  
 61455

"Salud y desarrollo: la misión de la universidad" (Organización  
 Universitaria Interamericana; ANUIES, México)  
 Inter-American Organization for Higher Education  
 Prof. François Lorient, Executive Director  
 2875 Bd. Laurier, Quebec G1V 2M4 CANADA

"Political Elite Studies in Latin American History"  
 Prof. Joseph L. Love  
 Dept. of History, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801

"Community Development in Guatemala City"  
 Prof. Setha Low  
 University of Pennsylvania, 305 Leverington Avenue, Phila-  
 delphia, PA 19128

"State versus Private Banks in Latin America and the  
 Caribbean: The Impact on Social and Economic Growth"  
 Prof. Harry Makler  
 Dept. of Sociology, University of Toronto, 563 Spadia Avenue,  
 Toronto M5S 1A1 CANADA

"La cultura popular en Venezuela" (Society for Latin American  
 Anthropology)

Prof. Luise Margolies  
 Apartado 3305, Caracas 1010, VENEZUELA

"The Social Sciences in Latin America: Present State and  
 Future Prospects" (*Handbook of Latin American Studies*)  
 Dr. Dolores M. Martin  
 Editor, *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, Hispanic  
 Division, The Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540

"Indian Initiatives in Economic Self-Determinism—Six Case  
 Studies" (Cultural Survival, Inc.)  
 Prof. David Maybury-Lewis, President  
 Cultural Survival, Inc., 11 Divinity Avenue Cambridge, MA  
 02138

"New Communication Technologies: Socio-Political Conse-  
 quences of Transfer"  
 Prof. Emile G. McAnany  
 Institute of Latin American Studies, Sid Richardson Hall,  
 University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712

"Social Science in Latin America: Professionalism and  
 Commitment to Change"  
 Prof. Dario Menanteau-Horta  
 Dept. of Rural Sociology, University of Minnesota, Minneap-  
 olis, MN 55455

"Censura y literatura en el Cono Sur: Creación y crítica" Prof.  
 Teresa Méndez-Faith  
 Dept. of Romance and Comparative Literature, Brandeis  
 University, Waltham, MA 02254

"The Political Economy of Puerto Rico in the 1980's"  
 Ms. Marie Merrill Ramirez  
 University of Texas at Austin, 204 W. Saint Johns, Austin, TX  
 78752

"The Other Mexico: Images and Counter Images"  
 Prof. Danusia Meson  
 Dept. of Foreign Languages, George Mason University,  
 Fairfax, VA 22030

"United States-Mexico Relations"  
 Prof. Lorenzo Meyer  
 El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, 10740 México,  
 D.F. MEXICO

"Peasant Mobilization and State Intervention: A Comparative  
 Examination of the Yucatan and the La Comarca Lagunera,  
 Mexico—1910-1940"  
 Prof. William K. Meyers  
 Dept. of History, University of Oklahoma, 455 West Lindsey,  
 No.406, Norman, OK 73061

"The Question of Valid Research: New Feminist Perspectives  
 in Latin American Studies" (LASA Task Force on Women)  
 Prof. Beth Miller  
 Chair, LASA Task Force on Women, Dept. of Spanish and

Portuguese, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90007

"Latin American Migration and United States Labor Markets" (Consortium of Research Programs at University of Florida, New York University, and University of California at San Diego)

Prof. Christopher Mitchell

Director, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, New York University, 19 University Place, Room 310, New York, NY 10003

"Latin America's Collective Self-Defense and Economic Security" (Sistema Económico Latinoamericano)

Prof. Carlos Moneta

SELA, Apartado 17035, El Conde, Caracas 1010 VENEZUELA

"Movimientos populares norteamericanos en apoyo y oposición a la intervención en América Latina" (*Latin American Perspectives*)

Prof. Cristina Montaña

Jefa del Area de Historia, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana—Itzapalapa, Apto. Postal 55-532, 09340 México, D.F. MEXICO

"Journalism and the Government in Mexico"

Ms. Louise F. Montgomery

Dept. of Journalism, University of Texas CMA 6.144, Austin, TX 78712

"Iglesia y realidad centroamericana" (The Institute for Central American Studies)

Dr. Fred B. Morris, Executive Director

Institute for Central American Studies, Apdo. 300, 1002 San José, COSTA RICA

"Contemporary U.S.-Latin American Relations: Sources and Methodology"

Prof. Gerson Moura

CPDOC/FGV-RJ, Praia de Botafogo 190/12, CEP 22250 Botafogo, Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL

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

Prof. Gabriel Murillo

Universidad de los Andes, Apartado Aereo 4976, Bogotá, COLOMBIA

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

Prof. Marysa Navarro

Dept. of History, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755

"Economic and Financial Relations between Mexico and the United States" (NAEFA, Economía, UAM-Itzapalapa)

Prof. Edgar Ortiz

Secretary-Treasurer, North American Economics and Finance Association, Apartado 20-504, Villa Obregón, 01000 México, D.F. MEXICO

"The Economic Conditions of the Caribbean" (NAEFA, Ciencias Políticas, UNAM)

Prof. Edgar Ortiz

Secretary-Treasurer, North American Economics and Finance Association, Apartado 20-504, Villa Obregón, 01000 México, D.F. MEXICO

"The Economy of Mexico: Problems and Perspectives" (NAEFA, Depto. de Economía, U.A. de Nuevo León)

Prof. Edgar Ortiz

Secretary-Treasurer, North American Economics and Finance Association, Apartado 20-504, Villa Obregón, 01000 México, D.F. MEXICO

"El estudio de las relaciones internacionales en América Latina y el Caribe" (RIAL; OAS)

Mr. Rubén M. Perina

Dept. of Cultural Affairs, Organization of American States, 17th St. and Constitution Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20006

"Actores y procesos no estatales en las relaciones Estados Unidos-América Latina" (Instituto de Estudios de Estados Unidos, CIDE; FLACSO-Santiago)

Prof. Carlos Portales

FLACSO-Santiago, Casilla 3213, C. Central, Santiago, CHILE

"Oral History in Latin America"

Prof. Samuel Proctor

126 Florida State Museum, Gainesville, FL 32611

"Latin American Indian Literatures" (LAILA/ALILA)

Prof. Mary H. Preuss

Acting President, LAILA/ALILA, Dept. of Foreign Languages, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010

"La cultura de las ciudades latinoamericanas"

Prof. Angel Rama

Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742

"Expansión Urbana en México"

Prof. Martha W. Rees

IIMAS-UNAM, Apdo. Postal 20-726, Del. Alv. Obregón, 01000 México, D.F. MEXICO

"The Political Economy of Reform in Honduras"

Prof. Mark B. Rosenberg

Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Tamiami Trail, Miami, FL 33199

"Economic Determinants and Effects of Labor Migration in the Caribbean Basin"

Prof. Jorge Salazar-Carrillo

Dept. of Economics, Florida International University, Tamiami Campus, Miami, FL 33199

"Shamanism and Politics in South America"

Prof. Frank Salomon

Dept. of Anthropology, 5240 Social Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706

"Hispanic Communities in the U.S.: Late 19th and Early 20th Century Cases" (LASA Hispanic Task Force)

Prof. Virginia E. Sánchez-Korrol

Dept. of Puerto Rican Studies, Brooklyn College, The City University of New York, Brooklyn, NY 11210

"Rural Development in Brazil: Policies and Implications"

Prof. John Saunders

Dept. of Sociology, P.O. Drawer C, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762

"Economía y Sociedad en el Puerto Rico del Siglo XIX"

Prof. Francisco A. Scarano

Dept. of History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268

"Latin American Nationalism and the International Crisis" (Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico do Brasil)

Benicio V. Schmidt

Depto. de Ciências Sociais, Universidade de Brasília, 70910 Brasília, D.F. BRAZIL

"Latin American Intellectuals in the 20th Century: Biographical Approaches"

Prof. Henry C. Schmidt

Dept. of History, Texas A and M University, College Station, TX 77843

"Environmental Resource Evaluation in Latin America" (Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers)

Prof. Robert Schmidt

Dept. of Geological Sciences, University of Texas, El Paso, TX 79968

"The Colonial Family and Social Change: Mexican Case Studies"

Prof. Patricia Seed

History Dept., College of Charleston, Charleston, SC 29401

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

Prof. Blanca G. Silvestrini

Caribbean Historians Association, Departamento de Historia, Facultad de Humanidades, Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Río Piedras, PUERTO RICO

"Indigenous Guatemala and the National Crisis: Background, Issues, Prospects" (Guatemala Scholars Network; Society for Latin American Anthropology)

Prof. Carol Smith

Dept. of Anthropology, Duke University, Durham, NC 27706

"Transnationalization of the Americas: The Political and Economic Rearticulation of the Hemisphere"

Prof. William C. Smith

Departamento de Ciência Política, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Rua Carangola, 288 - 3 andar, Belo Horizonte, BRAZIL

"Contemporary Mexican Literature: Social Manifestations"

Prof. Oscar U. Somoza

Latin American Studies Center, University of Denver, University Park, Denver, CO 80208

"Painting, Photography, and Society in Mexico and the U.S. Southwest"

Dr. Victor A. Sorell

IPA Fellow in Art History and Senior Program Officer, Division of Public Programs (MS.402), National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506

"The Effects of Private Bank Loans to Latin America"

Prof. Barbara Stallings

Dept. of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706

"La herencia taino en el Caribe" (Fundación García Arévalo, Dominican Republic, and Academia de Ciencias, Cuba)

Prof. Antonio M. Stevens-Arroyo

Dept. of Puerto Rican Studies, Brooklyn College, CUNY, Brooklyn, NY 11210

"Pensamiento latinoamericano de la época colonial" (Society for Iberian and Latin American Thought)

Prof. O. Carlos Stoetzer

Dept. of History, Fordham University, Bronx, NY 10458

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

Prof. Luis Suárez-Villa

Program in Social Ecology, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717

"Transformaciones artístico-culturales en el Cono Sur bajo regímenes autoritarios" (Centro de Indagación y Expresión Cultural y Artística, Santiago de Chile)

Prof. Bernardo Subercaseaux

CENCECA

Santa Beatriz 160, Santiago, CHILE

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

Prof. Charles Tatum

Studies in Latin American Popular Culture, Dept. of Foreign Languages, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003

"El complejo agroindustrial y la agricultura latinoamericana"  
Prof. Miguel Teubal  
Galeana 105-K, San Angel, 01060 México, DF MEXICO

"Los empresarios y la política en el México de hoy"  
Prof. Ricardo Tirado  
Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM, Ciudad Universitaria, México 20, DF MEXICO

"Políticas exteriores en América Latina y el Caribe" (RIAL, Santiago)  
Prof. Luciano Tomassini  
Programa de Estudios Conjuntos sobre las Relaciones Internacionales de América Latina (RIAL), Europa 2048, Clasificador 41, Correo 9, Santiago, CHILE

"The State's Role in Latin American Export Economies, 1821-1930"  
Prof. Steven Topik  
Dept. of History, Colgate University, Hamilton, NY 13346

1) "Political Economy of Educational Policy and Planning in Latin America" and 2) "The Crisis of Higher Education in Latin America" (Consejo Nacional Técnico de Educación, México, FLACSO)  
Mr. Carlos Alberto Torres  
SIDECE Program, Stanford Overseas Campuses, Room 112, Old Union, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305

"La solución pacífica de controversias en el sistema interamericano" (Asociación de Investigación y Especialización sobre Temas Iberoamericanos; LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Spain)  
Prof. Juan Carlos Ursi Ducó  
Secretario-Coordinador  
Instituto Universitario Iberoamericano de Estudios Internacionales, Universidad de Sevilla, San Fernando 4, Sevilla SPAIN

"Sharing Scarce Resources in Hard Times: The U.S.-Mexico Border Region" (Natural Resources Center, University of New Mexico)  
Prof. Albert E. Utton  
U.S.-Mexico Working Group, Natural Resources Center, University of New Mexico School of Law, 1117 Stanford, N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87131

"Models and Simulation Models: A Latin American Perspective" (Proyecto Lázaro Cárdenas, UNAM)  
Prof. Otilia Vainstock  
Proyecto Lázaro Cárdenas, Economía 12, Copilco Universidad, 04360 Coyoacán, México, DF MEXICO

