

# LASA Forum

## Latin American Studies Association

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### PRESIDENT'S CORNER

by Helen I. Safa, University of Florida

This issue of the *Forum* is giving special coverage to the Caribbean. It is fitting that it will appear shortly before the first anniversary of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, which marked a turning point in U.S. relations with the Caribbean.

Despite the long history of U.S. intervention in the area, it was hoped that the United States had abandoned military solutions in favor of economic policies designed to bolster development and trade. Many fear that the U.S. intervention in Grenada may represent a return to military solutions and a prelude to invasion in other areas, such as El Salvador, Nicaragua, or even Cuba.

President Reagan launched a major economic offensive in the area with the Caribbean Basin Initiative, announced in 1982 and for which 20 countries have now qualified. The CBI includes the countries of Central America, excluding Nicaragua and, of course, Cuba. It offers economic aid (only \$350 million in the first fiscal year for the entire region) and a package of trade concessions and other incentives designed to foster export-oriented growth in the region. For example, the CBI establishes one-way, duty-free access to U.S. markets for Caribbean exports for a twelve-year period. While this is a welcome gesture, some suggest it may be largely empty, since 87 percent of the region's exports already enter the United States duty free. Some areas of greatest growth potential, such as textiles and garments, have been excluded from the program, in part because of U.S. labor's opposition to the growing incursion of imports into the U.S. domestic market. Even certain agricultural imports from the Caribbean, winter vegetables and citrus fruits, for example, are opposed by domestic growers in Florida and elsewhere.

Beyond the specific obstacles to the success of the CBI, one may also question the whole philosophy of a program that is designed to increase dependence on exports as a model of economic growth. This model was initiated with Operation Bootstrap in Puerto Rico in the 1940s, and copied in Jamaica, Barbados, the Dominican Republic, and many other Caribbean countries. In Puerto Rico, Operation Bootstrap did lead to periods of rapid economic growth in the 1950s and 1960s, but has now largely collapsed. Though Puerto Rico continues to offer attractive tax holidays and other incentives to outside investment, it has difficulty competing with other areas with similar programs and a cheaper trained labor force. The CBI will increase this competition unless Puerto Rico is able to develop a twin-

plant arrangement similar to what now exists with the *maquiladora* program on the U.S./Mexico border, with Puerto Rico acting as the skilled labor component of goods initially processed elsewhere in the region. Proponents of the CBI tend to refer to the models of small Asian countries like Hong Kong or Singapore for the Caribbean rather than Puerto Rico, perhaps because they fear it would serve as a negative example.

Proponents also argue that exports constitute the only possible engine of economic growth in the Caribbean, because the countries are too small to constitute a viable domestic market. Yet, because of their emphasis on exports, many of these countries are now dependent on imports for most of their foodstuffs, some of which were previously produced locally. This has added to their debt problem, since the costs of their imports are generally much higher than the value of their exports.

The Caribbean has always been export-oriented, and for centuries its primary product was sugar (and still is, in some countries). Increasingly, however, the primary resource of the Caribbean is its labor, both for domestic use and export. Cheap labor is one of the primary attractions of the CBI, with wages running as low as \$2.50 a day in Haiti and now less than \$2.00 a day at the parallel-market rate in the Dominican Republic. This labor is largely female and employed in the growing number of assembly line plants, which the CBI hopes to foster in these countries and elsewhere.

While the CBI promises to create more jobs in the Caribbean basin, it could well become a vehicle for exploiting unorganized labor. One labor leader, Charles A. Perlik, Jr., president of the Newspaper Guild and chairman of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs, has argued that the CBI legislation should be extended only to those countries

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that allow labor to organize freely and bargain collectively, which would eliminate countries like Haiti and El Salvador. Perlik stated in 1982 that "the U.S. trade union movement believes in the economic development of Caribbean Basin nations, but adamantly opposes the Reagan Administration's intention to shore up the economies of Caribbean nations that are notorious violators of basic labor freedoms." However, the increasing number of countries dependent on export growth as a development strategy and the critical economic conditions faced by Caribbean countries make it highly unlikely that such a progressive policy will be adopted.

The Reagan administration continues to feel that the major threat to security in the region is Cuba, rather than poverty, hunger, and a growing militarization. In his address on July 26, the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Cuban Revolution, Fidel Castro again called for a normalization of relations with the United States, and his release of political prisoners on the occasion of the Jackson visit appears to indicate his willingness to cooperate. Certainly, the three-member LASA delegation that visited Cuba in June to implement the exchange agreement signed in Mexico City last September (reported elsewhere in this issue) was impressed with the openness and receptivity of Cuban officials to academic exchange with the United States. A move toward normalization of relations with Cuba might facilitate the return of Mariel refugees with criminal records still languishing in U.S. prisons and might also allow relatives of Cubans now living in the United States to leave Cuba and rejoin their families here. Thus, normalization could represent advantages to the United States as well as to Cuba.

Normalization with Cuba would undoubtedly ease tensions in Central America and give a real boost to the Contadora process, which Cuba has endorsed. In September, the presidents of several Central American universities will be visiting academic centers in the United States and Canada in an effort to promote greater understanding between the two regions. LASA has endorsed this initiative, which is sponsored by CSUCA (see notice in this issue). I hope that U.S. universities and scholars will respond generously to their requests for aid and help publicize this event on their campuses. Academic exchanges can go a long way toward promoting good will among scholars and the general public and may be a small deterrent to military solutions. In this regard, it is gratifying to note that the U.S. Congress has restored funds for Title VI International Education Programs (commented on in my column in the last issue of the *Forum*). I thank all of you who wrote to the Congress on our behalf.

I would also like to remind chairs and members of LASA task forces to prepare for our conference in Albuquerque in April. It would be good for all members to participate in the writing of a task force report that can be discussed at the conference.

## REPORT FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

In July the Secretariat completed its third year in residence at the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas. All of us connected with the association would like to express our deep appreciation to institute director William Glade for his generous support of and continued cooperation with the Secretariat. With this strong backing, the association has been able to make a number of improvements in its overall operation. The purpose of this report is to bring the membership up to date on what has transpired within LASA during the last three years.

### 1. Finances

For the first time in LASA's history, all the association's component parts—the Secretariat, the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), and the *Latin American Research Review* (LARR)—have received a complete unified audit and are now subjected to annual financial reviews. With the information provided by the auditors, the Executive Council and the Secretariat have been able to make budgetary decisions that have stabilized the financial condition of the association.

We also took advantage of this financial stability to approach the Ford Foundation with a grant request to support the establishment of a LASA Endowment Fund with the remaining \$15,000 of a long-standing Ford Foundation grant. Ford agreed to the request, and the Executive Council is now drawing up guidelines for the operation of the endowment fund.

For the 1984 fiscal year, primarily because of expenses incurred in mounting LASA's International Congress in Mexico City, the association will operate at no better than the break-even point and perhaps will have an excess of expenses over revenues. As a result, the Executive Council has authorized a slight increase in dues in 1985 to bring the association back to the break-even position.

### 2. LASA-LARR Relations

One of the most pressing issues that confronted the association at the time of the move to Texas was the need to formalize the relationships among various of its components, particularly the LASA-LARR relationship. With the cooperation of incoming LARR editor, Gilbert Merckx at the University of New Mexico, the Executive Council approved a set of formal guidelines for the journal's operation. In addition, the Secretariat and the LARR staff have worked closely to coordinate the cumbersome process of membership renewals so that both the Secretariat in Austin and the LARR staff in Albuquerque have a smoothly functioning system of information sharing.

### 3. Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP)

Under the direction of Tulane professor of history

Richard Greenleaf, CLASP has substantially increased its institutional membership and has undertaken a major effort to survey all Latin American studies programs in the United States. The result will be a directory of these programs.

#### 4. International Congress

Since coming to Austin the Secretariat has put on two congresses—in Washington, DC, in 1982 and LASA's first congress outside the United States, in Mexico City, in 1983. We have also selected two future sites—Albuquerque in 1985 and Boston in 1986—and are already engaged in planning the 1988 meeting. The congresses have expanded considerably in a variety of ways. Not only has participation increased substantially, but for the first time LASA has a professional book-exhibit coordinator, has held a juried film festival, and has expanded the extracurricular cultural and musical activities at the congress. These changes have made the LASA congress not only the world's largest but also the most exciting gathering of Latin Americanists.

#### 5. *LASA Forum*

One of the most significant changes that we undertook was to transform the *LASA Newsletter* into the *LASA Forum*. The name change was indicative of a decision to alter the nature of the publication from a bulletin about the association and activities within the profession to a vehicle for substantive analyses of issues of concern to the profession. While professional news was not eliminated, the amount of space devoted to it was reduced and short articles were solicited from experts on specific subjects. Thus far, we have published sets of articles on the firing of Inter-American Foundation president Peter Bell, on the Kissinger Commission Report, on the democratic transition in Argentina, and on the political crisis in Chile. Future issues of the *LASA Forum* will explore such issues as the possibilities of reform within the Central American armies, the future of Cuba-U.S. relations, and prospects for continued redemocratization in Latin America. We welcome suggestions for other issues and would especially encourage LASA members to submit short (10-page, double-spaced) articles of interest to the profession.

The changes in the *LASA Forum* required the formation of an editorial board to oversee its operations. Chaired by Executive Council member Cornelia Butler Flora, the editorial board has drawn up policy guidelines that have established the new format and provided editorial guidance on advertising. Its work has been completed by the competence and professionalism of the Secretariat's publication director, Mary Smith.

#### 6. Task Forces

Since coming to Austin, the Secretariat has worked diligently to revamp the structure and function of the various task forces that constitute the working groups within the association. There are now nine task forces whose members are appointed by the incoming president and who serve for

an eighteen-month term. All the task forces have become much more active in recent years. As an example of such activity, the Task Force on Scholarly Relations with the Soviet Union has formalized an agreement with the Soviet Academy of Sciences for a book exchange program and a cycle of conferences. All LASA members who would like to serve on a task force should advise the Secretariat of their interest.

#### 7. LASA Data Base

The Secretariat recently purchased a microcomputer in order to streamline our operations. Besides basic word processing and financial records management, we are using it to create a data base of LASA members. The first result of this effort will be the publication this fall of a directory of LASA members, the first since 1977. The directory will contain names and mailing addresses of all LASA members as of July 1, 1984. In addition, it will provide the names of members of all LASA committees, a copy of the LASA constitution, and several indexes (by field of specialization and by geographical area of residence). Members will be able to order the directory at the time of their membership renewal for 1985.

The formation of the data base as well as most of the other changes mentioned in this report have been carried out with remarkable efficiency and good cheer by my assistant, Jarra Greenleaf.

In concluding this brief overview of the operation of the LASA Secretariat during the last three years, I would like to thank all of you who have cooperated with me in these efforts to increase the scope, efficiency, and professionalism of the Latin American Studies Association.

Richard N. Sinkin  
Executive Director

#### REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE FOR THE ALBUQUERQUE MEETING, APRIL 1985

The Program Committee for the 1985 LASA meeting, to be held April 18-20, 1985, in Albuquerque, New Mexico, has received excellent cooperation from LASA members and with their help has prepared a preliminary program. That program, printed below in outline form, includes 96 panels, 16 workshops, 14 mealtime round tables, and a number of business meetings and other events. It should be emphasized that this is a first approximation of the Albuquerque program; several important points should be kept in mind as it is read:

1) *There will be additional events scheduled that do not appear here.* For example, the Program Committee is organizing a series of "state-of-the-discipline" panels, each focusing on one synthesizing paper by a key scholar and assessing the current situation of that discipline in Latin American studies. In sociology, the "state-of-the-discipline" paper will be presented by Alejandro Portes of The Johns

Hopkins University; in literature, it will be prepared by Saul Sosnowski of the University of Maryland. Four or five additional "overview" panels are still being formed.

The Program Committee is also still considering a number of panel and paper proposals that reached us late and about which decisions have not yet been reached. If a proposed panel does not appear on the preliminary program, that does not necessarily mean that it has been disapproved.

2) *Inclusion in the final program will depend on submission of the final information forms (yellow and blue) to the Program Committee office at New York University.* Each organizer of an accepted session should have received a set of final information forms, due to be returned to NYU by August 1, 1984. These forms are *vital* for the preparation of the final Albuquerque program, and approved panels for which they are not returned cannot be included. If organizers have any questions about the forms, they should call the NYU Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (212)598-3395/3397. (The preliminary program printed below includes only the title, the organizer's name, and the sponsor, if any; inclusion of a full list of panelists and titles would have made this report excessively long.)

3) *Panel organizers whose panels include travelers from outside the United States should act vigorously on the following policy governing international travel for the Albuquerque meeting.*

a) LASA as an institution has no travel funds. The association will undertake fund-raising for travel to the Albuquerque meeting, but prior experience would suggest that the majority of funds will be earmarked for specific sessions or participants, and that there will be little or no money available for general travel purposes at the disposition of the association or the Program Committee.

b) Organizers whose sessions include international travelers should proceed as follows in active steps to maximize their travel opportunities:

—Panelists should be urged to seek any and all available local funding, e.g., from their home institutions, governments, etc. This will probably have to be the major source of total travel funding for Albuquerque. Panelists who are employees of any governments or government agencies (not including universities) should be funded by their employers, and cannot be funded for any travel by LASA.

—Organizers who seriously anticipate shortfalls in their panelists' travel funds should communicate with the Program Committee member who will be active in fund raising for travel, Joseph Tulchin of the University of North Carolina. His address is *Office of International Programs, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514, USA.* In communicating with Prof. Tulchin, session organizers must provide information as clearly and completely as though they were applying directly for a grant from a major foundation. He should receive a complete copy of the final session information form, with the abstract and full data on all participants including those requiring international travel, and detailed data on *precise* routes and air

fares. Vitae of all participants for whom travel aid is requested should be sent, together with a concise description of these panelists' roles in the planned session. It should be emphasized that neither Dr. Tulchin nor the Program Committee can make any promises whatever as to the availability of any travel funds. A vigorous effort to raise funds will be made, and every effort made to keep those requesting travel aid informed in a timely way of any progress or lack of it.

4) *Task forces or other LASA committees or affiliated organizations* that wish to have meetings included in the Albuquerque program and that have not yet submitted proposals should communicate *immediately* with the Program Committee at New York University. Space will not be provided if it is not requested.

5) *Films* will be shown at the Albuquerque meeting, as they have been at previous LASA congresses, and the Program Committee needs complete information on proposed films. If you wish to show a film or video, please send a complete description of the work to the Program Committee at New York University's Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 19 University Place, New York, NY 10003. Please include full technical information, to indicate equipment needed for playing or projection. The Program Committee will indicate by mid-September the procedure to be adopted in choosing films and videos for showing. Films or videos not submitted in advance to the Program Committee cannot be shown at Albuquerque, due to the need for properly scheduling equipment, space, and technicians' time.

6) *LASA membership* is a requirement for all those who participate in any of the sessions at the meeting. Session organizers should be sure that participants in their sessions are current members of LASA. People wishing to join the association should write directly to *LASA Secretariat, Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.*

7) *Paper presenters* will have the responsibility of sending, prior to March 15, 1985, fifty copies of their completed paper to *Theo Crevenna, Chairman, Local Arrangements Committee—LASA, Latin American Institute, The University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA.*

8) *Details regarding preregistration for the Albuquerque meeting*, including costs and deadlines, will be mailed by the LASA Secretariat to all members of the association later this year.

This report necessarily includes a good many policies, rules, and injunctions. The Program Committee wants to underscore, in concluding, how much it appreciates the membership's cooperation in its complicated work, and how that joint effort will contribute to an excellent, enjoyable, and fruitful gathering at Albuquerque.