"Feminismo y los sectores populares: Articulación o confrontación" (LASA Task Force on Women)  
Prof. Virginia Vargas  
Centro Floro Tristán, Av. Arenales No. 601, Lima, PERU

"El indigenismo mexicano en la última década"  
Prof. Arturo Warman  
a/c Prof. Julio Labastida, Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM, Ciudad Universitaria, México 20, DF MEXICO

"La cultura colonial en el teatro popular contemporáneo"  
Prof. Judith A. Weiss  
Dept. of French and Spanish, Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, EOA 3CO CANADA

"Puerto Rico: The National Question" (Dept. of Puerto Rican, Latin American, and Caribbean Studies, SUNY Albany)  
Prof. James Wessman  
Dept. of Puerto Rican, Latin American, and Caribbean Studies, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222

"Society and Popular Culture in Latin America" (NCCLAS)  
Prof. Charles Weston  
Dept. of Political Science, Western Illinois University, Macomb, IL 61455

"The Media, Authoritarianism, and Democratization in Latin America"  
Prof. Alexander Wilde  
Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556

"Advanced Agricultural Research and Technology in Brazil"  
Prof. John Wilkinson  
Rua Deputado Soares Filho 34 Apto. No 306 Tijuca 20540, Rio de Janeiro, BRASIL

"The Development of Social Programs in Nicaragua: Progress and Problems"  
Prof. Harvey Williams  
Dept. of Sociology, University of the Pacific, Stockton, CA 95211

"Panamá's Indigenous Populations Respond to National Development" (Society for Latin American Anthropology)  
Prof. Philip D. Young  
Dept. of Anthropology, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

"Central American Revolutionary Poetry: 1970 to the Present"  
Prof. George Yudice  
30 East 10th Street Apt. 3S, New York, NY 10003

#### Workshop Sessions

"Development Strategies for Small Farmers in Latin America"  
Prof. Miguel A. Altieri  
Division of Biological Control, 1050 San Pablo Avenue, University of California, Albany, CA 94706

"Improving the Pre-Collegiate Curriculum on Latin America, Grades 6-12" (CLASP Committee on Teaching and Outreach)  
Prof. Merrilee Antrim



Mesa College, San Diego, CA

"Women, Work, and Politics in Brazil"

Prof. Sonia Maria de Avelar

Pontificia Universidade Católica de São Paulo, Rua Caconde,  
310 Apt. 72, Jardim Paulista, 01425 São Paulo—SP BRAZIL

"La política exterior de España hacia Iberoamérica durante la  
transición democrática" (Instituto de Cooperación Ibero-  
americana)

Prof. Ramón Bel

Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana, Avenida de los  
Reyes Católicos 4, Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3, SPAIN

"Microtonality: Julio Carrillo's Contribution to Music of the  
Future"

Prof. Gerald R. Benjamin

National Director, Jeunesses Musicales of USA, Trinity  
University, San Antonio, TX 78284

"Soviet Relations with Latin America" (LASA Task Force on  
USSR/US Scholarly Relations)

Prof. Cole Blasier

Dept. of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh,  
PA 15260

"Women and Work in the English-Speaking Caribbean"

Prof. A. Lynn Bolles

Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Bowdoin College,  
Brunswick, ME 04011

"Origen, constitución y papel de los intelectuales en América  
Latina"(FLACSO-Chile)

Prof. José Joaquín Brunner

Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales  
(FLACSO), Sede Programa Santiago, Casilla 3213, Santiago,  
CHILE

"Immigrants and Refugees in the Caribbean Basin Nations"  
(American Friends Service Committee)

Ms. Aurora Camacho de Schmidt

Mexico-U.S. Border Program, American Friends Service  
Committee, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102

"Estruturas de Estado e Política Externa: O Caso do Brasil"

Prof. Amado Luiz Cervo

Universidade de Brasilia, Depto. de Historia, 70.910-Brasilia,  
D.F. BRAZIL

"Internationalization of Latin American Agriculture"

Prof. Jack Corbett

Dept. of Political Science, Southwest Texas State University,  
San Marcos, TX 78666

"Historia social de trabajo al nivel regional" (Centro de  
Investigaciones Históricas, Universidad Veracruzana)

Dr. Ricardo Corzo

Director, Centro de Investigaciones Históricas, Francisco

Moreno Ezequiel Alatraste, San Bruno, Unidad Interdiscipli-  
naria de Humanidades, Universidad Veracruzana, Xalapa,  
Ver. MEXICO

"The Reagan Administration's Latin American Policies: An  
Assessment"

Prof. Yale H. Ferguson

Dept. of Political Science, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ  
07102

"Borderlands Research: Problems, Methodologies, and Re-  
sources" (UCLA Latin American Center, SALALM)

Prof. Paul Ganster

Latin American Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024

"History and Myth in the Work of Octavio Paz"

Prof. Willard Gingerich

Dept. of English, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX  
79968

"Photography in Mexico since the Late 19th Century"

Prof. Daniel Gleason

Dept. of History, St. Thomas University, Fredericton, New  
Brunswick, CANADA E3B 5G3

"U.S.-Mexico Educational Exchange"

Dr. Marcia A. Grant

Director, Fulbright Program, Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin,  
Calle Londres 16, México 5, DF MEXICO

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

Prof. Richard Greenleaf

Dept. of History, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA  
70118

"Mexican Research Resources and Institutions" (CLASP)

Ms. Laura Gutiérrez-Witt

Benson Latin American Collection, Sid Richardson Hall  
University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712

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

Prof. Daniel Hellinger

Dept. of Political Science, Webster College, 470 East  
Lockwood, St. Louis, MO 63119

"Nineteenth-Century Mexican-United States Boundary Con-  
troversies"

Prof. Harry P. Hewitt

Dept. of History, Midwestern State University, 3400 Taft,  
Wichita Falls, TX 76308

"When is it Our Turn: The Urban Poor of Oaxaca" (A Video  
Documentary in Spanish)

Prof. Michael J. Higgins

Dept. of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado,  
Greeley, CO 80639

- 5 "El desarrollo rural, base del desarrollo latinoamericano"  
Prof. Rolando Collado Ardon  
~~Facultad de Medicina, Depto. de Medicina Social, UNAM,~~  
04510 México, D.F. MEXICO
- 6 "Estados Unidos: perspectivas latinoamericanas"  
Prof. Julio Cotler  
Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, ~~Horacio Urteaga 694, Lima 27~~  
PERU
- 7 "Oral History and Literature Archives as Research Tools"  
Dr. Georgette M. Dorn  
~~Hispanic Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.~~  
20540
- 8 "Anthropology in Mexico: Current Directions" (Society for Latin American Anthropology)  
Prof. James Dow  
~~Dept. of Sociology and Anthropology, Oakland University,~~  
Rochester, MI 48063
- 9 "Research Possibilities for Latin Americanists in the Vatican Microfilm Library of Saint Louis University"  
Prof. Charles J. Fleener  
Dept. of History, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO 63103
- 10 "Transnational Firms in Latin America: Economic and Political Aspects" (Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales)  
Prof. Fernando González Vigil, 400 West 119 Apt. 2-0, New York, NY 10027
- 11 "Iberian and Latin American Studies: Problems and Prospects" (LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Spain)  
Prof. Lawrence S. Graham  
Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712
- 12 "Teaching about Latin America: An Interdisciplinary Honors Seminar about the Frontier"  
Prof. Charles F. Gruber  
Dept. of Social Studies Marshall University, 108 Harris Hall, Huntington, WV 25701
- 13 "Mexican Independence: Was It or the Colony the Root of 19th Century Problems"  
Prof. Hugh M. Hamill, Jr.  
Dept. of History, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268  
SATURDAY OCTOBER 1, 1983
- 14 "Preparing Proposals in Latin American Studies"  
Mr. William Lefe  
Heinz Endowment  
c/o Prof. Cole Blasler, Dept. of Political Science, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260
- 15 "Emergence of a Rural Bourgeoisie in Latin America"  
Prof. A. D. Lehmann  
Faculty of Economics and Politics, University of Cambridge, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge CB3 9DD ENGLAND
- 16 "Computers in Latin America"  
Prof. Kent Mecum  
Dept. of Spanish, East College, DePauw University, Greencastle, IN 46135
- 17 "Conflictos en América Latina"  
Gen. Edgardo Mercado Jarrin  
Instituto Peruano de Estudios Geopolíticos y Estratégicos (IPEGE), Avenida Arequipa 301 Altos, Lima PERU
- 18 "The Role of SELA in Latin American Economic Cooperation" (SELA)  
Prof. Carlos Moneta  
Sistema Económico de América Latina (SELA), Apartado Postal 17035, El Conde, Caracas 101 VENEZUELA
- 19 "Encuentro matinal de académicos y clérigos" (Centro Católico para Hispanos del Nordeste)  
Prof. Martín O. Poblete  
Centro Católico para Hispanos del Nordeste, 1011 First Avenue, 12th floor, New York, NY 10022
- 20 "Documentary Fiction: The Case of Mexico"  
Prof. Julio Rodríguez-Luis  
Dept. of Comparative Literature, SUNY Binghamton, Binghamton, NY 13901
- 21 "Puerto Rico: The Question of Cultural Identity" (La Mesa Redonda Puertorriqueña)  
Prof. Mahmoud Salem  
International Business Studies and Development, Farleigh Dickinson University, Madison, NJ 07940
- 22 "Communications Policies in Latin America: Problems of Dependency and Nationalism"  
Prof. Raquel Salinas  
Rada 694, Puente Alto, CHILE
- 23 "Planning for the 12th LASA Meeting: Albuquerque, 1985"  
Chair, Program Committee for 12th LASA Meeting  
c/o Prof. Richard Sinkin, LASA Secretariat, Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712  
CHRISTOPHER MITCHELL NYU
- 24 "Border Research Programs" (Center for International Programs, San Diego State University; UCLA Latin American Center)  
Prof. Iliana Sonntag  
University Library, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182

25 "Strategies for Qualitative Research on Latin America"  
 Prof. Evelyn P. Stevens  
 Center for Latin American Studies, University of California,  
Berkeley, CA 94720

26 "The British in Central America"  
 Prof. G.A. St. John Robinson  
 Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Eastern Montana  
College, Billings, MT 59101

#### Public Forum Session

"Human Rights in Guatemala" (Guatemala Scholars Network;  
 Guatemala Task Force of the American Anthropological  
 Association; The Task Force on Human Rights and Academic  
 Freedom of LASA)  
 Prof. Christine Krueger  
 Guatemala Scholars Network, 1813 Kenyon St., NW, Wash-  
 ington, DC 20010

#### Sessions Still Being Organized by the Program Committee

At its review meeting in Mexico City, the Program Committee evaluated all of the proposals submitted for the 1983 meeting and considered which areas needed to be included in the program even though no one had yet volunteered to deal with the specific topics. Listed below are the tentative titles of sessions the Program Committee believes ought to be included in the Mexico City congress proceedings as a complement to the panels, workshops, round tables, and public forum sessions detailed above.

"América Latina en el mercado internacional petrolero"  
 "América Latina en el sistema mundial"  
 "Bolívar: Su vida y su papel en la historia de América del Sur"  
 "El arte y el estado en el siglo XIX"  
 "El arte chicano: Crítica y adaptación a la sociedad norteamericana"  
 "Los movimientos sociales en América Latina durante el siglo XIX"  
 "Deporte y sociedad en América Latina"  
 "Los libros de texto en el proceso educativo en América Latina"  
 "El sector agrario en los Andes: Tendencias y perspectivas"  
 "Political Economy of Contemporary Brazil"  
 "Energy and Politics in the Americas"  
 "Chile since Allende"  
 "Evaluating the Investment Climate in Mexico"  
 "Labor and Migration in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region"  
 "Clientilismo o cooperación: Estudios de caso"  
 "The Malvinas Crisis: Cultural Analysis"  
 "Las economías regionales en México"  
 "Women and Politics in Latin America"  
 "Latin American Letters: Across the Political Spectrum"  
 "Urbanization in the Americas"  
 "Politicians and Technocrats in Nineteenth-Century Latin

America"  
 "Evaluating the Social Impact of AID Projects in Latin America"  
 "The U.S.-Mexico Border: Historical and Cultural Perspectives"  
 "La clase obrera en América Latina"  
 "La crisis internacional del sistema económico en la década de los ochenta"  
 "Current Trends in Latin American Demographic Patterns"  
 "El papel de la iglesia en América Latina"  
 "Music in Contemporary Latin American Society"  
 "El papel del escritor en América Latina"  
 "El arte gráfico popular: 50 años de crítica social y política en México"  
 "Contemporary Mexican Literature: Social Manifestations"  
 "The Current Economic and Financial Crisis of Mexico"

Many of these sessions have been organized by the Program Committee to provide a place on the program for the large number (nearly 100) of individual volunteered papers submitted by LASA members and nonmembers. The committee is looking for coordinators, paper presenters, and discussants for many of these sessions. Please contact Prof. Kemper as soon as possible if you are interested in finding a place on the Mexico City congress program by participating in one of these sessions.

In closing this report, the committee is pleased to inform you that another Mexican scholar has been added to the Program and Local Arrangements Committee. Prof. Julio Labastida, a sociologist at the Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, UNAM, will be active in helping to develop further the participation of Mexican social scientists in the Mexico City congress.

Should you have any questions regarding your participation in the 1983 LASA congress, please write to Program Committee cochairman *Prof. Robert V. Kemper, Department of Anthropology, SMU, Dallas, TX 75275* or call him at (214) 692-2753 or 692-2926. Also feel free to contact any of the other committee members.

#### LASA Program Committee

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Prof. Julio Labastida  
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Banco de México, SA, 5 de Mayo No. 2, México 1, 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

### THE US/USSR EXCHANGE IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

by Cole Blasier, University of Pittsburgh

**Purposes of the Exchange.** For the American side the US/USSR exchange in Latin American studies has three main purposes:

1) In this, as in other Soviet/American exchanges, to open up US and Soviet societies to one another, for the larger purposes of promoting mutual interests and reducing tensions.

2) To learn about the scholars and publications of the largest single research institution on Latin America in the world, the USSR Institute of Latin America, as well as about Soviet scholarship on the area at other institutes and universities.

3) To increase our knowledge of the impact of the Soviet Union on Latin America and vice versa, in many fields, including trade, diplomacy, culture, and politics.

**Origins.** Toward the close of a four-month research visit at the Soviet Academy of Sciences in the winter of 1979, I proposed to Victor Volskii, director of the Institute of Latin America, that we establish a US/USSR exchange in Latin American Studies, and he agreed. We both approached our respective funding agencies, in my case, the International Research and Exchanges Board (IREX) in New York. The exchange was included on the agenda of the Bi-National Commission in the Humanities and Social Sciences (USSR Academy of Sciences and ACLS), and was approved shortly thereafter as a regular exchange. In the meantime I had been in touch with LASA President William Glade and Vice-President Carmelo Mesa-Lago regarding LASA sponsorship of the exchange. Glade secured the Executive Council's approval and negotiations went forward.

Victor Volskii, Lev Klochkovskii, and Anatolii Borovkov came to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1980 to negotiate a formal agreement and to plan a conference in Moscow focused mainly on Latin America's external relations. It took place in June 1981. At that meeting a second conference, concerned primarily with internal socioeconomic problems, was planned and took place in June 1982. The visiting delegations had seven members, the host delegations slightly more. The LASA Task Force for these activities included Russell Bartley, Edward González, Richard U. Miller, and myself.

**The Second Cycle.** The task force was restructured for the second cycle to comprise the chairman of the third conference, Alejandro Portes, the chairman of the fourth conference, Richard Newfarmer, and myself as chairman of the task force and US representative for the exchange. The conference visits in the USSR and the USA comprise two main parts: (1) the formal conferences composed of seven sessions, lasting about three to three-and-a-half days; and (2) the balance of the two-week visits with meetings with scholars and other specialists at research centers, universities, and other public and private-sector institutions in both countries.

**Moscow Negotiations, October 1982.** Portes, Newfarmer, and I flew to Moscow on October 14. We three made a two-day visit to Leningrad. Portes and Newfarmer did a magnificent job in our negotiations, in our multifaceted contacts with a wide variety of Soviet specialists outside the negotiations, in crucial social situations, and by innovative suggestions about the development of the exchange.

The third conference, on the theme "Procesos de Cambio en América Latina," was tentatively scheduled to take place in Moscow during the period May 28-June 11, 1983. As the attached *programa* indicates, the topics deal with social and, most particularly, revolutionary change in Latin America. This must be the first, or one of the first times that such sensitive and controversial topics have been discussed at length by American and Soviet scholars.

The fourth conference, on the theme "América Latina: Tendencias y Vías del Desarrollo Interno y Externo," is scheduled in the late spring of 1984 in the United States. The topics are mainly economic.

The conferences are designed primarily to stimulate scholarly dialogue between Latin America and Soviet Latin Americanists. Both sides agreed that there is to be no press coverage so that participants can concentrate on the exchange of ideas. Also, participants will be encouraged to speak as freely as possible.

While in Moscow we continued our contacts with the Institute of the USA and Canada, the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, and the magazine *Latinskaia Amerika*. Newfarmer and I met informally for lecture/discussion sessions on prearranged topics in the Institute of Latin America Departments of Economics and International Relations.

We discussed US representation at the 200th Anniversary of Simón Bolívar in Moscow next summer and Soviet representation at the LASA meeting in Mexico City in the fall.

The two sides also agreed to begin a formal exchange of books.

Each side took preliminary steps towards initiating collaboration in training, research, and publication. Reports will be made on these aspects as progress is made.

The October 1982 agreements are subject to Soviet ratification.

### PROGRAMA

de la segunda etapa de actividades conjuntas coordinadas por el Instituto de América Latina de la Academia de Ciencias de las URSS y la Asociación de Estudios Latinoamericanos de los EE.UU.

De acuerdo con el Convenio sobre el intercambio científico entre la Academia de Ciencias de la URSS y American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) firmado el 2 de octubre de 1981 y el Protocolo No. 4 de la Reunión de la Comisión de la AC de la URSS y el ACLS sobre las relaciones en esfera de las ciencias sociales del 2 de octubre de 1981 el Instituto de América Latina (ILA) y el Comité de LASA de colaboración científica soviético-americana se convinieron en:

I. seguir enviando regularmente unos a otros en las condiciones de canje publicaciones sobre los problemas de América Latina;

II. celebrar anualmente simposios conjuntos en la URSS y en los EE.UU. por el temario concordado preliminarmente con invitación de cada parte hasta 7 personas para el plazo hasta 15 días para participar en simposios, planificar próximas actividades y conocer investigaciones nuevas, o sea:

—celebrar en la URSS en 1983 el simposio conjunto cuyo tema será: "Procesos de cambio en América Latina."

Las partes soviética y americana presentarán a este simposio las siguientes ponencias:

1. Cambios en la estructura de clases (1960-1980);
2. Procesos de cambio económico y movimientos sociales: los casos de Argentina, Brasil o México;
3. Las raíces sociales y desarrollo de los movimientos revolucionarios en América Central;
4. Militares como fuerza política y factor de cambio (análisis de casos específicos);
5. Partidos de centro: su composición social y estrategias actuales (análisis de casos específicos);
6. Partidos y movimientos de izquierda: su composición social y estrategias actuales (análisis de casos específicos);
7. Cambios en las relaciones interamericanas: el impacto del conflicto argentino-británico y los movimientos revolucionarios en América Central;

—celebrar en los EE.UU. en junio de 1984 el simposio conjunto cuyo tema será: "América Latina: tendencias y vías del desarrollo interno y externo," al cual las partes soviética y americana presentarán las siguientes ponencias:

1. Problemas del capital estatal y privado en el financiamiento externo del desarrollo;
2. El papel de las transnacionales en las economías nacionales (análisis de casos específicos);
3. Problemas de innovación y transferencia internacional de tecnología;
4. Cambios en el sistema internacional de comercio: el proteccionismo, la promoción de exportaciones, y las negociaciones internacionales;
5. Problemas de cooperación regional: tendencias de intercambio e integración;
6. El impacto de la expansión de las empresas transnacionales en la estructura social: los casos de Brasil y México;
7. El sector estatal de la economía: problemas de empresas públicas y de planificación (análisis de casos específicos).

III. Las partes confirman su deseo de contribuir en la realización de investigaciones recíprocas, preparación de científicos y la búsqueda de vías para ampliar cooperación en desarrollo del Convenio sobre el intercambio científico entre la AC de la URSS y el ACLS.

IV. Las dos partes se acuerdan estimular la participación recíproca en los eventos científicos nacionales e internacionales.

En los casos concretos de las invitaciones correspondientes los representantes nombrarán los participantes.

V. Las cuestiones de organización y financiamiento se resolverán de acuerdo con el Convenio mencionado sobre el intercambio científico entre la AC de la URSS y el ACLS.

VI. Dicho programa deberá ser aprobado por parte de la AC de la URSS y el ACLS, sobre lo que ambas partes comunicarán una a otra durante dos meses desde el momento de su firma.

VII. El Programa de la segunda etapa será vigente desde el primero de enero de 1983 hasta el primero de enero de 1985.

VIII. Al terminar la segunda etapa, las partes estudiarán las más adecuadas formas para la colaboración ulterior.

Moscú

26 de octubre de 1982

Por el Instituto de América Latina de la AC de la URSS  
Dr. Prof. Victor V. Volskii, Director

Por la Asociación de Estudios Latinomaericanos  
Dr. Cole Blasier, Presidente del Comité de LASA de Relaciones Académicas Científicas entre la URSS y los EE.UU.

#### REPORT ON US/USSR EXCHANGE IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

by Cole Blasier, University of Pittsburgh

The second conference of the US/USSR exchange in Latin American studies was held in Pittsburgh 3 to 6 June 1982 on the theme, "The Development of Latin America and Contemporary World Problems." Seven Soviet scholars headed by Dr. Victor Volskii, director of the Institute of Latin America (ILA) of the USSR Academy of Sciences, came from Moscow for the meeting. Cole Blasier, chairman of the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with the USSR, and Carmelo Mesa-Lago, director of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh, hosted the Soviet visit.

Soviet and American scholars presented papers on seven themes. Anatolii Borovkov (ILA) and Edward González (UCLA) spoke on Latin America and East-West relations. Lev Klochkovskii (ILA) and John P. Powelson (University of Colorado) discussed food production and rural structures in Latin America. Yuri Kozlov (ILA) and Harley Browning (University of Texas) gave papers on the current demographic situation and the problems of resource utilization. Boris Merin (ILA) and Helen Safa (University of Florida) dealt with urbanization and urban poverty in Latin America.

Igor Sheremetiev (ILA) and Philip Musgrove (Pan American Health Organization) discussed the problems of inflation and basic needs in Latin America. Victor Volskii (ILA) and Theodore Moran (Georgetown University) examined the problems of the utilization of natural resources and environmental protection. Piotr P. Yakovlev (ILA) and Kevin Middlebrook (Indiana University) discussed the energy problem and means to its solution in Latin America. The sessions were attended by

scholars from Mexico City and by Latin American and other faculty and graduate students from western Pennsylvania.

Following the Pittsburgh conference, the Soviets spent several days in Boston, where they were hosted by LASA president **Jorge Domínguez** (Harvard University) and past president **Peter H. Smith** (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), and in Washington, DC, where appointments were arranged by former LASA Executive Council member **Abraham Lowenthal** (director, Latin American Program, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars). The Soviet Latin Americanists visited a variety of U.S. institutions and Latin American specialists in these cities.

The Soviet visit concluded the activities under the first US/USSR exchange agreement in Latin American studies. Members of the recently appointed LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with the USSR went to Moscow in October 1982 to negotiate agreements for the second cycle. They are **Richard Newfarmer** (Overseas Development Council), **Alejandro Portes** (Johns Hopkins University), and chairman **Cole Blasier** (University of Pittsburgh). The results of the October negotiations in Moscow will be reported as the agreements are ratified.

## RESEARCH REPORTS

### IAF Doctoral Fellows: Their Success in Completing Degrees and Obtaining Employment

by **Elizabeth Veatch**, Inter-American Foundation Fellowship Officer

(Editor's note: The following report was prepared to evaluate the success of Inter-American Foundation doctoral fellows in completing degrees and obtaining employment. The Inter-American Foundation (IAF) was created by Congress in 1969 as a public corporation to support the self-help efforts of poor people in Latin America and the Caribbean. Funding is provided in roughly equal amounts from congressional appropriations and from the Social Progress Trust Fund of the Inter-American Development Bank. The foundation's grant-making in each of the past three years has been approximately \$22 million.