#### Panel Sessions

*From History to Narrative to Novel in Hispanic America*, Gene H. Bell-Villada (Williams College)

*Verbal Violence in the Literature of the Southern Cone*, Daniel Balderston (Tulane University)

*Literary Innovation and Aesthetic Renewal in Regionalist Narrative of Spanish America and Brazil*, Enylton De Sá Rego (University of New Mexico) and Linda Ledford-Miller (University of Texas at Austin)

*Literature in the Colonies: Religion, Rebellion, and Racial Consciousness*, Regina Harrison (Bates College) and Rolena Adorno (Syracuse University)

*El "bildungsroman" hispanoamericano: Una respuesta literaria a la realidad social del continente*, Reynaldo L. Jiménez (University of Florida)

*La recreación del canon literario en la literatura latinoamericana*, Norma Klahn (Columbia University)

*The Literary Pages of the Spanish-Language Newspaper in the United States' Southwest and California*, Juanita Luna-Lawhn (San Antonio College)

*La novela mexicana después de Tlatelolco: Crisis social y desarrollo de las letras*, Thomas D. Morin (University of Rhode Island)

*Novelists/Journalists: The Political Text*, Kathleen Newman (Syracuse University) and Christiane Von Buelow (University of California, Irvine)

*La tradición del neo-barroco en la literatura hispanoamericana*, St. John Robinson (Eastern Montana College) and Juan Barroso (Southern University)

*Workshop on Hispanic Theater in the United States*, Patricia González (Smith College) and Judith Weiss (Mount Allison University)

*Testimonio y nuevo teatro: ¿Problemáticas comunes?*, Marina Pianca (St. Lawrence University) and Leslie Damasceno (University of California at Los Angeles); sponsored by Asociación de Trabajadores e Investigadores del Nuevo Teatro

*Internacionalización de la literatura latinoamericana, 1930-1980*, Alejandro Losada (Freie Universität Berlin) and Doris Sommer (Amherst College); sponsored by Asociación Europea de Estudios de Literatura y Sociedad de América Latina (AELSAL)

*The Tenuous Boundary: Documentary Fiction, Film, and Drama*, Susan Tritten (Miami University, Oxford, Ohio) and Judith Bissett (Miami University, Oxford, Ohio)

*New Approaches to Comparative Analysis of Broadcasting in Latin America*, Joseph D. Straubhaar (Michigan State University)

*The American Media Depiction of Latin America*, Josep Rota (Ohio University)

*The Elusive Text: Research on Latin American Cinema and Its Implications for Area Specialists*, Deborah Mistrion (Ohio State University)

*Modern Latin American Art and Art History*, Jacqueline Barnitz (University of Texas at Austin)

*Contemporary Art and Political Developments in Mexico and Central America*, Leonard Folgarait (Vanderbilt

University)

*Art and the State in the 19th and 20th Centuries: Mexico and Brazil*, Caren Meghreblian (University of California at Los Angeles) and Stacie Widdifield (University of California at Los Angeles)

*The African Presence in Latin American Folklore*, Ana Cara Walker (Oberlin College) and Morton Marks (University of Pennsylvania)

*The African Presence in Latin American Society and Literature*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Popular Culture in Latin America*, Donald S. Castro (California Polytechnic University at Pomona); sponsored by Conference on Latin American Studies of the California State University (COLAS)

*From Popular Culture to Literature: New Theoretical Directions*, Martha Paley Francescato (George Mason University) and Sara Castro Klaren (Dartmouth College)

*Latin American Popular Culture*, Charles Tatum (New Mexico State University); sponsored by Studies in Latin American Popular Culture

*Impact of Change: Role Transformation in Women's Lives in the Cuban Revolutionary Process and in the Process of Assimilation in the U.S.*, Sonia E. Alvarez (University of California, Santa Cruz) and Mirtha N. Quintanales (Ohio State University)

*Hispanics and Electoral Politics*, Sylvia I. Correa (Cuban-American Committee, Inc.) and Manuel R. Gómez (Cuban-American Committee, Inc. and Hunter College, CUNY); sponsored by Cuban-American Committee, Inc.

*Hispanic Americans and Latin America: Challenges*, José S. Prince (University of Latin American Workers, UTAL) and Mario Paredes (North East Pastoral Center for Hispanics); sponsored by North East Pastoral Center for Hispanics

*Political Connections and Networking between Cuba/Puerto Rico/Mexico and the U.S. Hispanic Community, 1860-1920*, Virginia Sánchez Korrol (Brooklyn College, CUNY); sponsored by Hispanic Task Force, LASA

*Nuevas perspectivas sobre la mujer en Puerto Rico*, Janice Petrovich (Inter-American University of Puerto Rico)

*Hispanic Migration and Hispanic Communities in the U.S.*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Employment and Migration Patterns in the U.S. and Mexico*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Border Problems in U.S.-Mexican Relations*, Leo R. Chávez (Centro de Estudios Fronterizos del Norte de México, CEFNOMEX)

*Latin American Political Refugees in Canada*, Jaime Llambías W. (Université de Moncton)

*Chicano/Indio/Mexicano Health Culture in the U.S.-Mexico Border Region*, William Willard (Washington State University) and June Macklin (Connecticut College)

*Population Mobility and Development in the Caribbean*, Patricia Anderson (University of the West Indies, Mona, Jamaica) and Dawn I. Marshall (University of the West

Indies, Cave Hill, Barbados)

*Central American Migration: Economic Migrants or Political Refugees?*, Milton Jamail (University of Texas at Austin)

*The Politics of Transition to Democracy: Theoretical Issues and Comparative Perspectives*, Enrique A. Baloyra (University of North Carolina)

*The Politics of Transition to Democracy: Theoretical Issues and Comparative Perspectives II*, Enrique A. Baloyra (University of North Carolina)

*International Relations of Latin America*, Alexandre Barros (IUPERJ) and Rubén Perina (Organization of American States); sponsored by Programa de Estudios Conjuntos sobre las Relaciones Internacionales de América Latina (BIAL) and the Department of Cultural Affairs, OAS

*Democracy in Latin America: Colombia and Venezuela*, Donald L. Herman (Michigan State University, Grand Rapids)

*Regime Type and Policy Formation*, Diego Abente (Miami University, Oxford, Ohio)

*Concept and Implementation of Democracy in Latin America*, Martin D. Poblete (Columbia University)

*Arms and Politics in Latin America: A Quarter Century of Research and Publications*, Frederick M. Nunn (Portland State University) and Thomas M. Davies (San Diego State University); sponsored by Rocky Mountain Conference on Latin American Studies

*Latin America: From the Second World War to the Cold War*, Ian Roxborough (London School of Economics) and Leslie Bethell (University College, London)

*El Salvador: Perceptions of the Revolution*, Ralph Lee Woodward (Tulane University) and Tommie Sue Montgomery (Dickinson College)

*Paraguay: Prospect for Democracy after Stroessner*, J. Eliseo Da Rosa (Indiana State University, Evansville)

*Ecuador since 1972: The Political Economy of Petroleum*, David Scott Palmer (Foreign Service Institute) and David Schodt (St. Olaf College)

*Bolivia, the Legacy of the Military*, Waltrud Queiser Morales (University of Central Florida) and Melvin Burke (University of Maine)

*Political and Economic Development in Grenada: Before and After*, Laurence R. Simon (Oxfam America)

*Women and Politics in Brazil*, Sonia Maria de Avelar (University of Michigan) and June E. Hahner (State University of New York, Albany)

*Outcomes and Perspectives in Nicaragua since 1979*, Steffen W. Schmidt (Iowa State University)

*Sendero Luminoso y el desarrollo de las alternativas políticas en el Perú contemporáneo*, Ernesto Yepes del C. (Universidad Nacional Agraria La Molina)

*Politics and Political Parties in Contemporary Mexico*, Judith Gentleman (State University of New York, Geneseo)

*The Transition to Civilian Rule in South America: Political, Economic, and Theoretical Issues from Brazil*

*and Argentina*, projected panel based on paper proposals *U.S. Policy and Central America*, Donald Bray (California State University, Los Angeles); sponsored by Latin American Perspectives

*Armed Resistance to U.S. Intervention: Haiti, the Dominican Republic, Nicaragua, Mexico, and Other Cases*, Bruce Calder (University of Illinois at Chicago)

*Shifting Patterns in United States-Latin American Relations, 1945-1968*, Thomas M. Leonard (University of North Florida)

*New Dimensions of Latin American Foreign Policies*, Guy Poitras (Trinity University)

*Looking beyond the Reagan Era: Latin American and American Perspectives on Present and Future U.S. Central American and Caribbean Policy*, Max Azicri (Edinboro University of Pennsylvania)

*The Regional/National Conflict in Latin America, 1870-1930*, Stuart F. Voss (State University of New York, Plattsburgh)

*The Cuban Revolution after Twenty-Five Years: Assessing Some Aspects of Socialist Transformation*, Sandor Halebsky (St. Mary's University) and John M. Kirk (Dalhousie University)

*La teoría sociológica clásica y el análisis de la realidad latinoamericana*, Gina Zabludovsky (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, UNAM)

*Women and Work in Latin America*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Political Economy of Health and Disease in Latin America*, Thomas John Bossert (Sarah Lawrence College) and Diana Brown (Social Science Research Council)

*Social Unrest in Latin America*, Susan Eckstein (Boston University)

*Land and Labor in Peru and Bolivia*, Lesley Gill (Columbia University) and Ann Zulawski (Columbia University)

*The Spatial Aspects of Development Planning in Latin America II*, Ray Henkel (Arizona State University)

*Perception and Change in the Spatial Order: Necessary Problems*, Carl Johannessen (University of Oregon) and Rolf Sternberg (Montclair State College); sponsored by Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers (CLAG)

*Latin American Urban Movements in the 1970s: Struggles for Social Change in São Paulo, Caracas, and Guatemala City*, Gloria Lacava (New York University)

*Men and Women in Costa Rica: Opportunities and Constraints within the Social Fabric of the 1980s*, Ilse Leitinger (Grinnell College); sponsored by LASA Task Force on Women in Latin American Studies

*The Peasant Household and Socioeconomic Change in Latin America I*, Kenneth Roberts (Southwestern University)

*The Peasant Household and Socioeconomic Change in Latin America II*, Alida Metcalf (University of Texas, San Antonio) and Debra Schumann (Indiana University)

*Marketing Systems and Recent Rural Development Programs in Colombia and Nicaragua*, Nola Reinhardt

(Smith College)

*Rural Development in Brazil*, John Saunders (Mississippi State University)

*Development in Brazil: Dilemmas and Alternatives*, Stephen Scheibe (Fundação João Pinheiro)

*Indebtedness and Adjustment in Latin America*, Rosemary Thorp (St. Antony's College, Oxford) and Laurence Whitehead (Nuffield College, Oxford); sponsored by Latin American Centre, Oxford University

*The Political Economy of Redemocratization in Latin America*, Gustavo Maia Gomes (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco)

*La crisis financiera venezolana: Su impacto sobre estado y sociedad*, Rexene Hanes de Acevedo (Universidad de los Andes)

*Dilemmas of State-Led Modernization: Bureaucratic Rule, Interest Intermediation and Economic Policy-making*, Edson de Oliveira Nunes (IUPERJ)

*Crisis económica, conflicto político y educación en América Latina*, Carlos Alberto Torres (FLACSO/Mexico) and José Angel Pescador (Secretaría de Energía, Minería e Industrias Paraestatales); sponsored by Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Mexico

*The Caribbean Basin Initiative*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Cuba's Economic Development*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*The Political Economy of Agricultural Commodities in Mexico*, Jack Corbett (Southwest Texas State University)

*Programs and Projects for Women in Development: The Latin American Experience*, Cathy A. Rakowski (University of Texas at Austin)

*Contemporary Issues in Brazilian Public Policy*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Re-Indianization of Indigenous Communities in Latin America*, Irene Silverblatt (College of Charleston)

*Political Economy of Revolutionary Nicaragua*, Rose J. Spalding (De Paul University) and Laura J. Enriquez (CINASE)

*Corregidores, Amerindians and the Colonial State in Mexico, Peru, and Alto Peru*, Kenneth J. Andrien (Ohio State University) and J. F. Schwaller (Florida Atlantic University)

*Commonwealth Caribbean from Colony to Nationhood*, J. Ignacio Méndez (Northeastern Illinois University)

*Medicine, Public Policy, and "Modernization" in Nineteenth- and Early Twentieth-Century Brazil*, Jeffrey D. Needell (University of Oregon)

*Marriage and the Family*, Enrique Ogliastri (Universidad de los Andes)

*Recent Research: Women in Latin America*, Dianne Roberta Turnball (Northeastern Illinois University); sponsored by LASA Task Force on Women in Latin American Studies

*Aspects of Spanish American Societies in the Colonial Era*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Brazil in the 1930s*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Yucatan in the Early Twentieth Century*, Ramón D. Chacón (University of Santa Clara)

*Women's Subordination in Latin America and the Caribbean*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Church and Revolution: Cuba, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic*, John M. Kirk (Dalhousie University)

*Religion, the Churches, and Politics in Latin America: New Directions*, Daniel H. Levine (University of Michigan) and Thomas Bruneau (McGill University)

*Law, Violence, and Human Rights in Latin America*, Hugh Fruhling (Academia Humanismo Cristiano) and Frederick E. Snyder (Harvard Law School)

*Emergency Situations in Latin America and International Law*, Claudio Grossman (Washington College of Law) and Robert Goldman (Washington College of Law)

*Research and Lecturing Opportunities for U.S. Scholars in Latin America*, Robert Burnett (Council for International Exchange of Scholars, American Council on Education); sponsored by Council for International Exchange of Scholars, American Council on Education

*Techniques for Teaching Latin American Studies*, Jack Child (The American University)

*Incorporation of Hispanic Women in the Post-Secondary Curriculum*, Alma García (University of California at Santa Clara); sponsored by Hispanic Task Force, LASA

*Pre-Collegiate Curriculum Projects Revisited, Grades 6-12*, Robert J. Knowlton (University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point) and Merrilee Antrim (San Diego Mesa College); sponsored by CLASP

*Language Education—Policy and Practice—in Latin America*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*The Formation of Entrepreneurship in Latin America: Comparative Evidences*, Carlos Dávila (Universidad Javeriana)

*Enterprise Strategies in Latin America*, Larry French (University of Texas at Arlington) and Michael Wooten (Southern Methodist University)

*Management in a Puerto Rican Environment*, Mahmoud Salem (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

*Confronting Natural Hazards in Latin America's Development*, Robert H. Claxton (West Georgia College)

*Environmental Politics in Latin America*, Stephen P. Mumme (Colorado State University)

*El hombre y los ecosistemas de montaña*, William W. Culver (State University of New York at Plattsburgh)

*Political Regime and Public Policy in Puerto Rico*, projected panel based on paper proposals

*Hemispheric Conflict and Cooperation: U. S. and Latin Views on Trade and Financial Issues*, J. Peter Wogart (The World Bank)

#### Round Tables (Breakfast or Lunch)

*Aislamiento de los intelectuales y académicos en América Latina*, Orlando Albornoz (Universidad Central de Venezuela)

*The Role of Individual Leadership in Latin American Political Development*, Dan Cothran (Northern Arizona University)

*International Trade and Mining Politics in Latin America*, William Culver (State University of New York at Plattsburgh)

*New Approaches to Western Hemisphere Urbanization*, Matthew Edel (Bildner Center for Western Hemisphere Studies and Queens College, CUNY) and Felinda Mottino (Bildner Center Western Hemisphere Studies and New York University)

*The Informal Sector: Strategy for Survival in the Crisis*, Camille Gaskin-Reyes (Inter-American Development Bank)

*Teaching about Central America: Interdisciplinary Rationale and Resources*, Charles F. Gruber (Marshall University) and Clair W. Matz (Marshall University)

*From the 1966 Argentine Revolution to the Alfonsín Government*, Benjamin F. Hadis (Montclair State College)

*Making Latin American and Caribbean Research Better Known*, Barry B. Levine (Florida International University); sponsored by Pan American Periodicals Association (PAPA)

*Problems of Anthropological Research in Latin America*, Luise Margolies (Universidad Central de Venezuela); sponsored by the Society for Latin American Anthropology

*Morning Conversations on Democracy*, Martin O. Poblete (Columbia University); sponsored by the Northeast Hispanic Catholic Center in the Archdiocese of New York

*The Multinationals in Puerto Rico*, Mahmoud Salem (Fairleigh Dickinson University); sponsored by La Mesa Redonda Puertorriqueña

*Liberalization and Austerity in Brazil*, Wayne A. Selcher (Elizabethtown College)

### Meetings

Guatemala Scholars Network Membership Meeting (Norma Chinchilla)

Policy Alternatives for Central America (business/organizing meeting) (Carmen Diana Deere)

LASA Hispanic Task Force (Rodolfo de la Garza)

CLASP Meeting (Richard Greenleaf)

LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Spain and Portugal and Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana (Terry McCoy)

LARR Editorial Board Dinner (Gilbert W. Merckx)

Society of Iberian and Latin American Thought Business Meeting (Harry E. Vanden)

Editors of "Latin American Perspectives" (Ronald Chilcote)

### Receptions

Carolina Alumni and Friends (Enrique A. Baloyra)

University of New Mexico Cocktail (Gilbert W. Merckx)

### Special Events

Calypso Music in Trinidad (William R. Aho, Rhode Island College)

The New Latin American Song Movement (Nancy Morris, University of New Mexico)

### REPORT OF THE LASA DELEGATION'S VISIT TO CUBA (JUNE 3-10, 1984)

1. At the LASA congress in Mexico City (September 29-October 1, 1983) an agreement was signed between LASA and Cuba's Centro de Estudios sobre América (CEA) to establish formal relations that would enhance academic relations between the two organizations. At the signing in Mexico City, LASA president Helen Safa and CEA director Santiago Díaz also agreed that a meeting would be set up in Havana in 1984 to work out details of the agreement.