The foundation has made over 1,500 grants for \$150 million in more than 25 countries. Most grants go to private, grass-roots organizations such as agricultural cooperatives, community associations, and small urban enterprises, or to larger organizations that provide such local groups with credit, technical assistance, training, and marketing services.

Each year the IAF awards approximately 35 fellowships to graduate students at U.S. universities for field research in Latin America and the Caribbean—15 fellowships to doctoral candidates and 20 to master's degree students. In 1982, the foundation started a new program that provides approximately ten fellowships annually for advanced training opportunities in the United States for junior researchers from Latin America and the Caribbean.)

Since 1974 the Inter-American Foundation has awarded 100 doctoral fellowships to permit doctoral candidates at U.S. universities to do field research for their degrees in Latin

America and the Caribbean. As of September 1982, 61 fellows had completed their fieldwork. Of these, 28 have earned their degrees, 29 others are writing dissertations, and four have discontinued their efforts to earn a doctorate.

All fellows who have completed their degrees have done so within three years of returning from the field. Nineteen earned their degrees in less than two years; nine required from two to three years. Of the eight persons who have been back for three years or more and have not completed their degrees, four are still trying to complete their dissertations.

The fellows who have completed their degrees have taken an average of 19 months to write their dissertations after returning from the field. Anthropologists, who have received slightly more than 50 percent of all doctoral awards, have completed the dissertation in an average of 17 months.

### Factors Influencing Degree Completion

What follows is an examination of various factors that might be expected to influence whether fellows complete their doctorates or not. The analysis is based on the 35 fellows who have been back from the field for two years or more. Twenty-three of these have earned doctorates. Five others who have returned within the past two years have also completed their degrees.

**A. Academic discipline.** There appears to be no significant correlation between completion of the degree and discipline. Of the 23 fellows who have been back more than two years, nine of 14 in anthropology completed their degrees, and three of four each in economics and sociology completed their degrees. One of three in education, two of two in geography, and five of eight in other fields completed their degrees.

**B. University.** Likewise, there is no correlation between the fellows' universities and the completion of the degree.

**C. Sex.** Approximately the same percentage of men as women have completed their degrees. Of the fellows who have been back more than two years, 14 of 21 males and nine of 14 females have completed their degrees.

**D. Nationality.** Nationality was not a particularly significant factor affecting the completion of dissertations. Of nine Latin American and Caribbean citizens who have been back two or more years, five completed their degrees. Seventeen of 25 U.S. citizens and one citizen from outside the Americas completed their degrees.

**E. Marital status.** Family status is strongly related to degree completion. Seventeen of the 18 fellows who were either married without children or single completed their dissertations. Only seven of the 12 fellows who were married with children earned their degrees; none of the fellows who were divorced and had responsibility for dependent children have finished their dissertations.

**F. Employment while writing dissertation.** Fifteen of the 35 fellows held jobs that required 50 percent or more of their time while writing the dissertation. Only four of these 15 have completed their degrees. Of the 20 fellows who devoted more than half-time to dissertation writing, 19 have completed the degree.

Fellows with dependent children were most frequently employed more than half time while writing their dissertations.

Of the 12 fellows who returned from the field more than two years ago and have not completed degrees, 11 had dependent children and 10 had jobs. Nine of them had both.

### Employment

Twenty-five of the 28 fellows who have earned the degree have jobs; two of the three without jobs received their degrees only in August 1982. Eleven of those 29 still working on the dissertation have jobs.

Seventeen fellows are teaching at universities or colleges. International and bilateral development organizations employ four fellows, and three are working for other government agencies.

#### Universities where fellows are teaching

University of Alabama at Birmingham  
 Universidade Federal da Bahia  
 Bowdoin College  
 University of California at Irvine  
 University of California at San Francisco  
 Colorado State University  
 Georgia State University  
 Lock Haven State College  
 University of Nebraska  
 Universidad de Panamá  
 Regis College  
 Smith College  
 Suffolk University  
 University of Texas  
 University of Wisconsin at Eau Claire

#### International and Bilateral Development Agencies Employing Fellows

Inter-American Foundation  
 International Development Research Centre, Canada  
 United States Agency for International Development  
 World Bank

### A Preliminary Study on the Preparation and Training of Latin Americanists for Field Research

by Sandra Woy-Hazleton, University of Dayton and Elizabeth G. Ferris, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

(Editor's Note: The following report on the preparation and training of Latin Americanists for field research is based on a paper prepared for the 1982 Annual Meeting of the International Studies Association, March 26, 1982, in Cincinnati, Ohio.

The original study has been substantially reworked and edited for inclusion in this issue of the *LASA Newsletter*. Of necessity, many details of interpretation and explanation, tables, and other relevant materials have been omitted from this condensed version. We trust that the substance and meaning of the original has, however, been preserved.)

This study concentrates on the North American universities' preparation of Latin Americanists for field research, with special emphasis on the discipline of political science. The results are from three pretest questionnaires sent to 222

individuals and 48 institutions.

In our effort to learn more about the training and preparation of political scientists for field research in Latin America, we mailed three different questionnaires to individuals identified as actively involved Latin Americanists (Group A), individuals identified as recent Ph.D. graduates in political science with a Latin American emphasis in their dissertations (Group B), and institutions offering an area of concentration in Latin American studies at the graduate level. The number of responses—48 from group A, 41 from group B, and 22 from the institutions—leads us to caution that the results in this paper are only suggestive and lay the foundation for a more comprehensive and systematic survey we plan for the future.

In determining how Latin Americanists are prepared for their field research, we also wanted to know how important field research is perceived to be and what percentage of Latin Americanists do such research. Of group A, 65 percent reported conducting fieldwork, and in group B, 78 percent did field research. Of the 24 persons from both groups who did not do research abroad, half did not because field research was not applicable to their research design or needs. Six mentioned lack of funding, five blamed lack of time, and three noted unrest in the country of interest as a deterrent.

Most of the respondents felt that field research would have added something to their dissertations, but a few did not think so, and one respondent stated, "Field research often inflates the ego but not the knowledge of the researcher." Those who coordinate Latin American studies programs perceive the lack of funding to be the major barrier, with lack of time second, and non applicability of research as the third reason for students not doing fieldwork.

### Program Preparation

Although fieldwork may be done under a variety of conditions, we are here concerned with that done under the auspices of a university for graduate or dissertation research. The relationship between the institution and the researcher can be examined in terms of both on-campus preparation and the off-campus experience.

Doing research on the on-campus program is a very difficult task. Becoming a Latin Americanist is possible by self-designation and a student-tailored curriculum at almost any degree-granting institution in the United States. Certainly students who know that Latin America is to be their area of concentration gravitate to those institutions with a reputation for qualified faculty, excellent library resources, a well-rounded curriculum, and generally good relations with institutions in Latin America. And, indeed, ten schools do account for 41 percent of the graduates with a Latin American concentration from departments of political science. Of the 125 persons we attempted to survey, there were 56 schools represented. The top schools in number of graduates were Stanford (7), the University of Texas at Austin (7), the University of Miami (6), the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill (5), Indiana University (5), American University (5), the University of California, Riverside (5), UCLA (4), Johns Hopkins (4), and Columbia (4), for a total of 52. A majority—59 percent—graduated from a total of 46 different institutions. In our

expanded study we hope to assess the differences in preparation depending on the types of programs offered by the institutions.

The relationship between the "programs" or "centers" of Latin American studies and the disciplinary departments varies from campus to campus. Some are *nominal* centers or programs (with a mailing address and director), others are *coordinating* centers (with part-time directors and staff who coordinate departmental course offerings into a coherent program), and still others might be termed *functional* programs (with full-time directors and staff, and independent courses that form a separate, interdisciplinary program). This maze of relationships became evident as we attempted to code the responses of our pretest questionnaires from the 22 institutions. The questions did not enable us to categorize the schools definitively, so for the purposes of this paper we will divide the institutions into two groups: those that grant a degree or certificate at the Ph.D. level and those that do not. There are ten in the first grouping and twelve in the second.

Our information from the schools is limited, but the researchers' comments is somewhat more helpful. From both perspectives it is evident that program preparation for fieldwork is not particularly widespread. Only two of the 22 institutions reported having a course that dealt specifically with field research in Latin America. Eleven of them reported that courses relevant to field research in general were offered. Of the 60 scholar respondents, one-third said they had taken courses relevant to doing fieldwork, but only 18 percent had had a course that focused specifically on Latin America. In fact, 23 percent said that they had received no useful preparation from their universities. It should be noted that two of these universities had no Latin American area of concentration, four offered a program at the B.A. level, three at the M.A., and only one had a Ph.D. degree or certifying program.

### Forms of Assistance and Information Sources

The most frequent form of assistance for fieldwork reported was financial. Fifty-eight percent of the researchers said their institutions helped them secure funding. Further investigation into funding sources for Latin Americanists is needed, but our preliminary results indicate that there has been an increase in the resources available to those doing field research. A review of the funding sources for 104 trips shows that 60 percent of these were financially assisted. The generally older scholars in group A had to finance far more of their initial trips than did the relatively younger group B scholars. Although more research is needed, we assume this is an indication of increased resources for field research in general and not just of the better luck of political scientists in finding funds. Indeed, we feel the trend is substantiated somewhat by the fact that group A scholars have had 88 percent of their recent trips sponsored, and that two-thirds of group B's trips were also funded. It appears that more recent (1970-1980) trips have been supported by home institutions and the U.S. government than by private or nongovernmental sources. If this is true, researchers will face a major adjustment as government and institutional funds are drastically curtailed by the Reagan administration's proposed cutbacks to education in the 1980s.

It appears that a significant portion of the researcher's

preparation comes from informal sources—less than 50 percent of the respondents felt that their universities' formal programs provided them with preparation relevant to field research. According to our survey, respondents perceived greater support from their professors and advisers than from the university per se. Sixty-seven percent said they received "informal advice" from their professors or advisers. Close to one-half had been given names of individuals to contact in the country of research (47 percent) or letters of introduction (43 percent). Approximately the same percentage (47 percent) said they had been given suggestions on research techniques. Still, a significant proportion (17 percent) indicated that they had received "no useful" preparation from their faculty.

The overwhelming majority of those surveyed felt prepared to meet most situations in the field. It would seem that the area researcher has, or at least claims to have, relied upon a high degree of self-reliance and self-motivation in preparing for a field research trip. Seven of the 60 respondents had been in the Peace Corps, seven had lived overseas, four had been in the military, and three had been exchange students. In addition, 15 said they had traveled extensively, and seven mentioned that they had participated in a previous research trip in some capacity. Only 15 of the 60 indicated that they had had no experience that would have aided them for field research, and 11 of these were found among the older group A scholars.

Although many of the respondents did not feel that their courses or professors had prepared them well beforehand, they all emphasized how important preparation is for having a successful research trip. When asked in an open-ended question to identify the most useful sources of information and guidance before arrival in the country, the most frequent single answer was "the library." It is hard to overestimate the importance of being familiar with everything available in the United States before leaving the country, but extensive library research can only take you so far. The second most useful source mentioned was "professors doing research in the same area." These sources emphasize one-on-one preparation plans rather than a more systematic or programmatic approach to field research. Indeed, only 7 percent mentioned a course as the most useful source of information and guidance for fieldwork.

### Major Problems

The most frequently mentioned difficulty was the lack of financial support and the second was language problems. The majority of the respondents received funding for their research and rated themselves well prepared in language skills, but despite the best college training available, frustration was noted again and again in dealing with regional idiomatic expressions, slang, puns, or subtle nuances that are necessary to catch for essential follow-up questions in interviewing. The longer the researcher is in the field, the more this skill is improved. Ideally, then, each scholar should spend a few months becoming acculturated before launching into the research project. In fact, this happens intentionally or not—the major problems occur when neither the time nor money has been allocated for an initiation period.