2. In May 1984, President Safa received a formal invitation from CEA inviting a LASA delegation of three persons to meet with Director Díaz and other academics in Havana in June to discuss the details of the agreement. President Safa invited Cuban Task Force chairman Nelson P. Valdés and LASA executive director Richard N. Sinkin to accompany her on the trip to Cuba.

3. The LASA delegation arrived in Havana on June 3 and met the following day with key members of the CEA staff, including Díaz and senior researchers Rafael Hernández and Juan Valdés. Also present were Marifeli Pérez Stable, a member of the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, who was in Havana with a group sponsored by the Circulo de Cultura Cubana. After lengthy discussions, LASA and CEA agreed to the following:

a. To hold a joint conference on international migration in the Americas in the second half of 1985 (possibly in October). The conference will take place in Havana and CEA will cover the local expenses of those who will present papers or act as discussants. The specific details are to be worked out by April 1985 so that LASA and CEA can discuss them at the LASA congress in Albuquerque. The general consensus was that this will be the first of a series of joint conferences to be held in Cuba, the United States, or in some other country. It should be noted that it was agreed that both sides should present papers and have discussants. When one side presents a paper the other will be the discussant. CEA and LASA decided that preliminary papers should be prepared on the themes to be dealt with at the conference. The preliminary documents will outline the problems that should be discussed; they will be not only a review of the literature as such, but also a guide to the general themes. CEA assured us that all efforts will be made to secure entry visas for those who may wish to attend the conference, although nonparticipants will have to cover their own expenses.

b. To publish the conference papers as part of a joint program of publications.

c. To explore the possibilities of creating a formal and systematic publications exchange program.

d. To try to facilitate research on or about Cuba in the



island. A first step in this direction will be for CEA to serve as the means through which researchers outside Cuba will contact Cuban institutions. In other words, if someone wishes to do some research at the Archivo Nacional de Cuba or some other institution, the vehicle to begin the process of obtaining a visa will be through CEA via the Cuban Interests Section in Washington, DC.

e. CEA expressed its strong interest in participating at future LASA congresses. It was agreed that CEA will serve as the vehicle through which other Cuban academic and research institutions will be connected with LASA and its conferences. At one point CEA stressed its desire and interest, and that of other institutions, in participating in regional Latin American studies conferences. The Cuban side requested more information on these regional meetings.

f. CEA expressed to LASA its desire and intention to work together in order to obtain the necessary financial assistance from foundations so as to make our agreements feasible.

4. Our work went on for four days. During this time we met with representatives from the following institutions and organizations: Centro de Estudios sobre América, Academia de Ciencias, Casa de las Américas, Centro de Estudios Martianos, Instituto Superior de Relaciones Internacionales (adjunct to the Ministry of Foreign Relations), Centro de Investigaciones de la Economía Mundial, Centro de Investigaciones de Asia y Africa y América Latina, Archivo Nacional, Centro de Investigaciones de Economía Internacional; and at the University of Havana we met with representatives from the Departamento de Investigaciones sobre Estados Unidos, the Departamento de Economía Política, and the Centro de Estudios Demográficos. While in Havana we also met with several members of the Departamento de América of the Central Committee of the PCC, with Armando Hart, minister of culture, and René Rodríguez, head of the Instituto Cubano de Amistad con los Pueblos. In Santiago de Cuba we had the good fortune of coming into contact with the work of the Casa del Caribe.

5. The following are a series of issues and points that CEA and other institutions noted in our discussions, a sort of shopping list:

a. A listing of the major areas of research dealing with Latin America within LASA and the main representatives of those areas. The Cubans, in other words, want to have a clear idea of Latin American studies in the United States, including who is doing what kind of research and whether specific universities can be identified with a particular set of interests and priorities.

b. Who studies Cuba? What are the main themes in Cuban studies? Are new trends appearing? The Cubans have developed a group of investigators who dedicate their time and effort to studying the so-called *Cubanólogos*. In fact, several dissertations have been written in Soviet universities by *isleños* about *Cubanología*.

c. The Cubans seem to be concerned with linking up with researchers and scholars who study Latin America in

general as well as other areas of human concern, from demography to technology. We were asked: Are there scientific organizations that would be interested in having ties with Cuba? The Centro de Estudios de Asia y Africa, for example, wishes to learn more about academic programs that train graduate students in those two areas.

d. The Cubans are not entirely clear about the internal structure or membership of LASA. They do not have a complete set of *LARR* or of our *Forum*. They want to get on our mailing list—all materials to be sent to CEA.

6. Informally, CEA and ICAP agreed to prepare a roster of institutions and individuals who are doing work on Latin America and the United States in Cuba. The idea would be to begin fostering the necessary ties between those institutions and individuals with their counterparts in LASA and elsewhere.

7. ICAP expressed an interest in exploring, through CEA, the possibility of inviting Latin Americanists from the United States to Cuba to do research or offer conferences and even courses. The task force will look into this.

In general, our trip was very fruitful and educational. Our hosts were very kind and helpful and provided us with numerous materials. We hope that the scholarly exchanges between both countries will continue and deepen in the future.

Helen I. Safa, President

Nelson P. Valdés, chairman, Cuban Task Force

Richard N. Sinkin, Executive Director

#### SCHOLARLY ACCESS: CUBA/USA

By Cole Blasler, University of Pittsburgh

(Editor's note: Cole Blasler recently visited Cuba and files this report. For more details, please consult the report of the LASA delegation that visited Cuba in June, also published in this issue of the *Forum*.)

Cuban and U.S. scholars continue to have access to one another in spite of political and practical obstacles. Knowledge of how these contacts have been taking place may assist scholars who wish to establish or strengthen academic relationships with Cuba.

*Reciprocal Visits.* U.S. official restrictions prohibit travel to Cuba except for certain categories of people. The text of the restrictions is quoted below. Their constitutionality was recently tested in the U.S. Supreme Court and they were upheld.

The official restrictions do not apply to "persons who are traveling to engage in professional research or for similar activities," which thus permits many academics to visit Cuba. Nevertheless, under current United States travel restrictions with respect to Cuba, travel-related transactions are prohibited *except* for the following categories:

1. Persons who are officials of the United States government or any foreign government, or of any intergovernmental organization of which the United States is a member, and who are traveling on official business;

2. Persons who are traveling for the purpose of gathering news, making news or documentary films;

3. Persons who are traveling to engage in professional research or for similar activities;

4. Persons, and those traveling with them, who share common dwelling as a family with them, who are traveling to visit close relatives in Cuba;

5. Residents of Cuba who are returning from the United States to Cuba; and

6. Persons who are traveling pursuant to a specific license issued by the Office of Foreign Assets Control.

Most U.S. researchers visit Cuba as members of research groups organized around prearranged themes. About 50 such groups were scheduled to visit Cuba in the May to December 1984 period by Marazul Tours, Inc. Those interested should write for information to *250 West 57th Street, Suite 1311, New York, NY 10107*. The Center for Cuban Studies, which schedules its own research visits through Marazul Tours, also attempts to facilitate contacts. The tourist agency arranges for Cuba visas and most groups fly by charter from Miami.

Cuban visas for individual visits are not ordinarily granted unless the researcher's visit is sponsored by a Cuban institution. Except for those already well connected in Cuba, individual researchers may have difficulty identifying, locating, telephoning, and meeting persons appropriate to their research. As in other socialist countries, access to interviewees and other scholarly resources is shaped by government policies.

Cuban scholars coming to the United States also face obstacles. In the last year the Department of State has denied entry visas to a number of recognized Cuban scholars with invitations from leading U.S. institutions. American hosts who wish to initiate or reciprocate hospitality for Cuban researchers will probably need to pick up all or most of the dollar costs of the visit. The Cubans are accustomed to picking up peso costs for guests in Cuba. The first step for a U.S. host is to invite the Cuban scholar to the United States by letter, carefully specifying the terms of the invitation. Even if U.S. official visa refusals prevent U.S. reciprocity, the Cubans have noted their past and future willingness to invite U.S. scholars without reciprocity.

*Scholarly Resources.* Since dollars are scarce in Cuba and U.S. citizens are not supposed to spend dollars there without special permits, purchase is not an easy way to acquire scholarly resources on either side, especially for individuals. The exchange of publications is probably the

best way. U.S. scholars may write a prospective Cuban correspondent and offer titles likely to appeal and asking for reciprocity in fields of study or specific Cuban titles. You will find below a list of Cuban academic institutions and some publications associated with them. Neither list is complete. Often Cuban institutions will buy publications from another institution to meet a request of a correspondent.

Although the mails are slow and unreliable, much mail does get through. Also, scholars on both sides have devised means of speeding up delivery by, for example, using individual visitors.

#### *Selected Cuban Academic Institutions and Publications*

CEA, Centro de Estudios sobre América, Avenida 3a., Nos. 1805 entre 18 y 20, Miramar, Ciudad de la Habana  
*Cuadernos de Nuestra América*

CIEI, Centro de Investigaciones de la Economía Internacional, Avenida 7ma., No. 609 entre 8 y 10, Playa, Ciudad de La Habana

CIEM, Centro de Investigaciones de la Economía Mundial, Calle 22, No. 309 entre 3 y 5, Playa, Ciudad de La Habana

Casa de las Américas, G y 3ra., Vedado, Ciudad de La Habana

*Casa de las Américas*

Facultad de Filosofía e Historia, Universidad de La Habana, Colina Universitaria, Vedado, Ciudad de La Habana

Departamento de Historia de América, Facultad de Filosofía e Historia, Universidad de La Habana, L y 27, Vedado, Ciudad de La Habana

Facultad de Economía Política, Universidad de La Habana, L entre 21 y 23, Vedado, Ciudad de La Habana  
*Economía y Desarrollo*

Academia de Ciencias de Cuba, Industria y San José (Antiguo Capitolio Nacional), Ciudad de La Habana

*La Revista de Ciencias Sociales*

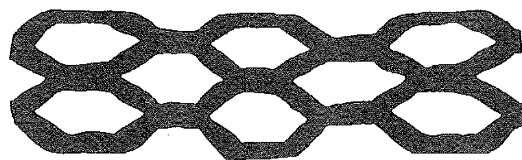
Instituto de Historia, Reina y Estrella (Antiguo Palacio Aldama), Ciudad de La Habana

#### *Other Publications*

*Anuario de Estudios Martianos*, Centro de Estudios Martianos, Calzado 807, esquina 4, Vedado, Ciudad de La Habana

*Cuba Socialista*, Comité Central del Partido Comunista de Cuba, 28, no. 112 entre 1 y 3, Miramar, Ciudad de La Habana

*Revista de la Biblioteca Nacional José Martí.*



The following section of the *LASA Forum* contains articles and opinion pieces submitted by readers and others. The views expressed in them are solely those of the authors; the Latin American Studies Association does not endorse, approve, or censor them.

## TITLE VI FUNDING: A COMMENTARY

(Editor's note: One of the central concerns of LASA in the last few months has been the effort to restore federal funding for the leading Latin American studies centers in the United States. Recently, Congress responded to the efforts of dozens of academic organizations by adding funds to Title VI of the Higher Education Act for these vital institutions. The following article by Hugh M. Hamill, Jr., director of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Connecticut, analyzes the significance of Title VI for Latin American studies. The article first appeared in the *Hartford Courant* on May 26, 1984.)

### They Can Learn About Us, but We're Not To Learn About Them

The controversy over military and economic aid to Central America has obscured a major inconsistency in the Reagan budget for 1985.

For the second consecutive year, the administration has refused to request funds to help American college students learn about foreign countries under Title VI of the Higher Education Act.

At the same time, the Office of Management and Budget has translated one of the Kissinger commission proposals into a \$380 million scholarship program that would, over a five-year period, allow 10,000 Central Americans to attend U.S. universities.

This decision means that the administration wants to abandon 91 national research centers focusing on every major world area of critical interest to the United States, as well as 72 undergraduate international studies programs on U.S. campuses.

It also means the refusal to continue 800 fellowships for American graduate students in foreign language and area-related disciplines. The sums involved are comparatively modest: about \$26 million for all Title VI programs.

The Congress should be urged to restore these funds, as it did last year.

Why does the Reagan administration try to weaken U.S.

international education?

The administration wants foreigners to learn more about us, but does not want us to know more about the cultures they represent. Perhaps the president hopes that the Salvadorans, Hondurans and Guatemalans who study here will be so impressed by their experiences that they will return home to eschew possible revolutionary solutions to their problems and to inculcate North American values and institutions in place of Hispanic ones.

We, on the other hand, apparently should not learn or teach about other societies. The administration may have recognized that many educators and students who do learn about Latin America and other areas of the world are articulate and effective critics of Reagan's policies there.

Total economic and development assistance proposed for Central America comes to \$1.12 billion for the 1985 fiscal year. This includes a Literacy Corps of some 2,500 to 3,000 volunteers, a corps five or six times the size of the current Peace Corps in the countries of Central America.

It is noble to seek to root out ignorance. But how are these recruits to be trained? How may we help them know how to deal with the cultural values and psychological nuances of the rural population of El Salvador? How, indeed, if the universities and colleges of this nation which are best equipped to educate them are denied federal funding?

We must educate our citizens to comprehend and respect the rich cultural differences that separate us in the hemisphere.

Only then will we have the wisdom to restrain our enormous physical power and to curtail our penchant for overwhelming and destabilizing injections of economic aid. We need to learn how to extend the kind of assistance that is appropriate and not disruptive.

The administration should reverse itself on federal support for the international education of our people and seek to achieve a civilized presence in regions beyond our frontiers.

## RESEARCH MANPOWER NEEDS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN: AN ASSESSMENT

By Gilbert W. Merckx, University of New Mexico

Editor's note: The author is editor of the *Latin American Research Review* and professor of sociology at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. This paper is drawn from material presented in "The National Need for Latin American and Caribbean Specialists: Current Resources and Future Requirements," a report he prepared for the National Council on Foreign Language and International Studies [NCFLIS]. Copies of the full report are available

from NCFLIS, 605 Third Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10158.)

Although the field of Latin American studies is relatively advanced in the United States, there is serious concern about whether future funding patterns will permit projected research manpower needs to be met. A recent study undertaken on behalf of the Latin American Panel of the Task Force on National Manpower Targets for Advanced

Research on Foreign Affairs, established by the National Council for Foreign Language and International Studies (NCFLIS), attempted to review U.S. research manpower needs for Latin America and the Caribbean. The findings of this study, while limited by available data, suggest that the need for Latin American and Caribbean research specialists will require a substantial production of new scholars between the present and the end of the century.

Estimates of the manpower resources available for Latin American and Caribbean language and area research are few in number, and subject to either the vagaries of response rates to surveys or the assumptions needed for the extrapolation of total numbers from other data. Perhaps the most thorough survey undertaken was published in 1965 by the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress in the *National Directory of Latin Americanists*, which listed 1,884 language and area specialists.<sup>1</sup> The Lambert Report, also based on survey data, estimated 2,118 Latin American and Caribbean specialists for 1970.<sup>2</sup> The survey of U.S. Latin American studies programs undertaken by CLASP in the mid-seventies listed 2,054 faculty members in the 63 programs that responded.<sup>3</sup> Barber and Ilchman estimated that 3,400 Latin American specialists were available, based on extrapolations from the Lambert data and review of Ph.D.s granted by major universities.<sup>4</sup> Another source of data on active members of the Latin American and Caribbean Studies community is represented by the membership of the Latin American Studies Association, which in mid-1983 had 1,784 professional members resident in the United States.

Another assessment can be obtained from the list of doctoral dissertations available from University Microfilms International (UMI) that deal with Latin America and the Caribbean. By 1980 UMI listed some 9,068 dissertations on the region.<sup>5</sup> These figures clearly overrepresent the available language and area expertise on Latin America. First, some 1,220 of these dissertations were in scientific and technical fields (biology, chemistry, earth sciences, engineering, environmental sciences, and physics) that are frequently of little direct relevance to area studies. Second, it can be assumed that only a small proportion of the authors of the 2,253 dissertations produced between 1961 and 1966 remain active in the field. Another difficulty in using dissertation totals to estimate manpower resources is posed by the fact that a considerable number of the dissertations were prepared by non-U.S. citizens: some 15 percent of the total, by a rough estimate based on surname analysis. An additional estimation problem stems from the existence of a small but undetermined number of dissertations not listed by UMI. Finally, a serious estimation problem is presented by the attrition of persons who receive doctorates but are not active in research or who fail to obtain area-related employment.

Despite these problems, the UMI list of dissertation titles still provides a useful basis for estimating manpower resources. To do so the following assumptions were made.

The 100 M.A. theses were subtracted from the total of 9,168 titles, as were the 1,220 scientific and technical dissertations and the 2,253 dissertations prepared before 1960, leaving a total of 5,595 dissertations. To allow for foreign recipients of the doctorate, this number was reduced by 15 percent, leaving a total of 4,756 dissertations. This total was then rounded to 5,000 to allow for underestimation due to dissertations not listed by UMI.

To arrive at a more useful figure, an effort was made to estimate the impact on the available research manpower pool of these 5,000 dissertation holders. Using these categories of area expert (defined as a person active in field research abroad), knowledge producer (a person not active in field research but still publishing research on the region), and teacher (a person with an area or language training but no longer active in research), the total pool of language and area faculty at a large Title VI National Resource Center for Latin American and Caribbean Language and Area Studies was classified. Of the 175 faculty affiliated with the center, 24 were judged to be area experts, 40 to be knowledge producers, and 102 to be teachers. This produced a ratio of one area expert and two knowledge producers to four teachers. This ratio is optimistic, in the sense that the proportion of experts and knowledge producers to Latin American and Caribbean faculty at non-Title VI centers is probably lower. Another optimistic assumption—if the 1:2:4 ratio is applied to the 5,000 authors of area-relevant dissertations produced between 1960 and 1980—is that all these persons are employed in area-related work. An estimation based on these figures therefore overstates the size of the available pool. To correct the proportion of non-area-related employment, the ratio was altered to 1:2:5, which assumes that one of every eight (12.5 percent) of all new area studies Ph.D. scholars leaves the field. If the assumption is made that the employment-adjusted ratio can be applied, it produces from the 5,000 dissertations a total of 625 area experts, 1,250 knowledge producers, 2,500 teachers, and 625 persons not employed in area-related studies. If the relevant manpower pool for research is confined to the area experts and knowledge producers, the total is 1,875 persons, a figure consistent with the estimates already mentioned, and 91 persons larger than the U.S. membership in 1983 of the Latin American Studies Association. Table 1 summarizes the various estimates that have been discussed.

These estimates suggest that the manpower pool for Latin American and Caribbean research has been more or less stable since the mid-1970s. The relatively large number of dissertations produced and the considerable array of journals and professional activities supported by the Latin American studies field reflects the fact that the community of teachers, students, government personnel, and private-sector persons that consume and support research on Latin America is considerably larger than the core of research specialists at major universities. The boundaries between the research community and the surrounding "support's

**Table 1**  
**Estimates of the Available Manpower Pool**  
**for Research on Latin America and the Caribbean**

| Year of Estimate | Source   | Number |
|------------------|--|--------|
| 1965             | National Directory of Latin Americanists <sup>1</sup>                                      | 1,884  |
| 1970             | Language and Area Studies Review <sup>2</sup>  | 2,118  |
| 1975             | Directory of Latin American Studies Programs and Faculty in the United States <sup>3</sup> | 2,054  |
| 1979             | Barber and Ilchman <sup>4</sup>  | 3,400  |
| 1983             | U.S. Professional Members, Latin American Studies Association <sup>5</sup>                 | 1,784  |
| 1983             | NCLFIS Latin American Panel Estimates (of exports and knowledge producers) <sup>6</sup>    | 1,875  |

Sources: <sup>1</sup> *National Directory of Latin Americanists* (Library of Congress, Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series No. 10, 1966); <sup>2</sup> Richard D. Lambert, *Language and Area Studies Review* (Philadelphia: Monograph 17 of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1973), p. 376; <sup>3</sup> *Directory of Latin American Studies Programs and Faculty in the United States* (Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs—CLASP Publication No. 8, 1975); <sup>4</sup> Elinore G. Barber and Warren Ilchman, "The Preservation of the Cosmopolitan Research University in the United States: The Prospect for the 1980s," *Annals* (The American Academy of Political and Social Science), May 1980, pp. 56-79; <sup>5</sup> Data from Latin American Studies Association Secretariat; <sup>6</sup> Assumptions for this estimate are discussed in the text.

community are fluid, and if funding for research declines and the number of jobs at research institutions are reduced, the support community will grow at the expense of the research community.

#### Manpower Distribution by Discipline

The disciplinary distribution of Latin American and Caribbean research expertise appears to have undergone some significant alteration between 1965 and the present. As indicated in table 2, historians remain the most numerous group of area specialists, according to the membership figures for LASA and dissertations prepared during the 1960s, while political scientists have sharply increased their numbers, now ranking as the second most numerous group in LASA. Equally striking are the substantial drop in the proportion of geographers, probably reflecting the survival problems of geography as an academic discipline, and the reduction in the proportion of anthropologists. Language, literature, and linguistics professionals remain important, continuing to be the second or third most numerous group in the Latin American and Caribbean field. An interesting aspect of the information on dissertations prepared during the 1960s is the relatively large number of education

dissertations, numbering 372 and constituting 13 percent of all dissertations. Little evidence exists that these dissertations are producing area specialists or knowledge producers, based on LASA membership figures.

#### Manpower Distribution by Country

The distribution of research manpower by discipline does not, of course, provide information on the extent to which expertise is available on a country-by-country basis. The problems in assessing country-specific expertise, as opposed to world-area expertise, are considerable, particularly since many individuals specialize in research on more than one country. Past surveys have for the most part not attempted to inventory country-specific expertise, so few prior data are available.

The problem is further compounded by the very large number of nations, states, and dependencies in Latin America and the Caribbean. At present, there are nineteen countries whose official language is Spanish, if Puerto Rico is included; one country, Brazil, where Portuguese is spoken; two geopolitical entities that are French-speaking (Haiti and the French Overseas Departments); two that are Dutch-speaking officially (Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles); and twelve entities that are English-speaking, if the United Kingdom American Dependencies and the U.S. Virgin Islands are included. Thus excluding the United States, a total of 36 countries and dependencies are found in Latin America and the Caribbean.

As has already been indicated, data on dissertations available need to be viewed with caution as indicators of the available expert manpower pool. Nevertheless, these data provide baseline information from which estimates can be obtained. Table 3 presents the tabulation of all dissertations available on Brazil and Spanish American countries for the six major area-studies disciplines: history, political science, literature (excluding language and linguistics), economics, sociology, and anthropology. The number of available dissertations by discipline and country shows a pattern of highly uneven distribution. Mexico is clearly overrepresented, with more than one-fourth of all dissertation titles. Less than half as many dissertations are available on Brazil, and with the exception of economics, the importance of Brazil may not be reflected in the data. The Central American countries are poorly represented, as are Paraguay and Uruguay. Of the disciplines, sociology is poorly represented in comparison to other fields.

Dissertations available on the French, Dutch, and English-speaking states of the Caribbean Basin show a distributional pattern by country and by discipline that is extremely uneven. These data are presented in table 4. The only discipline represented in every state in the region is anthropology. The only country for which a reasonably comprehensive set of dissertations in all disciplines exists is Jamaica. No dissertations dealing with the history of Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles, the Cayman Islands, or Grenada are available. There no political science dissertations

Table 2  
Indicators of the Distribution of Latin American and Caribbean Research Expertise by Discipline

| Discipline                        | 1983 LASA Members <sup>1</sup> |         | Dissertation Subjects 1961-70 <sup>2</sup> |         | 1965 National Directory <sup>3</sup> |         |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------|--|---------|--------------------------------------|---------|
|                                   | Number                         | Percent | Number                                     | Percent | Number                               | Percent |
| History                           | 435                            | 27      | 464  | 17      | 389                                  | 21      |
| Political science                 | 291                            | 17      | 304  | 11      | 122                                  | 6       |
| Language, literature, linguistics | 244                            | 15      | 449  | 16      | 352                                  | 19      |
| Economics                         | 142                            | 9       | 450  | 16      | 286                                  | 15      |
| Anthropology                      | 124                            | 8       | 297  | 11      | 257                                  | 14      |
| Sociology, demography             | 114                            | 7       | 187  | 7       | 78                                   | 4       |
| Latin American studies            | 58                             | 4       | —  | —       | —                                    | —       |
| Bibliography, library science     | 43                             | 3       | 2  | 0       | 68                                   | 4       |
| Geography                         | 38                             | 2       | 90   | 3       | 129                                  | 7       |
| Education                         | 26                             | 2       | 372  | 13      | 50                                   | 3       |
| Art                               | 13                             | 1       | 8  | 0       | 27                                   | 1       |
| Communication                     | 13                             | 1       | 5  | 0       | 7                                    | 0       |
| Law                               | 12                             | 1       | 7  | 0       | 47                                   | 2       |
| Other fields                      | 54                             | 4       | 170  | 6       | 72                                   | 4       |
| Total*                            | 1,607                          | 100     | 2,805                                      | 100     | 1,884                                | 100     |

\*Does not include 177 U.S. LASA members who did not specify their disciplines.

Sources: <sup>1</sup> LASA U.S. membership provided by Latin American Studies Association membership; <sup>2</sup> Dissertations, 1961-70, from Nelly S. González, "Latin American Doctoral Dissertations of the 1960s," *Latin American Research Review*, vol. 18, no. 3 (pp. 157-164); <sup>3</sup> *National Directory of Latin Americanists* (Library of Congress, Hispanic Foundation Bibliographical Series, no. 10, 1966), p. 3.

Table 3  
Dissertations Available on Brazil and Spanish American Countries, by Key Disciplines

| Country            | History | Polit. Science | Literature | Economics | Sociology | Anthropology | Total |
|--------------------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| Argentina          | 69      | 46             | 125        | 63        | 21        | 10           | 334   |
| Bolivia            | 20      | 18             | 11         | 17        | 3         | 14           | 83    |
| Brazil             | 144     | 81             | 100        | 193       | 61        | 53           | 632   |
| Chile              | 60      | 75             | 121        | 72        | 33        | 18           | 379   |
| Colombia           | 46      | 50             | 74         | 85        | 45        | 48           | 348   |
| Costa Rica         | 11      | 27             | 6          | 25        | 14        | 19           | 102   |
| Cuba               | 54      | 47             | 143        | 16        | 19        | 4            | 283   |
| Dominican Republic | 12      | 14             | 6          | 17        | 1         | 6            | 56    |
| Ecuador            | 20      | 12             | 31         | 7         | 3         | 33           | 106   |
| El Salvador        | 5       | 4              | 1          | 10        | 3         | 6            | 29    |
| Guatemala          | 25      | 10             | 36         | 18        | 6         | 72           | 167   |
| Honduras           | 5       | 5              | 0          | 10        | 6         | 6            | 32    |
| Mexico             | 390     | 106            | 333        | 171       | 59        | 304          | 1,363 |
| Nicaragua          | 12      | 10             | 18         | 9         | 2         | 4            | 55    |
| Panama             | 20      | 12             | 4          | 11        | 2         | 16           | 65    |
| Paraguay           | 18      | 4              | 6          | 1         | 1         | 4            | 34    |
| Peru               | 71      | 59             | 83         | 58        | 28        | 120          | 419   |
| Puerto Rico        | 25      | 20             | 36         | 65        | 43        | 27           | 216   |
| Uruguay            | 5       | 6              | 47         | 10        | 6         | 0            | 74    |
| Venezuela          | 38      | 32             | 23         | 37        | 7         | 20           | 157   |
| TOTALS             | 1,050   | 638            | 1,204      | 895       | 363       | 784          | 4,934 |

Source: *Latin America and the Caribbean, Latin America and the Caribbean II* (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International).

Table 4  
Dissertations in Major Disciplines Available on French-, Dutch-, and English-Speaking Caribbean States

|                                    | History | Polit. Science | Literature | Economics | Sociology | Anthropology | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| FRENCH                             |         |                |            |           |           |              |       |
| Haiti                              | 14      | 2              | 8          | 2         | 2         | 8            | 36    |
| French Overseas Depts.             | 4       | 0              | 6          | 0         | 1         | 5            | 16    |
| DUTCH                              |         |                |            |           |           |              |       |
| Surinam                            | 0       | 0              | 0          | 1         | 0         | 5            | 6     |
| Netherlands Antilles               | 0       | 2              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 5            | 7     |
| ENGLISH                            |         |                |            |           |           |              |       |
| Bahamas                            | 2       | 2              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 8            | 12    |
| Barbados                           | 12      | 1              | 3          | 2         | 3         | 8            | 29    |
| Belize                             | 1       | 1              | 0          | 4         | 0         | 14           | 20    |
| Bermuda                            | 1       | 0              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 1            | 2     |
| Cayman Islands                     | 0       | 0              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 1            | 1     |
| Grenada                            | 0       | 0              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 3            | 3     |
| Guyana                             | 6       | 8              | 1          | 13        | 4         | 4            | 36    |
| Jamaica                            | 19      | 14             | 10         | 26        | 12        | 23           | 104   |
| Trinidad and Tobago                | 10      | 10             | 3          | 8         | 5         | 14           | 50    |
| U.S. Virgin Islands                | 4       | 3              | 0          | 3         | 0         | 5            | 15    |
| West Indies and<br>U.K. Amcr. Dep. | 21      | 6              | 4          | 7         | 8         | 24           | 70    |
| TOTAL                              | 94      | 49             | 35         | 66        | 35        | 128          | 407   |

Source: *Latin America and the Caribbean, Latin America and the Caribbean II* (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International).

that treat the French Overseas Department, Surinam, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, or Grenada. No dissertations on the literature of Surinam, the Netherlands Antilles, Belize, Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, Grenada, or the U.S. Virgin Islands are represented. Similar gaps exist in the coverage of dissertations in the fields of economics and sociology. Given the fact that the dissertations available strongly overrepresent the available pool of expert manpower, it is evident that knowledge of the Caribbean is very poor, even in comparison with those countries of Latin America where coverage is weak.