Successfully immersing oneself in another country necessitates an adaptable character with cultural awareness, tolerance, and sensitivity. Although 93 percent of the respondents rated themselves "well prepared" for cultural interaction, their answers to the open-ended questions revealed frustrations along these lines as well. Knowing about a nation's history, economics, society, and politics gives insight into national culture, but modern conventions, nuances of interpersonal relations, regional peculiarities, and cultural manners are not taught in disciplinary courses.

The difference in the concept of time is still the most troublesome element with which field researchers must deal. The most consistent advice gathered from the respondents in this regard was not to expect to do significant interviewing in a one-month field trip even if appointments have been made ahead of time; to remember that everything takes twice as long to do as you think it will; to always have three or four alternative things to do during a day; and to carry a book to read during office waits.

Gaining access to the people or the information required for the project is a crucial step in doing field research—18 percent of our respondents said that it was their greatest problem. Fully 74 percent of the respondents said that they established contact with individuals through "mutual acquaintances in the host country." Thirty-six percent had made arrangements before they left the United States, and 60 percent said they used "self-introduction" as a means of establishing connections. In developing contacts, respondents suggested developing solid institutional bases and professional backing in the host country.

The problem remains, however, of how and where to meet local scholars. One respondent had an excellent bit of advice when he said, "Tell everyone you meet what you are doing." In this way your network of contacts is bound to grow. Perhaps a more systematic way of finding other researchers is to make inquiries for other North Americans at the U.S. Embassy and the Fulbright Office, and at the relevant faculties and institutes for nationals.

### The Research Design

Another aspect of preparation is the research design. Although considerable emphasis is given to planning carefully beforehand, it is more realistic to recognize that significant changes are often necessary once in the field. In a question that was answered by 16 persons in group B, four said that no major modifications were made in their original research plans. Most changes were made in interview plans. Two researchers specifically mentioned difficulties with access and being denied interviews; this was compounded for four other respondents, who noted time constraints in obtaining all the interviews they had planned. The time element was also critical for survey researchers who needed to pretest their questionnaires.

The methodologies used for field research were divided into four major categories, and questions were asked about each. The predominant form of field research was the interview—88 percent of the respondents reported using interviews. Primary and secondary library research was conducted by more than 80 percent of the scholars on their research trips. Participant observation and survey research were used by 35 percent and 30 percent, respectively.

Users of each methodology were asked about the greatest difficulties they faced. Although the situation varied according to country, the most consistent problems were with the use of libraries—collections were incomplete or inaccessible, volumes were dated, and government documents were often disorganized, with little of relevance for contemporary research. Most of the respondents also noted difficulties with setting up interviews, even when they had been prearranged. And the most common problem during the interview session itself was being able to keep sharp during hours-long discussions in another language. Practice, of course, helps ease barriers to effective communication. Finally, one person summed up the interview process quite well when he said what scholars are often reluctant to admit—that interviews "are fun, essential to learning about the people, but in few cases are important revelations made, and the results are very hard to interpret."

The methods of participant observation and survey research are especially difficult when applied cross-culturally. The major hindrance mentioned was that of overcoming suspicions of the researcher's purpose. It was generally felt that the best policy is to be completely honest in explaining your research and your financial sponsorship when asked direct questions. There are cases, such as some participant-observation activities, in which explaining all your hypotheses will obviously prejudice your results. But it is counterproductive and harms future researchers' efforts to lie about the true goals of your study.

### Purposes and Goals

Throughout our research, two broad approaches to the purposes and goals of doing research abroad became clear. One emphasized the experience, the cultural exposure, the opportunity to immerse yourself in another society, to learn from daily life and mundane activities as well as from academic exercises. The other approach stresses the research project whose design and methodology structure the experience as much as possible. At the risk of oversimplifying, the first approach represents an older scholarly tradition in which the mere difficulty of getting into the field meant the stay was long and intellectual patterns were more attuned to comprehensive understanding. The second, more modern, behavioral approach emphasizes data collection methods that, on the surface, allow for shorter stays in the country and are more apt to include information from several nations rather than only one. From this perspective, language and area expertise is seen as supplementary to the disciplinary focus. These ideal types set the parameters within which the field research trip is viewed by researchers, academic departments, advisers, and host country nationals.

More detailed information will be tapped in our comprehensive survey, but our conclusion at this point is that the majority of the academic programs in the United States prepare dissertation students for what they consider to be an individual learning experience rather than for part of a collaborative research effort. Training in U.S. programs is still primarily disciplinary, and students' cross-cultural preparation comes from largely self-initiated patterns of development. Training and preparation relies heavily on informal sources rather than on formal courses or seminars.

Although many individuals have written about their experiences in doing field research in Latin America, their findings have rarely been incorporated into class curricula.

The individualistic approach to research in Latin American scholarship has been criticized on the grounds that such projects are "noncumulative," "wasteful," and have an "ethnocentric theoretical and methodological orientation" (see Glaucio Ary Dillon Soares, "Latin American Studies in the United States: A Critique and a Proposal," *Latin American Research Review* 11 1976; 65). Yet, the U.S. educational system is not amenable to the consolidation of programs into a few quality centers, and there is no way to "control" those students who wish to develop area expertise, as critics such as Dillon Soares suggest. Perhaps, however, greater coordination and cooperation between institutions could be achieved, with a new emphasis on sharing access to libraries, research support, and collaborative projects and with a better means of training and preparing graduate students through increased network-building between smaller and larger institutions. In an era of declining resources for social science research and an increasing need for international understanding, area studies centers must achieve better coordination and support to maintain and improve upon their strengths.

#### SOCIETY FOR LATIN AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGY ORGANIZED

Members of the Latin American Anthropology Group of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) voted in December 1981 to reorganize as the Society for Latin American Anthropology (SLAA). This action was confirmed by a mail ballot in spring 1982, when the approximately 700 members voted overwhelmingly to adopt the new name and a new constitution. The SLAA has been incorporated as a nonprofit organization and is in the process of applying for tax-exempt status and a mailing permit, but continues to be affiliated with the AAA in the interests of professional solidarity and fiscal prudence.

Current SLAA officers are Robert V. Kemper (Southern Methodist University) and Luise Margolies (Universidad Central de Venezuela), copresidents; Larissa Lomnitz (UNAM) and Jack Rollwagen (SUNY College Brockport), copresidents-elect; Robert Lavenda (St. Cloud State), secretary and newsletter editor; and Peter Furst (SUNY Albany), treasurer. Under its new constitution, the SLAA must elect three councilors at the earliest opportunity. Interested persons should contact one of the above listed officers for further details regarding the nomination process.

Membership in the SLAA is open to all persons interested in Latin American anthropology. Annual dues are now set at \$10; as a benefit of membership, individuals receive a newsletter three times a year plus a monograph-length publication. The most recent publication (issued under the name of the LAAG and recently distributed to 1981 members of record) is *The Historical Demography of Highland Guatemala*, edited by Robert M. Carmack, John Early, and Christopher Lutz (SUNY Albany, Institute for Mesoamerican Studies, publ. 6, 1982, 202

pages, \$12 to nonmembers).

#### LOURDES CASAL AWARD GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED

The Lourdes Casal Award is an homage to the life of this noted Cuban intellectual. She channeled her exceptional capacities in multiple directions—the social sciences, literature, and the arts. She was especially concerned with theoretical issues in social psychology, political sociology, and Marxism. She pursued these academic endeavors with a deep commitment to her native Cuba and to the fruits of an intellectual dialogue on the Cuban Revolution. In setting up an award in her memory, the sponsoring committee hopes to further discussion on these topics with the open, creative, and incisive spirit so characteristic of Lourdes Casal.

The Lourdes Casal Award competition will be held on a yearly basis, and the award will be given alternately in the categories of social sciences and literary criticism/fiction on Cuba or the Cuban community in the United States or Puerto Rico. Award guidelines for 1983 follow.

1. The Lourdes Casal Award will be given for a work in the social sciences.
2. The competition is open to all persons, regardless of national origin, who are interested in the study of Cuba or the Cuban community in the United States and Puerto Rico.
3. Only unpublished manuscripts will be accepted. Essays should be signed. Pseudonyms are not permissible.
4. Participants should submit their essays in either Spanish or English. Manuscripts should be typewritten double spaced, maximum of 30 pages. Please send the original and three legible copies.
5. The competition's selected essay will be published in an appropriate journal and its author will receive a cash stipend of \$300.
6. Manuscripts should be sent to *Círculo de Cultura Cubana, G.P.O. Box 2174, New York, NY 10116* before 1-November 1983. The winner will be announced in January 1984. The Sponsoring Committee is not responsible for returning manuscripts to the participants in the competition.
7. Margaret E. Crahan, Nelson P. Valdés, and Virginia Domínguez are the panel members for selecting the essay for the 1983 award.

#### Sponsoring Committee for the Lourdes Casal Award

José Juan Arrom, Yale University  
 Margaret E. Crahan, Occidental College  
 Carlos Diaz-Alejandro, Yale University  
 Jorge I. Domínguez, Harvard University  
 Richard Fagen, Stanford University  
 Jean Franco, Columbia University  
 Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University  
 Helen I. Safa, University of Florida  
 Círculo de Cultura Cubana  
 Instituto de Estudios Cubanos  
 LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba

## AN APPEAL TO THE FRIENDS OF LOURDES CASAL

The fund-raising drive for the Lourdes Casal Award has not yet ended. Thus far, donations total approximately \$2,500. An additional \$1,500 is required to cover administrative expenses and the award honorarium. Contributions are tax-deductible and should be forwarded to *Circulo de Cultura Cubana/Lourdes Casal Award, G.P.O. Box 2174, New York, NY 10116.*

## LASPAU NAMES NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Robert S. Landmann has been appointed the new executive director of the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities (LASPAU), effective 4 October 1982. Landmann has extensive administrative experience and has served in a variety of high-level positions. Immediately before his appointment at LASPAU, Landmann was senior research scientist in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at MIT. He specialized in regional and community planning and development, as well as in immigration issues. Before that, he was assistant director of the U.S. Community Services Administration, where he was responsible for the development of national antipoverty policy. At the state level, Landmann served as deputy state planning officer in New Mexico, where he coordinated the formulation and monitored the execution of policy in concert with the governor and cabinet.

Landmann earned his M.A. and Ph.D. in political science at the University of New Mexico, where he was also associate director of the Institute of Social Research and Development as well as an assistant professor of sociology. In Quito, Ecuador, he directed the university's Andean Study and Research Center, after having served as special assistant to the director of the UNM Latin American Center.

Landmann has lived and worked in Latin America for six years, including a two year tour of service as a Peace Corps Volunteer in the mid-1960s.

Working with the LASPAU Board of Trustees, Landmann is evaluating LASPAU's present programs and administrative structure with an eye toward formulating new initiatives and consolidating existing program efforts. He intends also to strengthen ties with universities in the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean and to maintain the excellent relationships that have characterized LASPAU's associations with those institutions. The chairman of the LASPAU Board of Trustees is LASA president Jorge I. Domínguez, professor of political science at Harvard University.

## UPCOMING CONFERENCES

### The New International Division of Labor

The Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida will hold its 32nd Annual Conference on 7-9 April 1983, in Gainesville. The topic of the conference will be "The Americas in the New International Division of Labor." Papers have been commissioned that combine original, unpublished field research with a theoretical focus on a wide range of themes related to the transformation of the hemispheric system in the

1980s. Panels include I. Theoretical Orientations to the International Division of Labor; II. Agriculture, Rural Development, and the New International Division of Labor; III. Labor, Industry, and the New International Division of Labor; and IV. Migration and the New International Division of Labor. Panelists include scholars from the United States, Latin America, and Europe. For further information, please contact *Steven E. Sanderson, conference coordinator*, or *Helen I. Safa, director, Center for Latin American Studies, 319 Grinter Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.*

### Latin America in Perspective

The Arts and Humanities Council of Tulsa, in cooperation with the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin, will present a three-day comprehensive conference on Latin America, April 27-29, 1983, at the Tulsa Performing Arts Center. The conference, "Latin America in Perspective," will explore the cultural and economic diversity within Latin America. Conference participants will be immersed in Latin American life through lectures, films, exhibits, workshops, panel discussions, and food of the region. The conference will feature a number of nationally and internationally known speakers. Additional sponsors of the conference are Tulsa University, Tulsa City-County Library, Friends of the Public Library, Tulsa Council for International Visitors, and Tulsa Junior College. The project is funded by the Arts and Humanities Council of Tulsa, Tulsa Performing Arts Center Trust Authority, National Endowment for the Humanities, Oklahoma Humanities Committee, and private contributions. For conference information, please contact the *Arts and Humanities Council of Tulsa, Latin America in Perspective, 2210 South Main, Tulsa, OK 74114* or call (918) 583-56241.