If assumptions similar to those made with respect to the relationship between overall dissertation availability and the pool of available manpower for research are employed, it is possible to generate estimates of available manpower by discipline and country. These assumptions reduce the number of dissertations by 22 percent to account for dissertations written before 1960, by 15 percent of the remaining number to account for foreign residents, then by an additional 12.5 percent to account for those who fail to obtain area-related employment, and apply the 1:2:4 ratio that distinguishes between employed area experts, knowledge producers, and teachers. (The calculation of the available pool of researchers [P] is expressed in the following formula, in which N = the number of dissertations available on a subject, a = percentage of dissertation authors estimated to be U.S. residents [85], d = percentage of dissertations

written since 1960 [78], e = percentage of dissertation authors estimated to be employed in area-related work, [87.5], and r = the estimated ratio of area experts and knowledge producers to all area-employed faculty [3:7]:  $P = [N] [a] [d] [e] [r]$ . The value of  $[a] [d] [e] [r] = .2486$ , which can be termed the adjustment coefficient. If the number [N] of dissertations available on a country, topic, or discipline is multiplied by the adjustment coefficient, the result is the size of the estimated pool of area experts and knowledge producers available in the field, based on the assumptions contained in the estimates of a, d, e, and r.) Tables 5 and 6 present estimates of the available pool of researchers (area experts and knowledge producers) based on these assumptions.

It is probable that the estimates contained in tables 5 and 6 overrepresent the size of the research manpower pool available in the major disciplines, because the 1:2:4 ratio is based on data drawn from the faculty of a major Title VI center. Not all dissertation authors who are employed work under such favorable conditions. The assumptions particularly overestimate manpower available for the smaller countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, because the economic base of Latin American and Caribbean studies depends largely on student enrollments. Student interest in the smaller countries tends to be low (except in unusual cases that attract media attention for some political reason), and universities are unlikely to recruit faculty specializing in such countries. Countries of high student interest are more

Table 5  
Estimated Research Manpower Pool Available in Major Disciplines on Brazil and Spanish America

| Country            | History | Polit. Science | Literature | Economics | Sociology | Anthropology | Total |
|--------------------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| Argentina          | 18      | 11             | 32         | 16        | 5         | 3            | 85    |
| Bolivia            | 5       | 4              | 3          | 4         | 1         | 4            | 21    |
| Brazil             | 36      | 20             | 25         | 48        | 15        | 13           | 157   |
| Chile              | 15      | 18             | 30         | 18        | 8         | 4            | 93    |
| Colombia           | 11      | 12             | 18         | 21        | 11        | 12           | 85    |
| Costa Rica         | 3       | 7              | 2          | 6         | 4         | 4            | 26    |
| Cuba               | 13      | 11             | 36         | 4         | 5         | 1            | 70    |
| Dominican Republic | 3       | 4              | 2          | 4         | 0         | 2            | 15    |
| Ecuador            | 5       | 3              | 8          | 2         | 1         | 8            | 27    |
| El Salvador        | 1       | 1              | 0          | 3         | 1         | 2            | 8     |
| Guatemala          | 6       | 3              | 9          | 4         | 2         | 18           | 42    |
| Honduras           | 1       | 1              | 0          | 3         | 2         | 2            | 9     |
| Mexico             | 97      | 26             | 83         | 43        | 15        | 75           | 339   |
| Nicaragua          | 3       | 3              | 4          | 3         | 1         | 1            | 15    |
| Panama             | 5       | 3              | 1          | 3         | 1         | 4            | 17    |
| Paraguay           | 4       | 1              | 2          | 0         | 0         | 1            | 8     |
| Peru               | 18      | 15             | 21         | 14        | 7         | 30           | 105   |
| Puerto Rico        | 6       | 5              | 9          | 16        | 11        | 7            | 54    |
| Uruguay            | 1       | 2              | 11         | 3         | 2         | 0            | 19    |
| Venezuela          | 10      | 8              | 6          | 10        | 2         | 5            | 41    |
| TOTAL              | 261     | 158            | 302        | 225       | 94        | 196          | 1,236 |

Source: Dissertations available  $\times$  adjustment coefficient (see methodological note).

Table 6  
Estimated Research Manpower Pool Available on Major Disciplines on the French-, Dutch-, and English-Speaking Caribbean

|                                    | History | Polit. Science | Literature | Economics | Sociology | Anthropology | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|------------|-----------|-----------|--------------|-------|
| FRENCH                             |         |                |            |           |           |              |       |
| Haiti                              | 3       | 1              | 2          | 1         | 1         | 2            | 10    |
| French Overseas Depts.             | 1       | 0              | 2          | 0         | 0         | 1            | 4     |
| DUTCH                              |         |                |            |           |           |              |       |
| Surinam                            | 0       | 0              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 1            | 1     |
| Netherlands Antilles               | 0       | 1              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 1            | 2     |
| ENGLISH                            |         |                |            |           |           |              |       |
| Bahamas                            | 1       | 1              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 2            | 4     |
| Barbados                           | 3       | 0              | 1          | 1         | 1         | 2            | 8     |
| Belize                             | 0       | 0              | 0          | 1         | 0         | 3            | 4     |
| Bermuda                            | 0       | 0              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0            | 0     |
| Cayman Islands                     | 0       | 0              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 0            | 0     |
| Grenada                            | 0       | 0              | 0          | 0         | 0         | 1            | 1     |
| Guyana                             | 2       | 2              | 0          | 3         | 1         | 1            | 9     |
| Jamaica                            | 5       | 3              | 2          | 6         | 3         | 6            | 25    |
| Trinidad and Tobago                | 2       | 2              | 1          | 2         | 1         | 3            | 11    |
| U.S. Virgin Islands                | 1       | 1              | 0          | 1         | 0         | 1            | 4     |
| West Indies and<br>U.K. Amer. Dep. | 5       | 2              | 1          | 2         | 2         | 6            | 18    |
| TOTALS                             | 23      | 13             | 9          | 17        | 9         | 30           | 101   |

Source: Dissertations available  $\times$  adjustment coefficient (see methodological note).



likely to attract researchers, and those researchers are more likely to find employment. *Unless new funding for research on smaller countries is forthcoming, the United States cannot expect to maintain a comprehensive pool of research expertise on all countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.*

#### **Future Manpower Needs for Latin America and the Caribbean**

The preceding review of current manpower availability for Latin America and the Caribbean serves to highlight certain features of the situation that will be significant in determining future national needs. First, it is clear that the academic base of Latin American and Caribbean language and area studies sustains a large research community but tends to cluster expertise on the study of a small number of the region's 36 countries and in a limited number of disciplines. The skewed distribution of expertise will continue as long as student enrollments constitute the primary base of economic support for the appointment of foreign area studies faculty.

Unfortunately, the weight of evidence points to declining support for foreign area research in universities. The "leverage" or multiplier effects that formerly contributed to the rise of foreign-area expertise in U.S. universities (rising student enrollment, increased demand for faculty, rising salaries and expanded opportunities in academic institutions, greater prestige of academic professions, and a growing pool of applicants for graduate study) have been reversed.

The reversal of the previous dynamic creates an opposite and downward leverage on area-studies programs in general and the Latin American studies field in particular. As undergraduate enrollments embark on a decline expected to last for the next two decades, new faculty employment is expected to drop, academic salaries are being reduced relative to other occupations, the incentives for academic careers diminish, and the pool of applicants for graduate study is reduced to lower levels, which in turn further reduces the demand for graduate studies faculty. This implies that the quality and size of the emerging pool of expert manpower on Latin America and the Caribbean will be sharply reduced over the next two decades.

A related question is whether the present cohort of foreign-area research specialists in academic institutions can be maintained. As normal attrition of faculty positions takes place due to retirement, resignation, and mortality, academic institutions will make decisions on whether to refill area-studies positions. Interdisciplinary programs such as area studies are easy targets for budget reductions, and therefore the present cohort of foreign-area expertise is vulnerable to reduction instead of replacement.

These considerations lead to the serious question of whether there will be a viable "successor generation" to the present group of scholars in foreign-area studies. The earlier or "founder generation" of contemporary Latin American and Caribbean specialists can be described as consisting of

those persons receiving Ph.D.s before 1960. Based on assumptions similar to those discussed for current manpower estimates, it is estimated that approximately 250 specialists in this generation will leave the field in the 1980s. It is also estimated that the "current generation" of Latin American specialists, or those receiving Ph.D.s between 1960 and 1979, will be substantially reduced before the end of the next decade through retirement and mortality. Approximately one-third of the current research manpower pool for Latin American and Caribbean studies received the Ph.D. between 1961 and 1970, or 561 persons, many of whom can be expected to leave the field in the next twenty years.

#### *Estimations of Academic Manpower Replacement Needs*

Current overall manpower resources for Latin American and Caribbean research have been estimated at 1,875 persons, a figure that includes area experts and knowledge producers but not teachers. Losses from this pool of expertise between 1983 and the year 2000 are expected to include all remaining members of the founding generation, estimated at 250 persons, three-fourths of the 561 researchers who received degrees during the 1960s (or 421 persons), and one-fourth of the researchers receiving degrees during the 1970s, due to failure to obtain tenure, mortality, resignation, or failure to continue research (for an additional 266 persons). The total replacement need simply to maintain current research manpower for Latin America and the Caribbean, without addressing the issue of currently unmet research needs, is therefore estimated to total 937 persons, as shown in table 7. If the assumptions concerning the relationship between the total production of Ph.D. dissertations and the proportion of researchers active in Latin American and Caribbean research are valid, a total of 3,769 Ph.D. dissertations in relevant fields must be produced in order to obtain the 937 persons needed to replace researchers leaving the field.

#### *Estimations of Government Manpower Replacement Needs*

Estimates of U.S. government use of foreign-area specialists are notoriously difficult to obtain. The most comprehensive data available are provided in a background paper by James Ruchti prepared for the President's Commission of Foreign Language and International Studies in 1979. Ruchti's figures, although suggestive, almost certainly underestimate the number of Latin American specialists in government positions, in part because of obvious omissions (for example, the Library of Congress is listed as having no Latin America specialists, despite the existence of the Hispanic Division) and in part because of the probably significant increase in Latin American specialists employed by the various defense security agencies since 1979.

Data drawn from Ruchti's report by David Chaplin in a working paper prepared in 1980 for the LASA Task Force on the Market for Latin American Area Specialists

Table 7  
Estimates of Replacement Need to Maintain  
Current Academic Research Manpower on Latin America  
and the Caribbean between 1983 and 2000

| Cohort                                  | Number | Replacement Need |
|---|--------|------------------|
| Ph.D.s awarded before 1960 <sup>1</sup> | 250    | 250              |
| Ph.D.s awarded 1960-1970 <sup>2</sup>   | 561    | 421 <sup>4</sup> |
| Ph.D.s awarded 1971-1980 <sup>3</sup>   | 1,064  | 266 <sup>5</sup> |
| Total current research pool             | 1,875  | 937              |

Estimation procedures: <sup>1</sup> Assumes that 50 percent of holders are potentially active, less adjustments for non-U.S. residents, proportion employed, ratio of knowledge producers to total employed, and a reduction of 30 percent for retirement and mortality; <sup>2</sup> Total degrees awarded in nonscientific fields multiplied by adjustment coefficient; <sup>3</sup> Total estimated active researchers less numbers in prior two categories; <sup>4</sup> Assumes a 75 percent attrition rate; <sup>5</sup> Assumes a 25 percent attrition rate.

("Employment Prospects for Latin Americanists: A Preliminary Report") indicate a total of 2,744 Latin America specialists employed by the federal government, of which 1,585 are Peace Corps Volunteers. If the Peace Corps Volunteers are removed from the total, remaining positions total 1,159. Ruchti's findings also indicate a turnover rate of 10 percent per year, apart from the Peace Corps, which has a far higher rate.

If the base of non-Peace Corps Volunteer government specialists on Latin America is increased by 20 percent to reflect undercounting and employment growth since 1979, the total current specialist manpower in the federal government is estimated to be 1,391 persons. Assuming no increase in this number and an annual turnover rate of 10 percent, U.S. government need for new Latin American-area specialists between 1983 and the year 2000 will total 2,365 persons. Any significant increase in government staffing devoted to Latin America would increase this need proportionately.

#### *Estimation of Corporate-Sector Manpower Needs*

No firm data exist on manpower needs for Latin American specialists in the United States in the corporate sector, or for that matter, on current employment of Latin American-area specialists. An admittedly crude estimation of U.S. corporate needs can be made based on the assumptions that each of the fifty major financial institutions with Latin American exposure has or will employ a Latin American-area specialist for risk analysis, and that each of the five hundred largest firms with Latin American operations will employ at least one risk analyst, one marketing specialist, one personnel relations expert, one legal expert, and one operations specialist with Latin

American expertise, for a total of five persons per corporation. These estimates lead to a total of 50 financial risk analysts and 2,500 corporate area specialists. Assuming a personnel turnover rate comparable to that of government, or 10 percent per annum, new manpower needs in the financial and corporate sectors between 1983 and 2000 would total 4,335 persons. Inasmuch as corporate recruitment policies tend to draw heavily on schools of management and business administration, improved linkages between area studies programs and management programs in U.S. universities would appear an important priority.

#### *Estimation of Additional Latin American and Caribbean Research Manpower Need to Achieve Basic Coverage of Underrepresented Disciplines and Countries*

The previous estimations have focused on *replacement* needs in the academic, government, and corporate sectors, based on current levels of employment, and have not taken into account minimal levels of expertise needed to obtain basic research coverage. If it is assumed that at least three active knowledge-producers are required in each of the six major disciplines in order to maintain a minimal or basic coverage of trends for each country or dependency in Latin America and the Caribbean, by examining the estimates for currently available research manpower it is possible to arrive at an estimate of unmet needs for research manpower. The assumption that three researchers per field per country will provide basic research coverage is almost certainly an underestimation, but can serve to highlight the poor coverage of certain fields and countries that has already been noted. For Spanish-speaking Latin America, a total of 60 persons in selected disciplines is required to reach minimum coverage, of which 29, or nearly half, represent needs for Central American research. For the French-, Dutch-, and English-speaking Caribbean, the need totals 129 researchers, even if the three small entities of Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, and Grenada are excluded from the calculations. The estimated research manpower need for the Caribbean is larger than the total pool of researchers currently estimated to be available. In order to maintain the additional pool needed for basic coverage, between 1983 and the year 2000, its size of 189 persons for Latin America and the Caribbean would have to be increased by 25 percent, the estimated attrition rate for younger researchers in this period. This produces an estimate of 236 researchers needed to cover basic minimal needs that are currently unmet.

#### *Summary of Manpower-Need Estimates for Latin American and Caribbean Research*

If the preceding estimations of future manpower needs for Latin American and Caribbean research are totaled, as in table 8, a picture of substantial future needs emerges. Total research manpower needs are estimated at 7,873 persons for the period 1983-2000. In order to satisfy needs for academic

Table 8  
Summary of Estimated Manpower Needs for  
Latin American and Caribbean Research, 1983-2000

| Category                      | Number       | Percent    |
|-------------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Academic replacement needs    | 937          | 12         |
| Unmet basic academic research | 236          | 3          |
| Government replacement needs  | 2,365        | 30         |
| Corporate replacement needs   | 4,335        | 55         |
| <b>TOTAL MANPOWER NEEDS</b>   | <b>7,873</b> | <b>100</b> |

replacement and currently unmet basic research coverage, some 1,173 persons need to be added to the current pool of academic researchers. Given that only one in four dissertations results in an academic researcher being added to the field (based on the adjustment coefficient described earlier), a total of 4,718 dissertations would have to be produced on Latin America and the Caribbean to meet the need for academic research alone. This would require a rate of Ph.D. production below that of the 1970s, but above that of the 1960s.

Estimates for government and corporate replacement needs suggest that these fields will be major employers of Latin American and Caribbean specialists between the present and the end of the century, with needs estimated at 2,365 for government and 4,335 for corporations, for a total of 6,700 persons with Latin American research specializations. The combined totals for all fields imply a significant national need for the continued production of Latin American research personnel, even without taking into account the employment generated in the teaching community for those who do not produce research, and by other interested consumers of area knowledge, such as the press and state and local government.

These estimates do not take into account the manpower needs of international organizations based in the United States, which, strictly speaking, may not fall under "national needs." Nevertheless, these organizations, such as the

United Nations and its specialized agencies, the Organization of American States and its specialized agencies, the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Pan American Health Organization, and the International Monetary Fund, employ substantial numbers of Latin American specialists and will add to the demand for U.S.-trained research manpower over the next two decades.

In summary, the U.S. need for research manpower in Latin America and the Caribbean between the present and the year 2000 will be significant. Given the negative leverage of declining student enrollments in U.S. universities, it is unlikely that these needs will be met without significant increases in federal and private-sector investment in program support, language training, library assistance, and graduate fellowships. In the absence of such investments, the institutional infrastructure that supports current levels of Latin American and Caribbean research will be threatened. The challenge is clear, but the case for increased national investment in Latin American and Caribbean research has yet to be made successfully.

#### Notes

1. Hispanic Division, *National Directory of Latin Americanists* (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1966), p. 3.
2. Richard D. Lambert, *Language and Area Studies Review*, Monograph 17 (Philadelphia: The American Academy of Political and Social Science, October 1973), p. 416.
3. Margo L. Smith, *Directory of Latin American Studies Programs and Faculty in the United States* (Gainesville, FL: CLASP, 1975), p. v.
4. Elinore G. Barber and Warren Ilchman, "The Preservation of the Cosmopolitan Research University in the United States: The Prospect for the 1980s," *Annals* (The American Academy of Political and Social Science), May 1980, pp. 56-79.
5. Marian C. Walters, ed., *Latin America and the Caribbean II: A Dissertation Bibliography* (Ann Arbor, Mich.: University Microfilms International, 1980).

## LA POLITICA DOMINICANA: AGOSTO 1984

Por Frank Moya Pons

Asediada por la peor crisis económica de los últimos 50 años, la República Dominicana se debate hoy en medio de la incertidumbre política. A apenas dos años de las próximas elecciones, los dominicanos se mantienen expectantes frente a los posibles efectos de la firma de un nuevo acuerdo con el Fondo Monetario Internacional que sustituiría provisionalmente el Acuerdo de Facilidad Ampliada por una fórmula para gradualizar y posponer los ajustes que el gobierno del Presidente Salvador Jorge Blanco ha venido realizando desde que subió al poder el 16 de agosto de 1982.

Este nuevo acuerdo permitiría al Gobierno Dominicano

"ganar tiempo" y aplicar más efectivamente su política de ablandamiento de la opinión pública para que acepte finalmente el alza de los precios de la gasolina y de los productos derivados del petróleo que son algunos de los pocos renglones cuyos precios han sido mantenidos fijos por el Gobierno en este dramático período en que el costo de la vida se ha multiplicado más de tres veces debido a la política de "sinceración" de la economía consistente en traspasar todas las importaciones del país al mercado libre de divisas, con lo cual el peso dominicano ha perdido su anterior paridad con el dólar americano, que se cotiza hoy a 2.80

pesos por un dólar.

El crecimiento relativo de las importaciones, unido a una de las olas de especulación comercial y financiera más altas de la historia dominicana contemporánea, sobrepasaron la capacidad de maniobra de las autoridades monetarias del gobierno, quienes terminaron perdiendo el control del mercado de divisas y se han visto impotentes para impedir que el dólar, que el 16 de agosto de 1982 se cotizaba a RD\$1.40, hoy haya duplicado su valor.

Tras los desórdenes callejeros que tuvieron lugar durante los días 23 al 25 de abril de este año, luego de que el gobierno anunciara y oficializara una serie de alzas de precios de artículos de primera necesidad, el sistema político dominicano ha adquirido una nueva dinámica que se caracteriza por la cautela en las declaraciones de los funcionarios del gobierno y por una mayor discreción en los movimientos políticos de los partidos de oposición que no quieren verse asociados a desórdenes callejeros para evitar ser víctimas de la represión militar y policial que costó más de 50 vidas durante la crisis de abril de este año. Tan serios fueron los desórdenes y tan aterradores sus resultados, que por más paradójico que parezca, la crisis económica está sirviendo para aglutinar a los dominicanos en torno al consenso de que es necesario preservar la democracia y conducir de nuevo a los partidos al libre juego de las elecciones democráticas que habrán de celebrarse el 16 de mayo de 1986.

La respuesta de los partidos ante la crisis continúa siendo de crítica permanente a la política económica del gobierno y de un activismo prematuro de los dirigentes de los partidos que buscan presentarse ante el electorado dominicano con dos años de anticipación como los posibles candidatos a las elecciones de 1986. Esta misma semana, por ejemplo, el ex-Presidente Joaquín Balaguer declaró que su Partido Reformista pondrá en marcha toda su maquinaria de movilización y que dará inicio de inmediato a su campaña electoral. El ex-Presidente de la República, Lic. Jacobo Majluta, miembro prominente del partido oficial, creó hace dos años un movimiento político paralelo llamado La Estructura, que ha estado llevando a cabo mítines y reuniones públicas para promover explícitamente su candidatura presidencial. Majluta, por su parte, sigue ejerciendo presión para tratar de ser nominado directamente por su propia organización política, el Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD).

Para complicar aún más las cosas, el Síndico de la Ciudad de Santo Domingo y líder máximo del PRD, Dr. José Francisco Peña Gómez, quien había anunciado meses atrás que había decidido dejar sus aspiraciones presidenciales para 1990, ha lanzado en las últimas semanas una serie de declaraciones públicas para dejar constituido un grupo de acción política dentro de su propio partido que deberá promover su candidatura "cuando las condiciones estén maduras," dejando abierta con ello la posibilidad de convertirse en candidato a la Presidencia de la República en desmedro de las aspiraciones de su viejo amigo y compañero de partido, Jacobo Majluta. A su regreso de un intenso viaje

por varias capitales europeas, en donde se reunió con varios dirigentes de la Internacional Socialista, José Francisco Peña Gómez fue recibido multitudinariamente por grandes masas de hombres y mujeres de los barrios pobres de la capital de la república y, en las declaraciones que han sido recogidas por la prensa en los últimos días, cada vez se ve más claro que Peña Gómez contará con el apoyo irrestricto de las fuerzas políticas que apoyan al Presidente de la República, Dr. Salvador Jorge Blanco, quien ha declarado en numerosas ocasiones que no piensa reelegirse en 1986, y cuyos seguidores andan en busca de continuar en el poder con un Presidente diferente a Jaboco Majluta, su tradicional enemigo dentro del PRD.

La pre-candidatura de Peña Gómez ha incorporado al debate político dominicano un ingrediente que nunca había estado presente en ninguna de las campañas electorales que han tenido lugar en el país desde 1962 hasta la fecha. Se trata de la inclusión del tema de la raza en el debate político. En por lo menos dos ocasiones Peña Gómez ha relacionado directamente su capacidad de llegar al poder con el color de su piel y con su origen haitiano y ha dicho que él demostrará que no es necesario ser "blanco, rubio y tener los ojos azules" para ser Presidente de la República; con lo cual introduce en la República Dominicana los temas de la "race politics" tan comunes en otros países del Caribe pero que habían permanecido ausentes del discurso político dominicano. Estas declaraciones han sido recibidas con diversas emociones por el electorado, puesto que, objetivamente hablando, de los últimos 20 presidentes que ha tenido la República Dominicana, sólo dos han sido blancos, rubios y de ojos azules.

Sin embargo, este nuevo tema puede cobrar actualidad en el discurso político dominicano, si se tiene en cuenta que la población de color ha ido creciendo en la ciudad de Santo Domingo mucho más rápidamente que el resto de la población dominicana, y si se considera que todas las elecciones que han tenido lugar en los últimos 22 años han sido decididas por las grandes masas de los barrios pobres de la ciudad de Santo Domingo, quienes en su mayoría son gente de color.

Ahora bien, el tema del color y de la raza habían estado ausentes en las discusiones de los temas políticos porque hasta ahora éste ha sido un tópico cuidadosamente evitado por todos los líderes políticos que, al no ser de raza negra, participan y han participado de la ideología racial tradicional dominicana, que consiste en suponer que el pueblo dominicano está desprovisto de prejuicios raciales y que la hegemonía de la cultura hispánica ha terminado borrando los antecedentes africanos de las costumbres, el lenguaje y la mentalidad populares.

Esta ideología tradicional numerosas veces ha sido cuestionada por sociólogos e historiadores de izquierda, quienes repetidamente han señalado que existen muchos aspectos de la cultura dominicana y de la mentalidad popular que responden más a sus antecedentes africanos que a la herencia colonial española. Como la inmigración

haitiana ha continuado en los últimos años y como los haitianos se han hecho cada vez más visibles en las calles de las principales ciudades del país, así como en las zonas agrícolas que requieren uso intensivo de mano de obra tales como el tabaco, el tomate y el café, el tema del ennegrecimiento de la población por influencia haitiana ha vuelto a tomar importancia y ha sido puesto recientemente de relieve por el ex-Presidente Joaquín Balaguer, quien ha publicado un libro propagandístico para tratar de probar que Haití es la principal amenaza que existe para la supervivencia de la nación dominicana, con lo cual, muchos analistas creen descubrir que este nuevo libro de Balaguer ha sido publicado para proporcionar argumentos ideológicos e históricos contra una eventual candidatura de Peña Gómez en 1986. Debe recordarse que Joaquín Balaguer es un anciano que inició su vida política en 1922 y que ha estado activo durante más de 60 años en el juego de los partidos dominicanos. Además, Balaguer está casi totalmente ciego desde hace varios años debido al glaucoma y padece de serios quebrantos de salud. Aún así, sus partidarios lo consideran como el único que puede mantener al Partido Reformista unido y todavía insisten en que él debe ser su candidato en 1986.

Recientes sondeos de opinión pública demuestran que Balaguer todavía retiene un alto porcentaje de las simpatías populares, pues las masas recuerdan favorablemente los años de abundancia de que gozó el país durante sus tres gobiernos consecutivos, que fueron favorecidos por una extraordinariamente favorable coyuntura de precios internacionales para el azúcar, el cacao, el café, el tabaco, el oro y el níquel, que son los principales productos de exportación de la República Dominicana. La prosperidad económica de los años de Balaguer dio lugar a un intenso proceso de industrialización, urbanización y modernización en la República Dominicana y es parte del secreto de la pervivencia de su liderazgo político.

Ahora bien, la población dominicana se ha duplicado en los últimos 20 años y una nueva generación de jóvenes votantes ha nacido, ha crecido y se ha socializado políticamente después de la muerte de Trujillo. Esta es una generación contestataria, acostumbrada a la vida democrática y educada para repudiar toda forma de dictadura o tiranía en la República Dominicana. El Partido Revolucionario Dominicano, como partido libertario, responsable en gran medida de la conducción de las luchas por el establecimiento de la democracia en la República Dominicana, ofrece al

electorado la posibilidad de mantener las libertades públicas y el sistema de libre juego de los partidos. El debate electoral, aún a dos años de distancia de las elecciones, sigue girando en torno al tema "libertad vs. crecimiento económico". La juventud de Peña Gómez y su exitosa gestión como Síndico de la ciudad de Santo Domingo lo convierten en un candidato difícil de vencer por Balaguer en las elecciones de 1986; pero, si hemos de juzgar por las encuestas políticas, y celebrarse las elecciones hoy, en agosto de 1982, Balaguer sería electo Presidente por encima de los demás líderes que se presentan como potenciales candidatos, incluyendo al veterano político Juan Bosch, quien también fue Presidente de la República en 1963, y quien en los últimos 10 años ha logrado organizar un partido de extrema izquierda compuesto en su mayoría por gente joven y que goza de amplio respaldo político del Presidente del Cuba, Fidel Castro.

Uno de los fenómenos más sorprendentes de la vida política dominicana ha sido el crecimiento del Partido de la Liberación Dominicana (PLD), de Juan Bosch, que registran las encuestas. De celebrarse hoy las elecciones, es probable que Juan Bosch quede en segundo lugar por debajo de Joaquín Balaguer, con el PRD en un lejano tercer lugar.

Sin embargo, las elecciones no son hoy. Para ellas faltan todavía dos años y la campaña electoral, que oficialmente no ha comenzado pero que ya está en marcha, no ha adquirido todavía pleno movimiento. Tal como se prefiguran las cosas, es muy difícil que surja una nueva política que altere la influencia que tienen sobre el electorado los tres principales partidos. Hay, sin embargo, numerosos indicadores de que los políticos tradicionales están perdiendo legitimidad ante el electorado, debido a su incapacidad para formular respuestas adecuadas a los problemas del desarrollo dominicano y, más específicamente, a la crisis económica actual. La democracia dominicana se encuentra hoy ante el reto de su supervivencia en medio de una coyuntura financiera que puede llegar a arrinconarla si la economía dominicana no logra producir lo suficiente para mantener satisfechos y tranquilos a los más importantes sectores de la vida nacional.

De una cosa sí parecen estar seguros los dominicanos hoy y es de que en 1986 habrá elecciones y por eso casi todo el mundo en Santo Domingo se prepara para participar de nuevo en este juego democrático en el cual los dominicanos se han acostumbrado a vivir gustosamente en los últimos 22 años.

## CUBA TODAY: THOUGHTS AFTER A RECENT VISIT

By Nelson P. Valdés

(Editor's note: The author is a professor of sociology at the University of New Mexico, and formed part of a LASA delegation that visited Cuba in June of this year.)

The Cuban exile film director Néstor Almendros, in a recent exchange with the famous Cuban film director Tomás

Gutiérrez Alea (*Village Voice*, August 14, 1984), wrote,

In Cuba stringent rationing has existed since 1962 and people rely heavily on the black market for their food supply. In this regard, the Cuban economy is no exception in the Communist bloc. It is a

crippled economy of constant scarcity and corruption. Cuba's Gross National Product (per capita) is today one of the lowest among the Latin American nations.

This image of Cuba no longer exists, except perhaps in the minds of talented but politically biased exiles. Cuba today is very different from the Cuba of the 1960s. It may be pertinent to review some of the most significant recent changes in the island.

### The Cuban Economy

Cuba's economic growth rate has been remarkably positive during the 1980s (1980, 2.9 percent; 1981, 15.6 percent; 1982, 3.9 percent; 1983, 5.0 percent; 1984, 4.4 percent until June). In fact, the overall growth rate from 1981 to 1983 went up 22.6 percent while Latin America had a negative rate of 2.8 percent. Interestingly, the external debt has declined from \$3.2 billion (1980) to \$2.8 billion (1983), while it has continued to climb for the rest of Latin America.

### Quality of Life

To try to compare Cuba's economic performance and income distribution with that of Latin America is difficult. First, because the revolutionary government uses a methodology very different from that of the rest of Latin America, and second, because the mathematical averages throughout the region do not coincide with actual distribution of income. The Overseas Development Council created a Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI) to measure and rank life expectancy, infant mortality, and literacy. Cuba ranked above all underdeveloped countries on these three variables. A study by David A. Brodsky and Dani Rodrik disclosed that Cuba had the highest welfare score of 113 Third World countries (*World Development*, July 1981, pp. 695-699).