### SALALM XXVIII to be held in Costa Rica

The Universidad de Costa Rica and the University of Kansas will jointly host the twenty-eighth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials in San José, Costa Rica, from 30 June to 4 July 1983. The broadly based program will appeal to all who have an interest in Latin America and collections of Latin Americana. Presentations are planned on topics such as the "how-to-do-it" of acquisition field trips, the role of national libraries in the bibliographic control of a nation's book production, library information systems, career development for librarians, the current Central American book publishing and book trade scene, and today's intellectual environment in Central America. Complementing these presentations will be educational field trips, library tours, and international book exhibits.

Organized in 1956 under the sponsorship of the Organization of American States Inter-American Program of Library and Bibliographic Development, and incorporated as an independent association in 1968, SALALM continues to serve the needs of librarians, booksellers, educators, and others concerned with building library collections of Latin Americana and making them available for scholarly use. The SALALM Secretariat is now located at the Memorial Library of the University of Wisconsin-Madison.

Recent conferences, in Washington, DC (1982), New Orleans (1981), and Albuquerque (1980), have considered *Public Policy Issues and Latin American Library Resources*, *Latin American Economic Issues*, and *Libraries and Latin American Studies in the 1980s*, respectively. These meetings have attracted an increasing number of participants from around the world.

Invitations and registration materials for SALALM XXVIII will be mailed in March 1983. Information on the content of the program may be obtained from *Jane Garner, president, Benson Latin American Collection, The University of Texas at Austin General Libraries, Austin, TX 78712-7330*. Details concerning local arrangements will be available from *Ellen Brow, Local Arrangements chairwoman, Department for Spain, Portugal, and Latin America (SPLAT), University of Kansas Libraries, Lawrence, KS 66045*. For other information about SALALM, contact *Suzanne Hodgman, executive secretary, SALALM Secretariat, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706*.

#### Oxford to Host International Society of Political Psychology

The Sixth Annual Scientific Meeting of the International Society of Political Psychology will be held at St. Catherine's College, Oxford University, 19 to 22 July 1983. Participation is open to scholars and individuals in public life drawn from psychology, political science, psychiatry, sociology, history, and anthropology. Please send paper proposals on topics listed below to *Prof. Betty Glad, ISPP Program Chair, Department of Political Science, University of Illinois, 361 Lincoln Hall, 702 S. Wright St., Urbana, IL 61801, USA*. Proceedings are in English. Deadline for paper proposals is 31 January 1983.

*Nonmembers* may attend the conference and participate in the workshops. For information regarding registration fees, travel, or accommodations, please contact *Dennis Snook, conference secretary, ISPP, Department of Political Science, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97493, USA*.

Conference themes follow.

Conventional and revolutionary wars: the role of leadership and psychological and sociological processes in their origins, conduct, limitation, and termination.

Nuclear war: weapons as incentives, decision making in crises; role of perception in the decision to strike; social and psychological responses to mega-death; role of values in deterrence theory.

Preventing nuclear war: the role of strategy, political accommodation, leadership, mass movements; ethical issues.

Other topics: differing world views of the political economy; political parties, protest movements; techniques of social control; terrorism; information processing; feminine and masculine images of the good; human rights—differing world views; political participation and alienation; employment; socialization; sex caste and class; social cohesion or fragmentation.

#### Latino América en la Encrucijada

A symposium titled "Latino América en la Encrucijada: Perspectiva Antropológica" will precede the XI International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences/XI Congrès International des Sciences Anthropologiques et Ethnologiques (Canada) on 18 and 19 August 1983. Scholars in the humanities and social sciences are invited to participate.

The symposium will concentrate on four major areas: ecological and economic resource problems; the historical and cultural dimension; socioeconomic and political processes; and super-structural or ideological aspects. Persons interested in participating or helping in any way are urged to contact the general coordinator of the symposium: *Dr. Bernardo Berdichewsky, 5465 Manitoba Street, Vancouver, BC, Canada V5Y 3C3. (604) 324-1652*.

#### XV Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología

The Consejo Nacional de la Educación Superior (CNES), the Confederación Nacional de Profesionales, and the Asociación Nicaragüense de Científicos Profesionales are sponsoring the XV Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología in Managua, Nicaragua, 3-8 October 1983. LASA members are invited to participate and submit papers for the congress. The conference theme is "Participación Popular y Estrategias de Desarrollo en América Latina," which has been subdivided into four working groups: "Participación Popular y 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." LASA members interested in participating should write the organizers as soon as possible. Note that the congress follows immediately the 1983 LASA Mexico City congress. This is a unique opportunity for LASA members to develop closer contacts with Latin American social scientists—as well as to see first-hand what is happening in Nicaragua today. Please contact *Comité Organizador XV Congreso Latinoamericano de Sociología, Apartado Postal 167-C, Managua, Nicaragua* before 15 August 1983.

#### Society for Ethnomusicology Plans 1983 Meeting

The XXVIII Annual Meeting of the Society for Ethnomusicology will be hosted by Florida State University in Tallahassee, 20-23 October 1983. The program will include papers, panels, workshops, audiovisual presentations, performances, and other activities. The program committee is soliciting suggestions for preconference symposia to be held on Wednesday afternoon, 19 October, and Thursday morning, 20 October.

For the regular program, proposals on the following topics are encouraged: inter-ethnic contact, the etic/emic dilemma, contemporary musical revivalism, music in the context of performance, and ethnomusicology in the public sector. The program committee anticipates regional emphases on the Caribbean and Latin America, as well as Africa and the Southeastern United States.

Further information about the program and abstract forms are available from *Prof. Kay K. Shelemay, SEM Program Chair, Department of Music, New York University, 268 Waverly Building, New York, NY 10003. (212) 598-3433*. Deadline for submission of abstracts is 31 March 1983.

Information concerning transportation and local arrangements is available from *Prof. Dale A. Olsen, local Arrangements chair, School of Music, Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306*.

## MALAS/ICLAS Meeting Scheduled for November 1983

The Midwest Association for Latin American Studies and the Illinois Conference of Latin Americanists will hold a joint annual meeting on November 3 through 5, 1983, on the theme "The Role of the Caribbean in Latin America" under the cosponsorship of the University of Illinois-University of Chicago Joint Center for Latin American Studies. All proposals to present papers or organize panels must be submitted by 1 April 1983, with copies to both cochairmen: *Paul W. Drake, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 1208 W. California, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801* and *Richard L. Millett, A-26 Devonshire Apartments, Millbrook, AL 36054*. Every proposal should include a current address and telephone number, a one-paragraph curriculum vitae, and a one-paragraph abstract of the suggested presentation. Offers to serve as commentators or discussants are also most welcome. In addition to faculty members and experts from outside academia, undergraduate and graduate students are also urged to participate; there will be prizes for the outstanding student papers. There is also a good chance that the highlights of the conference will be published. After receipt of all proposals, Drake and Millett will notify all proponents and participants by 1 June 1983.

Proposals on any and all topics dealing with the past or present Caribbean are desired. The following themes have been suggested, but they may not be the final panels approved. *The Role of the Caribbean in Latin American Studies, The Influence of the Cuban Revolution on Caribbean Literature, Literary Trends in the non-Spanish Speaking Caribbean, Afroamerican Culture and Society in the Caribbean since Emancipation, Women in the Caribbean, Caribbean Immigrants to the U.S., The Status and Development of Puerto Rico, Agriculture and Economic Development in the Caribbean, U.S. Business in the Caribbean, The Impact of Tourism in the Caribbean, Radical Movements in the Caribbean: Past and Present, The Involvement of External Powers Other than the U.S. in the Caribbean, and U.S. Relations: From the Spanish-American War to the Caribbean Basin Initiative.*

The conference will include participants from government agencies, the private sector, and academia. In addition to the panels, movies, a banquet, and a keynote address by a leading Caribbean politician will be featured. Any questions or comments should be directed to Drake or Millett. Notices about accommodations in Urbana-Champaign will be sent out with the final program in the summer of 1983.

## FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

The Caribbean Migration Program at the Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Florida was started in September 1982 with the support of the Tinker Foundation. Five graduate students in various disciplines, only one of whom is supported with Tinker funds, are currently enrolled in the program. There have also been three visiting scholars this year, including *Michael Witter* (University of the West Indies, economist); *Manuel Moreno-Fraginals* (Cuban historian), who gave several lectures on 19th-century and contemporary

Cuban society and history; and *Gerardo Navas* (Graduate School of Planning, University of Puerto Rico), who is teaching a course on social aspects of development planning in spring 1983.

The center has just been notified of an additional grant from the Ford Foundation for predoctoral fellowships and visiting scholars from the non-Hispanic Caribbean. This will enable the center to include graduate students and visiting scholars from all areas of the Caribbean into its new research and training program on Caribbean migration.

The center welcomes applications for the 1983-1984 academic year from graduate students interested in Caribbean migration, with preference given to students from the Caribbean area. Students will receive a basic stipend of \$5,000 and a travel allowance for assistance in travel from the Caribbean to Gainesville. Applications are invited from candidates in all disciplines, provided they can show a demonstrated interest in the field of Caribbean migration.

Applications for admission to the graduate school and fellowships will be sent upon receipt of a curriculum vitae and brief statement of research interests by *Dr. Helen I. Safa, director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, 319 Grinter Hall, Gainesville, FL 32611*. Completed applications should be submitted *no later than 1 May 1983*.

Scholars interested in a visiting appointment with the Caribbean Migration Program should send Dr. Safa a copy of their vitae and brief research proposal. They will be asked to teach a course related to migration for one semester or to give a series of lectures in their special field. Compensation will depend upon the scholar's qualifications and the length of time he or she is available. Inquiries should be made as soon as possible.

The Center for Latin American Studies, which celebrated its 50th anniversary in 1981, offers an M.A. and graduate certificates in Latin American studies. Over 70 faculty members in 18 departments are associated with the center. The library has an excellent Latin American collection, particularly in the Caribbean area.

## EMPLOYMENT

### CUNY Seeks Puerto Rican Specialist

The City University of New York seeks an assistant professor to teach Puerto Rican culture, community, family, and social and economic development. Qualifications include a specialization in sociology and knowledge of the Puerto Rican community on the island and the mainland. Minimum requirements for professional rank are a doctorate and a commitment to teaching and research. The candidate should be bilingual, Spanish and English. The salary is \$17,985 to \$29,451, dependent upon qualifications and experience. The appointment date is September 1983. Please send curriculum vitae to *Dr. C. Carrasquillo, chairman, Department of Puerto Rican Studies, Herbert H. Lehman College/CUNY, Bronx, NY 10468*. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Opening for Latin Americanist

The University of Maryland Baltimore County has an opening for a Latin Americanist assistant professor. The individual would be expected to teach topics in Latin American history, politics, society, Spanish language, and world communities. Apply by February 15, 1983, to *Dr. Jack Sinnigen, Modern Languages, University of Maryland Baltimore County, Catonsville, MD 21228*. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Economist Sought at Ohio University

Ohio University offers a visiting position for the spring quarter of 1983, March 27 to June 11, pending budgetary approval. The candidate would teach one course in Latin American economic history and another course in managerial economics or economic history of Africa or economic development. Salary will be determined by experience and qualifications. Closing date is 15 February 1983. Please contact *Rajindar K. Koshal, chair, Department of Economics, Ohio University, Athens, Ohio 45701*. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

### Volunteers Sought by IVS

International Voluntary Services (IVS), Inc., a private, nonprofit agency supplying technical assistance to developing nations has the following immediate volunteer openings:

**BOLIVIA-Public Health Nurse** to work with women's center in community health promotion and training of village workers. Spanish, nursing degree, and experience in public health programs and training required. *Community Organizer* for established women's center in rural community. Experience in adult education in a nonformal setting, organizational development, and Spanish required. A *Veterinarian* is also sought for Bolivia.

**HONDURAS-Health Trainer** to assist private national development organization in planning and implementation of the health education and training program for village health workers and midwives. Health degree and nursing; experience in training and Spanish required.