These changes can be observed throughout the island. The population is much better dressed than three years ago. Greater attention is now paid to consumer goods. The rationing of goods is progressively disappearing because of an increase in overall output as well as the policy of shifting goods from the *libreta* (the rationing book) to the *mercado liberado*. At present, Cuba has different distribution systems at work. There is the rationing system in which a certain amount of goods are sold to each family at a fixed price. This price is a subsidy to consumers (for example, condensed milk is sold at 25 percent below its cost, beef at 43.5 percent, black beans at 6.2 percent) (*Granma* (Havana), December 14, 1981, p. 3). Then there is the "liberated" market in which one can buy amounts larger than those available through rationing, but prices are much higher. The table below provides a general picture of the two pricing systems.

### Distribution Systems

A pair of jeans made in Nicaragua sold for 130 pesos in Havana during June 1984. Tennis shoes were offered at 40 to 60 pesos, and men's boots could be purchased for no less

### Rationing and Free Market Prices in Havana, 1984

| Product             | Ration Price  | Free Market Price |
|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Milk                | 20 cents      | \$1.00            |
| Rice (1 lb.)        | 25 cents      | \$1.20            |
| Chicken (1 lb.)     | 60 cents      | \$7.50            |
| Black beans (1 lb.) | 25 cents      | \$1.40            |
| Sugar (1 lb.)       | 10 cents      | \$.40             |
| Ham (1 lb.)         | not available | \$6.00            |

than 350 pesos. Since the average monthly income in 1982 was 176 pesos, one can get a general idea of the cost of living in the country. Thus, some commodities can be obtained if one happens to have the financial resources. Others, however, cannot be obtained except through rationing (soap and toilet paper, for example). Durable goods can be legally purchased in two ways: in the free market (*mercado liberado* or *mercado libre*) and through the workplace (depending on one's status as a worker). The prices are prohibitive in either case. A digital watch goes for 150 pesos, a hair dryer costs the same, a 4-speed fan (Whason) made in the People's Republic of China costs 600 pesos, and an air conditioner made in the Soviet Union has a price of 2000 pesos. If you are thinking of drinking your sorrows away, Cuba is not the place for it, although liquor from the socialist countries is cheaper than from the capitalist bloc: a quarter liter of vodka costs 19 pesos, Japanese whiskey sells for 35 pesos a bottle, and VAT 69 has an 80-peso price tag. Therefore, Cubans tend to drink beer. There is generic beer (60 cents) with no label, as well as three prerevolutionary brands (Hatuey, Polar, and Cristal), each selling for 1.50 pesos. A new, classy beer, symbol of status and power, is the Super-Hatuey, which costs 1.90 pesos a bottle.

Then there is the *mercado libre campesino* or peasant market where one can obtain agricultural products at prices that are higher than those in the ration book (where goods are limited in supply), but usually lower than the prices in the *venta libre* (state-owned stores). Of course, there is a "black market" in the country as well. But this market provides two kinds of commodities: stolen goods (usually durable goods or gasoline) and goods that individuals obtained through rations but did not consume (cigarettes and food). Prices in the black market are higher than in the ration book, but lower than in *venta libre*. At present, the black market is essentially a business run by women.

In conversations with people in Havana, Santiago de Cuba, Santa Clara, and Sagua la Grande, I had the definite impression that people shared the view that material conditions were much better in 1984 than in 1981 (the date of my last visit). More goods were available. In 1975 there were 33 television sets per 1000 inhabitants; by 1980 it had gone to 74. And four years later, unofficially, there are close to 90 per 1000. The ratio of refrigerators per 1000

persons has tripled in the last ten years. From 1980 to 1982, the number of radios increased by 1.3 million. Photographic equipment sales in 1982 almost quadrupled in comparison to 1971.

But prices are so high that Cubans refer to certain stores where these items are sold as the *tiendas de los ricos*. This situation has led to serious discussions among intellectuals, Communist party ranks, and the public at large as to what it all means. Is a new stratified society taking shape in the country? Is the new labor incentive system leading to serious social and economic differences in consumption patterns and lifestyles? These are some of the questions that will be dominant in the rest of the 1980s. The major questions of economic efficiency and labor productivity/discipline, many of those in positions of power and authority believe, have been dealt with. The problem in the forthcoming years will not be with production, but rather with distribution, and the impact that new economic policies will have on the population. We know, for example, that unemployment is on the rise. In 1970, it amounted to 1.3 percent of the available labor force. Eleven years later, it was 3.4 percent, and in June 1984 it had been estimated at more than 4 percent.

### Social Problems

As the revolutionary authorities attempt to increase output and labor discipline through material incentives and rewards (i.e., paying higher wages for greater input, higher profits to enterprises for higher sales, and higher prices for commodities), some segments of the population are unable to keep up. A consumer-oriented culture begins to permeate the society. (This, in fact, could be found in Cuba even before the new economic system was in place, around 1975.) On this trip, I met a friend who teaches at an American university in the Southwest. She related a story that captures the situation well. One day she got up early in the morning in order to run on the Malecon. As she ran and enjoyed the sunrise, two young men began running beside her. The two teenagers did not have any of the necessary regalia that comes with running in the United States. After 5 minutes, one of the Cubans told her that she should take her shoes off and give them to him; after all, she could buy a new pair in the States but he could not afford to buy them in Cuba. Begging is one avenue to deal with a society in which stylish but scarce resources are distributed through ability to purchase. Another, of course, is theft. And theft has been on the rise in the 1980s, despite the departure of so many criminals by way of Mariel in the spring of 1980. During this visit, I was robbed of many of my clothes, despite the fact that I was staying on the eighteenth floor of the Havana Riviera. This was accomplished by the thieves walking on the ledge outside my window. The authorities in Havana, in fact, have created a special force, a sort of SWAT team, for the specific purpose of dealing with thefts that may affect the foreign tourist industry. Rather than look at the possible social origins leading to these *crímenes de estilo* (thefts that

occur in order to keep up with the latest dressing style), the authorities have adopted very tough automatic punishments. Thus, anyone caught stealing from a foreigner gets no less than 16 years in prison. I might add that this special police force was able to capture the two persons involved in the theft in less than 8 hours. It was then that I found out that in Cuba you are charged with a crime even when the aggrieved party does not wish to press charges.

### Political Conditions

The election of Ronald Reagan in 1980 compelled the Cuban revolution to take numerous military and political precautions. The foreign press has reported on the massive military buildup that has taken place in the last 3 years. The Soviet Union has supplied the Cubans with sophisticated military equipment, and the population has been mobilized and prepared for the worst scenario possible—a U.S. invasion. Every Cuban, male and female, over age 14 has been trained by the "territorial militia." And an army of over two million can be put on the alert in less than 24 hours. I was given numerous explanations by relatives on what they were supposed to do in case of a military alert, in case of massive blanket-bombings, a military blockade, or an actual landing by the Marines. The prospect of a Reagan re-election has a lot of people seriously worried on the island, except some older people who belonged to the wealthy classes of Cuba and who remained in the country, as well as some sectors of the Catholic clergy. They seem to think that the United States will not invade and the threats are very useful in putting some fear into the hearts of the revolutionary regime.

Fear or not, the authorities seem to be getting ready for the worst. But getting ready, at times, appears naive. A case in point is the publication and distribution of a *Manual Básico del Miliciano de Tropas Territoriales*, a 336-page handbook outlining the basic concepts and procedures that the militia is supposed to follow. In chapter 12 (sections 5, 6, 7, and 8) we are told that everyday garments can be utilized to temporarily protect oneself against nuclear, chemical, and bacteriological warfare. Moreover, the document assumes that a nuclear war is survivable, despite Fidel Castro's public speeches to the contrary. (See the December 1983 issue of *Military Knowledge*, the monthly publication of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, for a similar perspective.) The Cuban man/woman-in-the-street, however, believes that precautions against nuclear war are nonsense. But they train, at least once a month, for conventional war. And the generalized belief exists all over the country that the Cuban Armed Forces have buried large supplies of foodstuffs and weapons in order to wage a guerrilla war, if need be.

As a security measure, as well as for economic need, Cuba has reduced its imports from the capitalist world. In 1980 Cuba imported \$904 million worth of goods from this area; last year it was \$793 million. It is generally believed that purchasing most of the country's needs from the socialist community will integrate Cuba in a political

and military fashion with that community, and if things worsen, the USSR and its allies will be compelled to come to the aid of Havana.

However, this does not mean that Cuban military doctrine relies on the Soviet Union as a strategic ally. That is not the case. The revolutionary leaders maintain that Cuba has no rear-guard and will have to defend itself, alone, against the United States. Hence, if such a confrontation is to take place, then it should be as costly as possible to the United States. That, the Cubans argue, is the only real safeguard they have against an invasion.

The escalating conflict in Central America, the U.S. charges against Cuba, and the invasion of Grenada have further heightened the already tense political situation on the island. From the Grenadian debacle the Cubans arrived at a number of very important conclusions. First, a revolutionary leadership should never be divided in the face of an external threat. Tendencies and caucuses within the Communist party will not be allowed. Second, the revolutionary leadership has to be as close as possible to the "masses." The latter perspective has had interesting consequences in the post-Grenada period.

The Cuban population was surprised and very upset by the confrontation between the Cuban "internationalists" and American military forces in Grenada. Moreover, within a matter of hours after Cubans began arriving back in the country from Grenada, a series of questions began to be asked. Why were the Cuban diplomatic personnel unaware of the internal conflicts within the New Jewel Movement? This raised important questions about the quality and experience of the country's diplomatic corps and its Ministry of Foreign Relations. Most of those who worked at the Cuban embassy in Grenada ended up with no jobs, I was told. But there was an even more serious set of questions. The Cuban construction workers, seemingly, engaged the U.S. forces in Grenada, but Cuban military personnel left much to be desired, as far as Cuban nationalists were concerned.

Nothing touched the Cuban population as much as the story related by Leonel Cairo, a 54-year-old construction worker. He was assigned a spotter position by Colonel Pedro Tortoló Comas (who arrived from Havana the day prior to the invasion with the specific task of organizing and coordinating the defense of the Cuba personnel). Mr. Cairo was told that under no circumstances was he to abandon his post, and that he had to provide intelligence reports of the movements of the U.S. military. He said,

Desde la posición que me asignaron iba informando de los movimientos del enemigo a nuestro grupo, en el que se encontraba el compañero Montona. Después, tuvimos que responder al fuego enemigo, pero los helicópteros descubrieron nuestra posición y nos atacaron. Ahi fue donde Montoya cayó herido, y la infantería norteamericana comenzó a disparar contra nosotros en una especie de fuego cruzado, desde distintas zonas. . . . Los sanitarios cubanos no podían llegar hasta donde estaba pues los norteamericanos me seguían disparando mientras yo me movía. Tuve que quedarme

quieto durante un rato para que me creyeran muerto, y así lo hice; pero la pérdida de sangre era muy grande y me sentía muy débil. Después, poco a poco, me fui arrastrando hasta que llegué a un lugar donde me pudieron recoger los médicos cubanos.

His story, like that of many other Cuban construction workers, indicated their attempt not to surrender until they had no ammunition left. In this, they were following the October 24 orders of Colonel Totoló. On October 25, the colonel sent a message to Fidel Castro that read, "Commander in Chief, we shall follow your instructions and shall not surrender. Patria o Muerte." The next day the Cuban military chief in Grenada sent another message, which stated that "as worthy heirs of our people's traditions and following the personal example of our Commander in Chief," they intended to "fight to the last man, to the very last bullet." And on October 27, Cuba issued a communique stating that after U.S. attacks by fighter aircraft, helicopters, heavy- and medium-caliber artillery and mortars, only "a group of six comrades embracing our flag continued fighting." They concluded, "The combatants of the last position did not surrender and sacrificed their lives for their country." When the news spread around Cuba, the people were shocked and angry. Days later, when the imprisoned Cubans returned home, a different story began to emerge. Colonel Tortoló Comas, who had urged the civilian personnel to fight to the last man, had sought refuge at the Soviet embassy in Grenada. The war communiques had misled the Cuban people. And Cubans all over the country demanded an explanation. (Jokes began to appear: Do you know that Cuba will win all the track and field competitions in the forthcoming Olympics? Why? Well, we have the best runner ever in the history of Cuba: Colonel Tortoló!) The Communist party cells were mobilized and the population was informed that the Cuban officer lost all his rank and was sent to Angola as a volunteer. The Tortoló affair created some disturbances within the armed forces as well. Internal studies were carried out in order to determine the degree and extent to which the debacle had diminished the image of the Cuban military in the eyes of the population. The findings are unknown to me.

### Foreign Relations

Cuban authorities are convinced that Ronald Reagan will be re-elected. The practical question, then, is how to deal with that possible prospect. Two major lines of thought have been expressed on the matter. Interestingly, Fidel Castro has been the major exponent of both. (This is not at all surprising, since Castro plays a moderating role, bringing together diverse perspectives.) The first position was expressed from 1980 to early this year. Cuba should prepare for a military confrontation with the U.S. government and try to persuade the Soviet Union to take a more militant position vis à vis a "fascist" administration in Washington, DC. (Apparently, this even included efforts by Fidel Castro and others to obtain tactical missiles from the Soviets.) A second perspective argued that the approach to be followed



should be essentially political in nature. That is, Cuba was to present its case to the community of nations, and particularly to the American people. The revolutionary government had to engage in a political offensive that would force the Reagan administration to the negotiating table. The second perspective gained ground last summer, but its momentum came to a standstill with the Grenada invasion. By early 1984, however, Cuba started to make some overtures. During my visit this June it was quite clear that the government had decided to initiate conversations with the U.S. government over immigration matters. These negotiations are still going on. It should be noted, moreover, that the Cuban policy calls for a general *apertura* toward the U.S. public. That means, in other words, making it easier for people on both sides of the Straits of Florida to meet and discuss matters of mutual interest. This is the context of the LASA-CEA agreements signed in Mexico City, as well as the invitation issued to some LASA members recently. It also means that the Cuban intellectual and media climate will be opening up much wider. Signs to that effect can be noted. Cuban newspapers, radio, and television have

become more critical and interesting. The number of conferences and conventions is on the upswing, and I was told that early next year the Cuban authorities intend to launch a new "dialogue" with the Cuban exile community. Some of the conferences organized by the Centro de Estudios sobre América are "Las Elecciones en Estados Unidos: Las Alternativas de la Política Exterior en América Latina", August 31-September 2; "Conferencia sobre el Caribe," October 19-22; "Seminario sobre Minorías en Estados Unidos," December 2-5. All of these developments should be welcomed; it will be a question of time before the "apertura" dissipates, unless some concrete results are produced. If Ronald Reagan is re-elected and the White House pursues a policy of isolating and attacking Cuba, it is doubtful that the present revolutionary policy would survive. It should be noted, however, that in the last 5 years more than one hundred research centers have been created on the island. These centers are particularly interested in developing academic and research ties with their counterparts in the United States. It is to be hoped that this possibility would become a reality in the foreseeable future.

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## CENTRAL AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PRESIDENTS' TOUR

The presidents of the seven public universities of Central America have decided to tour Mexico, Canada, and the United States this fall. In meetings being arranged with leaders of the university sectors in these countries, they will make a combined plea for peace and propose possibilities for collaboration and exchange between universities in Central and North America. To university audiences and to the public at large, the presidents will explain the grave danger they perceive in the regionalization of ongoing internal conflicts and in U.S. military intervention.

The delegation will include the presidents of the national universities of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama, each enrolling from 30,000 to 45,000 students. Democratically elected by faculty, students, and alumni, the presidents are spokespersons for institutions that, in the past decades, have increasingly served as a voice for the often voiceless majorities in their countries.

The ten-member delegation will begin the tour with a visit to Mexico City, September 17-19, where they will meet with the Ministry of Foreign Relations and with the presidents of various Mexican universities and attend a reception given by the National Autonomous University of Mexico.