**ECUADOR-Textile Cooperative Adviser** to counsel worker's cooperative of small, knitwear factory on management systems, production and marketing problems, financial management, and increasing markets. Experience in small textile manufacturing, business management/administration, and Spanish required. Co-op experience desirable.

Terms: Two-year contract with cost of living allowance, housing, insurance, transportation, plus monthly stipend of \$150. Please send resume to *International Voluntary Services, Inc., 1424 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20016. (202) 387-5533*.

## SUMMER STUDY PROGRAMS

### NEH Summer Seminars for College Teachers

The NEH Summer Seminars for College Teachers program will offer 84 eight-week seminars during the summer of 1983. Those teachers selected to attend will receive a stipend of

\$2,700 to cover travel expenses to and from the seminar location, books and other research expenses, and living expenses. The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for faculty at undergraduate and two-year colleges to work with distinguished scholars in their fields at institutions with library collections suitable for advanced research. The 1983 Summer Seminars for College Teachers brochure, which lists seminar topics, directors, dates, and locations, will be available locally from department chairpersons or from the *Division of Fellowships and Seminars, MS 101, NEH, 806 15th St., NW, Washington, DC 20506* in January 1983. College teachers interested in applying to a seminar should write directly to the seminar director for detailed information and for application materials. The deadline for submitting applications to directors is 1 April 1983. Of possible interest to Latin Americanists are the following seminars.

"Minorities in the Southwest." Leonard Dinnerstein, Department of History, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

"A Generation of American Foreign Policy, 1945-1975." Thomas G. Paterson, Department of History, U-103, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268.

"The Political Mythology of Race." Leonard M. Thompson, Department of History, c/o NEH Summer Seminars, Box 145, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

"The Self-Conscious Novel in the Hispanic World." John W. Kronik, Department of Romance Studies, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

"Inequality and Contemporary Revolutions." Manus I. Midlarsky, Department of Political Science, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

"The Comparative Study of Slavery." Orlando Patterson, Department of Sociology, William James Hall 520, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138.

### Summer Institute on Women and Development

The Women's Studies Research Center and the Land Tenure Center, University of Wisconsin-Madison, will cosponsor a three-week Summer Institute on Women and Development for graduate students from Third World countries, June 13 through July 1, 1983. The aim of the institute is to provide resources for studying problems women face in Third World countries through the exchange of ideas and perspectives on development issues as they relate to the concerns of women. The institute, which is made possible by a grant from the Ford Foundation, will bring together approximately 30 graduate students from Africa, Asia, and Latin America who are currently in U.S. graduate schools. Through intensive course work, presentations by distinguished guest speakers, informal discussions, and other activities, the institute hopes to offer participants an intense and concentrated exposure to a wide range of development issues that are of particular concern to women, and to provide them with some of the tools to solve these problems when they return to their own countries.

The summer institute will be directed by Neuma Aguiar (visiting professor of sociology, University of Wisconsin-Madison), who is on leave from the Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro.

Participants must be highly qualified graduate students from Third World countries currently enrolled in advanced degree programs in graduate schools in the United States who plan to return to their own countries after completing their degree programs. Eligible persons in Third World countries who are able to secure funding for their international travel expenses may apply.

Stipends of \$1200 to cover transportation to and from the seminar, housing, food, and all other expenses, are available to those requiring support.

Applicants should indicate their nationality and the graduate program in which they are enrolled. Applications and all supporting materials must be received by 1 April 1983. Decisions will be announced before the end of April. For information and application materials contact *Summer Institute on Women and Development, Women's Studies Research Center, 209 North Brooks Street, Madison, WI 53715. (608) 263-2053.*

#### Summer Institute in Quechua

The University of Connecticut Center for Latin American Studies and Division of Extended and Continuing Education announce a Summer Institute in Quechua to be held on the Storrs campus of the university from 5 July to 26 August, 1983. The course will emphasize the basic mastery of a dialect spoken in the Ecuadorian highlands. Active student participation will be encouraged through language drills, free conversation, and situational dialogues. These conversational skills will be supplemented by readings on Andean culture. Assigned readings will focus on the *ayllu*, rituals, ethnicity, bilingualism, and the oral tradition. The instructor will also present slides and tapes that she collected while conducting research in the Andean and jungle regions of Ecuador. These audiovisual aids will provide topics for conversation in the language as well as for discussion of ethnographic interview techniques and the problems associated with transcription.

The instructor is **Regina Harrison**, an instructor at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, where she teaches courses in Quechua. Prof. Harrison has traveled widely in Ecuador and Peru and has written about Quechua poetry and the oral tradition. She has also written about the influence of the oral tradition on the works of José María Arguedas.

Financial aid will be available. For more information contact *Center for Latin American Studies, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268. (203) 486-4964.*

#### Bay Area Summer Institute on Latin America

"Focus on Latin America," the Bay Area Global Education Program's (BAGEP) 1983 summer institute, will be held at Stanford University from June 22 through July 8, 1983. Funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, this program for elementary and secondary educators will be presented in cooperation with the Stanford-Berkeley Joint Center for Latin American Studies and the Stanford Program on International and Cross-Cultural Education (SPICE).

During the immersion in Latin American culture, participants will experience a wide variety of presentations, including lectures by distinguished faculty, films, curriculum sessions,

performances, and field trips. Educators will also have the opportunity to review current curriculum materials, including units on Latin America currently being developed by SPICE's Latin American Project (formerly Project REAL), under a grant from the United States Department of Education.

The program is open to any elementary or secondary educator on a fee basis. Applications and information may be obtained by writing **Kathie Toland, SPICE/Latin American Coordinator, Lou Henry Hoover Building, Room 226, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.** Deadline for applications is 1 April 1983.

#### VISITING SCHOLARS PROGRAM (SUMMER 1983)

The University of Illinois/University of Chicago Joint Center for Latin American Studies announces a visiting scholars program for faculty from other colleges and universities (without major research facilities) to enable them to spend the summer of 1983 in residence at Chicago or Urbana doing research and writing on a Latin American topic. The combined UI/UC programs currently maintain over seventy full-time core faculty and their library holdings encompass at least 390,000 books and 6,100 periodicals, making the joint program one of the largest concentrations of human and material resources devoted to Latin American language and area studies in the United States.

Awards, covering travel and basic living expenses, will be made to scholars for a one- or two-month period of residence at either university. The visiting scholars will be associate faculty of the Joint Center for Latin American Studies and will enjoy full access to libraries, faculty, and other facilities at the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois. Applicants should submit a vita and project proposal (no more than 500 words), briefly indicating how a period of residence would relate to the project. Proposals will be evaluated by a joint interdisciplinary faculty committee from the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois. The letters of application (accompanied by a separate letter of reference) must be received by 1 March 1983, for summer 1983 projects. Awards will be announced by 1 April 1983. Address applications, references, and inquiries to *Visiting Scholars Program, UI/UC Joint Center for Latin American Studies, 1126 East 59th Street, Chicago, IL 60637.*

#### CALL FOR PAPERS

The North American Economics and Finance Association (NAEFA) will hold its 1983 annual meeting in San Francisco in conjunction with the Allied Social Sciences Association (ASSA) between 28 and 30 December 1983. NAEFA will sponsor several panels dealing with economic and financial issues of the North American and Caribbean nations. Country studies as well as papers on the economic and financial interactions among these countries are accepted. The deadline for receipt of paper proposals is 15 April 1983. Abstracts should be sent to **Edgar Ortiz, secretary-treasurer, North American Economics and Finance Association, Apartado**

20-504, Villa Obregón/San Angel, C.P. 01000 - México, DF, México.

*Latin American Perspectives (LAP)* is soliciting manuscripts for two forthcoming special issues, one on migratory labor and immigration, the other on urban Latin America.

The issue on migratory labor and immigration will focus on migratory wage labor within and between Mexico, the Caribbean, Central America, and the United States, but need not be limited to these areas. Papers that deal with the relationship between migratory labor and different patterns of capitalist development and that critically evaluate existing theory and research will be especially welcome. The issue will tentatively deal with the three following general topics. (1) *General Conditions: National and International*. *LAP* seeks papers that analyze the relationships between international flows of capital and labor, and the current economic "crisis"; (2) *Specific Issues: Production and Reproduction*. To complement the preceding macro issues, *LAP* wishes to include case studies dealing with subareas of the present conjuncture. Of special importance are specific tendencies in different types of migrant labor markets, e.g., patterns of recruitment and discipline, the lifetime careers of workers, their political leanings, the relations between migration and immigration, and so forth. (3) *Migrants, Immigrants and Nationals: Problems of Organization and Mobilization*. Papers and documents are sought that deal with such topics as the following: problems and tactics in organizing migrant-immigrant workers, the impact of migrant-immigrant workers in the political and economic struggles of U.S. Latinos and other minorities, the use of "illegal" migrant issues in debates about social welfare, the relation between migrant/refugee workers from Central America, and Central American solidarity work in the United States. Please send all correspondence to *Michael Kearney, Latin American Perspectives, P.O. Box 5703, Riverside, CA 92517*.

The issue on urban Latin America will include articles, book reviews, views, interviews, documents, and visuals dealing with a broad array of urban topics. Prime concerns of the editors are that the materials manifest a considered effort at the demystification of capitalist relations in urban Latin America. The following are among the numerous topics the editors consider to be of central concern in this issue. *A Left Critique of Orthodox Notions of the "Urban Question," Accumulation and Urban Latin America, Urban Movements and Struggle, and Urban and Rural Dialectic*. These topics might be addressed within a single-country framework or a comparative or continent-wide framework. The issue editors, Robert Dash and Michael Kearney, encourage contact between prospective authors and *LAP* regarding their ideas before submission of manuscripts so that the editors can offer suggestions regarding the direction of proposed contributions. The issue has been tentatively scheduled for publication in 1984. Please send all correspondence and manuscripts to *Managing Editor, Latin American Perspectives, P.O. Box 5703, Riverside, CA 92517*.

#### PERSONAL NEWS

Jorge Heine, formerly at the Woodrow Wilson International

Center for Scholars, has been appointed director of the Caribbean Institute and Study Center for Latin America (CISCLA) at Inter American University of Puerto Rico.

Dr. Charles Hale (University of Iowa history professor) is the coordinator of the University of Iowa Latin American Studies Program. He will continue in this capacity until the summer semester, 1984. The LASP mailing address is *The Latin American Studies Program, 405 Jefferson Building, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242*.

Dr. Cole Blasier (professor of Political Science and research professor in Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh) has succeeded Charles Gibson as chairman of the advisory board of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. The *Handbook* is published by the Library of Congress. Prof. Blasier was also recently reappointed to his second term as U.S. representative on the US/USSR Exchange in Latin American Studies under the auspices of LASA and the American Council of Learned Societies. Dr. Blasier was the founder of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies and served as its director from 1964 to 1974.

Dr. Michael Erisman (political science, Mercyhurst College) has published *Colossus Challenged: The Struggle for Caribbean Influence* (coedited with John Martz), Westview Press, 1982; edited *The Caribbean Challenge: U.S. Policy in a Volatile Region*, forthcoming, Westview Press, 1983; and "Cuba and the Third World: The Movement of Nonaligned Nations," in Barry Levine (ed.), *The New Cuban Presence in the Caribbean*, forthcoming, Westview Press, 1983. He is also regularly contributing reviews for *Latin America in Books*, published by the University of New Orleans.

#### ANNOUNCEMENTS

The North American Economic Studies Association has changed its name to the North American Economics and Finance Association (NAEFA), to be consistent with the types of activities the association has been sponsoring as well as to reflect the nature and interests of the membership. Dilmus D. James (Department of Economics and Finance, University of Texas at El Paso) is the association president. Secretary-Treasurer is Edgar Ortiz (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México). NAEFA plans to collaborate with LASA in the organization of panel sessions at the September 1983 meeting in Mexico City.

#### INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

The recently established Caribbean Migration Research and Training Program at the Center for Latin American Studies (CLAS) of the University of Florida sponsored a number of activities during the 1982 fall semester. These include the publication of a series of occasional papers, the first of which is a collection of selected papers from the Migration and Caribbean Cultural Identity Conference held at the University of Florida in October 1981. Included in the volume are papers by Franklin W. Knight, Gordon Lewis, and Frank Moya Pons. A bibliography on Caribbean migration and Caribbean immigrant



communities outside the Caribbean will soon be published by the Reference and Bibliographic Department of the University of Florida Libraries in cooperation with CLAS. The bibliography was compiled by Rosemary Brana-Shute and Rosemarijn Hofte. It contains approximately 2400 entries, including books, journal articles, and unpublished papers. *A Directory of Professionals with Experience in Caribbean Migration* was also compiled by Rosemary Brana-Shute. This directory is part of an effort to identify persons and resources of specialized knowledge in Caribbean migration.

Five students are currently enrolled in the Caribbean Migration Research and Training Program. They are Mary Castro (Brazil, Ph. D. candidate in sociology); Margaret Gill (Barbados, M.A. candidate in Latin American studies); Jorge Hernández (Puerto Rico, Ph.D. candidate in history); Awilda Irizarry (Puerto Rico, M.A. candidate in Latin American studies); and Alison Moses (USA/Guyana, Ph.D. candidate in political science). Scholars and predoctoral students with an interest in Caribbean migration from the Caribbean and the United States are encouraged to apply for predoctoral fellowships or visiting scholar appointments for 1983. The program is funded by a three-year grant from the Tinker Foundation, with an emphasis on the Hispanic Caribbean, and by a two-year grant from the Ford Foundation that accentuates the non-Hispanic Caribbean. Inquiries should be directed to *Dr. Helen Safa, director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, 319 Grinter Hall, Gainesville, FL 32611.*

#### University of Connecticut Acquires Major Puerto Rican Collection

The University of Connecticut (Storrs) has acquired a major collection of books, pamphlets, periodicals, and government documents appropriate for the study of Puerto Rico's history and cultural development during the past 150 years. Comprising over 2,000 volumes, the Géigel Puerto Rican Collection is the latest addition to an impressive array of Latin American and Iberian materials housed in the Special Collections Department of the university library.

The Géigel materials are strongest for the 1870-1940 period, although many earlier and some later imprints are included. The collection's coverage is comprehensive and includes scientific and technical treatises, works of poetry, nineteenth-century abolitionist literature, and annual reports of the sugar *centrales* in the early 1900s. Particularly valuable are an 11-volume set of *Documentos históricos*, a 36-volume *Biblioteca agrícola* comprising a wide variety of pamphlets on agrarian matters, and nearly complete sets of the published works of Salvador Brau, Luis Bonafoux, Adolfo de Hostos, María Martínez de Cadilla, Manuel Fernández Juncos, and many others.

The collection is immediately accessible through a manuscript inventory prepared at the time of acquisition by the former owner, Sra. Luisa Géigel de Gandía of San Juan. The University of Connecticut Library plans to eventually publish a descriptive index and to enter the cataloging data into the OCLC system. Further information may be obtained from *Francisco A. Scarano, Department of History, Box U-103, The University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06268. (203) 486-4898.*

## LASA TASK FORCE STATEMENTS OF PURPOSE

The statements of purpose of a number of LASA's task forces follow. Future issues of the *LASA Newsletter* will include the statements of purpose from the remaining task forces.

### Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights Statement of Purpose

1. To alert the association generally, 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.

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.

### Hispanic Task Force

#### Statement of Purpose

The Hispanic Task Force (HTF) of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) was created in 1978 in recognition of the need to involve more Hispanic Latin Americanists in the activities of LASA. Discussion in meetings held in Washington, DC (1978), Pittsburgh (1979), Austin (1980), and Bloomington (1980) led to the formulation of the following principal functions for the HTF.

1. Promotion of research and teaching by Hispanics on Latin American and U.S. Hispanic topics.

2. Promotion of research and teaching on issues that concern the Hispanic communities in the U.S.

3. Providing professional recognition and support to Hispanic-American professionals in the U.S.

4. Promotion of greater involvement of Hispanics in LASA programs, governing bodies, and committees and representation of the concerns of Hispanic members of LASA before the Association's Executive Council.

5. Promotion of greater communication and collaboration between Latin Americanists and the Hispanic peoples, especially through contact with national organizations and community groups concerned with educational issues affecting Hispanics.

6. Promotion of greater participation of Hispanic scholars in meetings, seminars, conferences, and other activities relating to U.S. foreign policy matters vis-a-vis Latin America and other areas of the world.

### Task Force on the Mass Media

#### Statement of Purpose

1. To recognize and to honor good press coverage of Latin America by means of awarding a LASA prize to a journalist

and, occasionally, to others who contribute to good press coverage through various mass media.

2. To improve participation by journalists in LASA activities, especially by writing for the Newsletter and participating in the convention.

#### Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba

##### Statement of Purpose

1. To support and to facilitate scholarly relations between academics in the United States, Latin American countries, and other countries, and academics in Cuba.

2. To bring to the attention of the LASA Executive Council and the LASA membership, issues that may promote or hinder the promotion of such scholarly relations, and to recommend actions by the association whenever appropriate.

3. To facilitate the attendance of Cuban scholars at LASA meetings and to help to include such scholars in the formal program of activities.

4. To support and to monitor the supply of scholarly materials from LASA to Cuban academic institutions and libraries.

5. To undertake the publication of works pertaining to Cuba, with special attention to the dissemination of bibliographic information, and to stimulate others to do so on their own as well.

6. To work with Cuban institutions to promote exchanges of scholarly resources, including microfilm collections.

7. To recognize and to honor work of a scholarly quality that has been done on Cuban subjects.

8. To work with the LASA Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights and with the LASA Executive Council on matters pertaining to academic freedom and human rights in Cuba, and to advise others that may seek its assistance on these issues.

9. To work with other institutions and foundations with an interest in promoting research and teaching on Cuba.

#### PUBLICATIONS

The Resource Center in Albuquerque, New Mexico, has published *Dollars and Dictators: A Guide to Central America* by Tom Barry, Beth Wood, and Deb Preusch. The book studies corporate involvement in Central America and includes a listing of the more than 1,400 Central American firms with U.S. ownership. Profiles of each country are featured, as are chapters on agriculture, industry, finance, the military, and foreign aid. *Dollars and Dictators* is available postpaid for \$7. The publisher offers discounts of 30 percent off the book price of \$5.95 on orders of more than five copies. Address inquiries to *The Resource Center, Box 4726, Albuquerque, NM 87196. (505) 266-5009.*

*Nicaraguan Perspectives* is available for \$10 per year (foreign air mail is \$20). Issue no. 4 includes pieces on appropriate technology and agricultural transformation in Nicaragua, Nicaraguan women's poetry, the renewal of health delivery in Nicaragua, Nicaragua's national art school, and an analysis of the elections in El Salvador and Guatemala.

Contact *Nicaragua Information Center, P.O. Box 1004, Berkeley, CA 94704.*

The March 1982 issue of *SECOLAS Annals*, the journal of the Southeastern Council on Latin American Studies, deals with Mexico and Central America. Among the articles are pieces on the Central American Common Market, the United States and Costa Rica between 1944 and 1949, conflicting national interests in United States-Mexico relations, and contributions on drama and the novel. The papers were part of the XXVIII Annual SECOLAS Program held in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, in April 1981. Copies of the *Annals* are available for \$4 from the editor, *Eugene R. Huck, Kennesaw College, Marietta, GA 30061.*

Meridian House International has published a report from its Tinker Latin American Seminar Series titled "Conflict Resolution in the Western Hemisphere." Conference participants included G. Pope Atkins, Rafael de la Colina, Mark Falcoff, John Finan, John Goshko, Cedric H. Grant, Margaret Daily Hayes, Joseph John Jova, Donald F. McHenry, Alejandro Orfila, Galo Plaza, Raúl Quijano, Riordan Roett, L. Ronald Scheman, Bob. L. Schieffer, Stephen Strickland, and Jorge Zelaya. Nancy Matthews coordinated the seminar and the rapporteur was Christian J. Maisch. Copies of the report are available for \$3 each from *Meridian House International, 1630 Crescent Place, NW, Washington, DC 20009. (202) 667-6800.*

*El Salvador Bibliography and Research Guide* by David Samuel Krusé and Richard Swedberg has been published by the Central America Information Office (CAMINO). This is an extensive bibliography on El Salvador, with 2000 bibliographic entries from scholarly literature in Spanish and English, as well as official US and Salvadorean government documents and documents from opposition groups in the country. The volume sells for \$16 plus \$1 postage and handling.

CAMINO also offers *El Salvador: Background to the Crisis*, which provides essential documentation on the Salvadoran situation. The volume is available for \$5.75 postpaid. A third CAMINO publication, *El Salvador 1982: Elections without Choice* (\$3 postpaid), contains information on the country's electoral history, political parties, contestants, and electoral statutes. All three books may be ordered from *CAMINO, 1151 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138.*

#### CORRECTION

The Fall 1982 issue of the *LASA Newsletter* stated that Dr. Lowell Gudmundson had been appointed director of the Latin American and Caribbean Center at Florida International University. This is incorrect. Dr. Gudmundson is the *associate* director of the center. We apologize for any inconvenience this may have caused.



# LASA-1983

# Mexico City

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

**DATES:** September 29 - October 1, 1983

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

**ROOM RATES:** Special rates for conference participants

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

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

**PROGRAM:** The Program and Local Arrangements Committee (co-chaired by Robert V. Kemper at SMU and Mario Ojeda at El Colegio de México) will select over 130 panel sessions.

#### **SPECIAL EVENTS:**

- \* *Breakfast Roundtables*
- \* *Workshops*
- \* *Receptions*
- \* *Gran Baile with a Salsa Band*
- \* *Film Festival*

**For more information please contact:**

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

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

**RENEW YOUR MEMBERSHIP NOW!**  
**LASA MEMBERS PAY REDUCED REGISTRATION FEES.**

# 1983 MEMBERSHIP FORM

JOIN LASA FOR 1983! All membership categories enjoy voice and vote in the conduct of the association. Membership categories for the calendar year 1983 (dues year closes each October 1) are as follows:

*Introductory*—\$18 (for new members as of January 1, 1980)

*Regular*

under \$20,000 annual income	\$25
between \$20,000 and \$29,999 annual income	\$28
between \$30,000 and \$39,999 annual income	\$32
over \$40,000 annual income	\$37

*Joint*: For two family members at the same address. Highest individual income earned plus \$11

*Student*—\$15

*Latin America, Caribbean, & Puerto Rico*—\$20 (for citizens of those areas who reside there)

*Institutional Sponsor: Nonprofit*—\$60

*Institutional Sponsor: Profit*—\$500

*Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs*—\$60

## APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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GRADUATE STUDENT Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Professor

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

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Dues and contributions to LASA are tax-deductible. Please make out checks and money orders to the Latin American Studies Association and send to LASA Secretariat, Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, The University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, USA.

NOTE: There will be a \$20 charge on all returned checks.

# The New Nomads

## Immigration and Changes in the International Division of Labor

Edited by Marlene Dixon and Susanne Jonas

### ARTICLES (partial list)

Imperialist Initiatives and the Puerto Rican Worker: From Foraker to Reagan  
— Frank Bonilla and Ricardo Campos

Puerto Rican Emigration: Proposals for Its Study—Manuel Maldonado-Denis

Cuban Miami: The Roots, Development, and Everyday Life of an Emigré Enclave  
in the U.S. National Security State— Lourdes Arguelles

Mexican Migration, Crisis, and the Internationalization of Labor Struggle  
— James D. Cockcroft

Reindustrialization and the Transnational Labor Force in the United States  
Today— Marlene Dixon, Susanne Jonas, and Ed McCaughan

Commentary—Manuel Castells

### Perspectives: Two Views of the State:

Revolutionary Movements in the Era of U.S. Hegemony and After  
— Immanuel Wallerstein

Dual Power: The Rise of the Transnational Corporation and the Nation-State  
— Marlene Dixon

Also articles by Pedro Vusković, Alejandro Alvarez, Raul Hinojosa Ojeda, and  
Saskia Sassen-Koob.

This new collection of writings is crucial for understanding one of the most controversial issues of the 1980s. It breaks new ground in analyzing the recent waves of immigration to the United States. The effects on workers from Puerto Rico, Mexico, Latin and Central America; the restructuring of the world-economy; and the formation of a transnational working class are central themes explored by the contributors to this issue.

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