The delegation will split into two parties, one that will travel to California and Canada and one that will proceed to Texas, Illinois, Massachusetts, and New York. The groups will rejoin in Washington, DC, October 2-4. At all stops on their tour the delegations will meet with leaders of the university sectors, address university audiences, and hold public and press conferences. Where possible, agreements for future collaborative exchanges will be formalized.

Participants in the tour will be Dr. Miguel Parada, president of CSUCA; Dr. Rodrigo Fernández, secretary general of CSUCA; Eduardo Meyer, M.D., president of the University of San Carlos of Guatemala; Lic. Oswaldo Ramos Soto, president of the National Autonomous University of Honduras; Humberto López, M.D., president of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua; Lic. Edwin León Villalobos, president of the National University of Costa Rica; Dr. Fernando Durán Ayanegui, president of the University of Costa Rica; and Dr. Ceferino Sánchez, president of the University of Panama.

Dr. Raúl Molina, a former president of the University of San Carlos in Guatemala, represents CSUCA in the United States and will coordinate tour arrangements from Washington, DC. Host committees are being formed to make plans for the tour in each of the cities where the delegation will visit. U.S. university presidents and academic and scholarly organizations are being invited to participate in planning and hosting the visit. LASA is pleased to be among the sponsoring institutions. For more information, contact *Raul Molina, 1775 T Street, NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20009.*

## THE AMERICAS IN 1984: A YEAR FOR DECISIONS

(Editor's note: The following is an excerpt from the recently issued Report of the Inter-American Dialogue entitled *The Americas in 1984: A Year for Decisions*. Chaired by Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz and former president of Ecuador, Galo Plaza, the Inter-American Dialogue brings together leading citizens from the United States, Canada, and Latin America to discuss issues affecting the future of the Western Hemisphere. The first

meeting of the Dialogue took place in late 1982 under the auspices of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC. Excerpts from the first report were published in the *LASA Forum* (Summer 1983). In March 1984, the Dialogue reconvened under the auspices of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies in Washington, DC. The executive director for both meetings was former LASA Executive Council member Abraham F. Lowenthal. The *LASA Forum* thanks Prof. Lowenthal for permission to publish the section of the latest report (pp. 54-60) that covers the issue of improving mutual understanding in the Americas. Copies of the complete report may be obtained from *Inter-American Dialogue, c/o Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, 1333 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Suite 1070, Washington, DC 20036; 202-466-6410.*)

### Chapter 5: Improving Mutual Understanding

Communication and mutual understanding in the Western Hemisphere are badly frayed in a period when the fate of all Americans, from north to south, is increasingly linked.

The misperceptions and distrust evident in 1982 during the South Atlantic crisis vividly illustrated this deterioration. The frictions that arose during that crisis were not surprising, however, to those who follow inter-American relations. The diversification by Latin Americans of their international relationships and the withdrawal by North Americans from over-extended foreign involvements have contributed to reducing the opportunities for Latin Americans and North Americans to learn from each other. Their potential capacity to communicate has been exploding—due, in part, to new technologies. Actual inter-American communication and understanding, however, have diminished.

To be sure, comprehension and consensus are not the same. Some conflicts in U.S.-Latin American relations—on economic and financial issues, security, or ecology, for example—may become clearer as differences in interest and perspective emerge between north and south. *But the last few years have seen not only a rise in inter-American tensions, but also a decline in the ability of North Americans and Latin Americans to manage these tensions constructively.*

In part, the decline in U.S.-Latin America interchange results from the intermittent and sometimes haphazard attention paid to Latin America in the United States.

From the mid-1960s through the 1970s, efforts in the United States to focus on Latin America dropped in priority and funding. U.S. Government programs to bring Latin American students, professionals, and leaders to the United States, for instance, were sharply cut back. So were the programs of major U.S. private foundations operating in Latin America.

The cultural and educational influence of other nations—especially Germany, France, Spain, and the Soviet Union—expanded in Latin America while that of the United States receded. During the past few years, massive Soviet scholarship programs to educate youths from Caribbean

Basin countries have attracted considerable attention; the fact that total Soviet and Eastern European training now exceeds U.S. Government-sponsored awards in the region by a ratio of 14 to 1 is particularly telling. The larger pattern for several years, however, has been not so much one of Soviet activism as of declining official U.S. Government involvement in international exchange with Latin America.

This reduction in U.S.-Latin American exchange and understanding is troubling. And in two respects, it is also paradoxical.

First, it has been occurring at a time of heightened interdependence between Latin America and the United States. The economies of Latin America and the United States are increasingly intertwined, especially through financial flows, investment, and trade. The movement of tourists in both directions is considerable, as is the flow of students. Massive and indeed expanding migration binds the United States with certain parts of the Hemisphere, particularly Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. Large regions of the United States—in the Southwest, Southeast, and Northeast—are deeply affected by Latin American and Caribbean immigrants, in spheres ranging from business, labor, and politics to culture and cuisine. The need in the United States to know about Latin America and the Caribbean has been increasing.

Conversely, the United States continues to be overwhelmingly the most important foreign influence on the other nations of the Western Hemisphere. What happens to the economy, politics, society, or culture of the United States immediately and often fundamentally affects most nations of the Americas. Despite Latin America's evident emergence into the broader world arena, the relationship with the United States is cardinal for virtually every Latin American nation. The need for mutual comprehension has never been greater.

The second paradox is that *mutual understanding in the Americas has been worsening when the underlying potential for fruitful interchange has been at its highest.* The improved potential for mutually profitable communication between North Americans and Latin Americans derives from changed attitudes, enhanced human and institutional resources, and new technology.

### Foundations for Enhanced Exchange

North American attitudes toward the rest of the world, including Latin America, are, on the whole, more modest than they were a generation ago. It is no longer possible for well-informed citizens of the United States to presume that their country has all the answers when it comes to economics, social organization, management, politics, or culture. It is widely appreciated that the United States has a great deal to learn from the rest of the world. After two decades of dynamic economic growth and transformation, social experimentation, and internationally-recognized intellectual achievements, Latin Americans are more self-confident about what they can contribute to cultural

exchange. The enormous success in the United States and Europe of contemporary Latin American novelists has fostered a new climate for inter-American communication. The changes in U.S. and Latin American attitudes, and the mutual respect that results, should make improved exchange possible.

Better exchange should result also from the fact that many more North Americans and Latin Americans than ever before are knowledgeable about each other's societies. Substantial U.S. investments in Latin American studies during the 1960s expanded the capacity in the United States for research and teaching on Latin America and the Caribbean. In almost every field, the best work done on Latin America by outsiders—on country after country, sector after sector—has been completed by North Americans during the past 20 years. A considerable capacity for further contribution to inter-American understanding is installed on the campuses of U.S. universities. Recent foundation grants to several university centers for Latin American studies have helped keep these centers active in a period of declining federal support.

On the Latin American side, there has been an even greater expansion in the ability to engage in meaningful dialogue with the United States. Waves of Latin American students have been coming to the United States ever since World War II, especially since 1960, and they have tended to change the previous European orientation of Latin America's intellectual establishment. Thousands of scientists and professionals trained in the United States now exert influence in their home countries. Research centers and university programs in the social sciences and other disciplines have proliferated; and some of them, especially those located in private institutions, have attained intellectual and professional excellence.

Academic work on Latin American and inter-American affairs both in the United States and in Latin America has improved significantly because of the strengthening in recent years of an institutional network that encompasses both the United States and Latin America. The Latin American Program at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars; the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the Social Science Research Council/American Council of Learned Societies; the Helen Kellogg Institute at The University of Notre Dame; the Caribbean-focused programs at New York University, Florida International University, the University of Florida, and the University of Pittsburgh; the Mexico programs at the University of California at San Diego, Stanford University, and the University of Texas; the Center for Brazilian Studies at The Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies; the major general centers for Latin American studies at several other universities; the new Bildner Center at the City University of New York; the incipient Institute of the Americas in San Diego; and many other institutions have spurred creative intellectual exchange between North Americans and Latin Americans. In large

part because of these efforts, Latin Americans of many different disciplines and political tendencies feel much more comfortable engaging with their counterparts in the United States than they did only a few years ago.

Many Latin American institutions of learning have also been strengthened in recent years, despite the obstacles posed by authoritarian repression and scarce resources. Universities, public and private, have mushroomed, and some have become institutions of great quality. Independent centers like CEDES, CIESA, and the DiTella Institute in Argentina; IUPERJ, CEDEC, IDESP, and CEBRAP in Brazil; CIEPLAN and the Academia de Humanismo Cristiano in Chile; FEDESARROLLO in Colombia; the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos in Peru; the University of the West Indies in Jamaica; and many others throughout the Hemisphere are carrying out innovative research in the social sciences. A few institutions are focusing systematically, mostly for the first time, on the United States.

The possibility for improved exchange is also facilitated by rapid changes in technology. Innovations ranging from jet planes, photocopying machines, and direct dial telephone connections to personal computers, video cassettes, satellites, and cable television are now available to expand communications and make them more rapid and accurate. It is true that sometimes more data confound understanding rather than ease it. Processing additional information without providing a context may indeed be confusing, but the potential offered by new technologies for improving inter-American communication is vast.

In short, *growing interdependence between the United States and Latin America makes it more important than ever for Americans from throughout our Hemisphere to understand each other, to map out and try to resolve differences, to gain from and contribute to exchange, and to engage in dialogue.* The conditions for improved understanding are available. Outside the limited world of scholarship, however, actual intra-hemispheric communication is often wanting.

The natural impulse for many in the United States is to assume that a perceived decline in inter-American understanding is primarily due to lack of effort or skill by the United States at projecting its message southward. Attention is increasingly being called in Washington to the decline over the last 15 years in radio programming beamed to Latin America (and to the increase in Cuban and Soviet broadcasting), the decreased presence of the U.S. Information Agency in Latin America, the drop in the number of invitations extended to Latin Americans to come to the United States for official visits, and the sharp decline in training funds offered by the U.S. Agency for International Development. Because of its concern about the state of inter-American relations, the U.S. Government has recently been designing programs to reverse these declines. Major new initiatives are being formulated to communicate from the United States to Latin America, and to make the cultural and educational resources of the United States more

available to Latin America. The most dramatic of these proposals so far is the recommendation of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America that 10,000 Central Americans be brought to the United States on scholarships.

If carefully designed and targeted, redoubled U.S. efforts to convey information to Latin America and to provide expanded educational and cultural opportunities in the United States for Latin Americans could be very constructive. It is important, however, that these initiatives serve to strengthen local efforts and institutions in Latin America. Bringing thousands of Central Americans to the United States for university education would probably be less helpful, for instance, than bringing a few hundred over the course of several years as part of a plan of reinforcing universities and research institutes in the region. *It is also important that the current intense preoccupation in the United States with Central America not divert attention from strengthening exchange with the Caribbean and South America.*

#### Broadening Awareness of Latin America

Expanded efforts to project to Latin America what the United States has to offer—not only through formal educational programs, but also through the dynamic contribution of the U.S. private sector—are undoubtedly important. *Perhaps the single most effective way to improve inter-American understanding, however, would be to broaden and deepen awareness in the United States about Latin America and its concerns.*

The North American public, and even its foreign policy elite, remains remarkably uninformed about Latin America. Scholarship about the region has improved, the increase in the Hispanic-American population in the United States has made Latin America more visible, and the impact of Latin American events has made the region more salient; but broad understanding of Latin America in the United States is still very limited. Academic expertise tends to be pigeonholed; it is rarely well-connected to the media, professional groups, or broad public discussion.

*Few North Americans—even among the groups most knowledgeable on international affairs—realize how much Latin America and the Caribbean have changed during the last generation, or recognize how Latin American needs and aspirations have shifted. Too many North Americans are surprised that their presumptions are not necessarily valid, welcomed, or even accepted in Latin America.*

We believe that it is very important to focus on how to deepen and broaden awareness of Latin America in the United States. Two-way communication in the Hemisphere is needed. The emphasis now, however, should be on improving understanding of Latin America in the United States.

The way to begin is to strengthen existing efforts in this realm. *Support for Latin American and other language and area studies at U.S. colleges and universities should be*

*assured on a multi-year basis, as should support for sending U.S. scholars to Latin America. The false economies of proposed budgetary cutbacks must be resisted.*

By the same token, *programs to bring Latin Americans to the United States should be reinforced.* The Hubert Humphrey North-South Fellowship Program and the Latin American Scholarship Program at American Universities (LASPAU) should be strengthened. Carefully designed programs should be encouraged to expand the number of Latin Americans, particularly from disadvantaged backgrounds, who come to the United States for university training, especially at the graduate level.

Programs should be devised for capitalizing on earlier investments in inter-American exchange. Outstanding former Fulbright and other grantees, some from Latin America and some from the United States, should be considered for brief follow-up grants five to seven years after their original fellowship to enable them to stay in touch with their peers. Summer travel grants to young scholars to help them build up substantial field experience would be very useful. The library resources of major centers for Latin American studies should be made more accessible to scholars in the various regions of the United States. Increased support to Latin American centers for the study of the United States should be extended, and more effective links should be forged between them and research centers in the United States.

*These efforts to build on existing programs deserve immediate priority. Much more, however, can and should be done:*

1. *A full-scale television documentary series and related telecourse on Latin America should be undertaken soon.* Funding should be provided to produce a first-rate series and develop related educational materials.

2. *A major effort should be launched to improve the quality of primary and secondary school teaching about Latin America in the United States.* Innovative technologies can surely help, but what is needed now are sound texts and instructional materials, preferably linked to the proposed television series.

3. *Substantially increased and more sustained coverage of Latin America by National Public Radio should be initiated,* and efforts should be explored to prepare additional material on Latin America for use on commercial radio.

4. *Other efforts to enhance the quantity and quality of U.S. media coverage of Latin America should be encouraged.* Regional conferences should be organized for editors and journalists in different parts of the United States. Similar meetings should be arranged for editors and journalists with specialized interests, e.g., from magazines for women, from Hispanic publications, and from business and labor journals. Scholars from both Latin America and the United States should be encouraged to contribute newspaper articles on Latin America. Efforts to develop “human interest” articles that convey the continuing underlying realities of Latin

America to the United States should also be stressed.

5. *Efforts to improve the knowledge and understanding of Latin America by community leaders from the media, business, labor, and the professions should be stimulated beyond the Northeast corridor of the United States*, where such efforts already occur. Whenever possible, Latin Americans should participate actively in such discussions.

6. *Efforts should be initiated to expand and deepen the expertise of journalists from the United States and Latin America on each other's societies.* Brief travel grants or seminars for journalists are of limited value. A more extended period of residence—and a two-way internship program—would be more effective, as would more exposure of journalists to area studies specialists and fuller involvement in seminars among opinion leaders from different sectors. A Nieman-like fellowship program for Latin American journalists and a reciprocal program for U.S. journalists should be considered.

7. *Efforts should be encouraged to help assure that future leaders in different sectors of U.S. society are more exposed to and knowledgeable about Latin America.* The Luce Foundation has a well-managed program for exposing gifted recent college graduates who are neither area studies nor international affairs specialists to a year's residence in Asia at an early and formative stage of their careers, and then to keep them in touch with Asian affairs. A similar program for Latin America should be considered.

8. *Attention should be focused on how the communities of Hispanic Americans in the United States could contribute more fully and positively to improving inter-American communication and mutual understanding.*

9. *The energies and resources of the U.S. private sector should be more fully engaged in the process of improving inter-American communications*, through, for example, support for television programming in Latin America and through programs to bring the cultural and literary contributions of Latin Americans to the attention of people throughout the United States.

10. *Inter-American task forces and working groups on specific issues, incorporating participants from throughout the Hemisphere in shared pursuit of constructive responses to common problems, could contribute to making this Hemisphere a better place for all of us.*

The Inter-American Dialogue is itself an innovative attempt to improve mutual understanding in the Hemisphere. In concluding this report, we commit ourselves to continuing our efforts and urge others to join with us.

## SPECIAL MEETING FARES ON UNITED

United Airlines has joined with the Latin American Studies Association to offer special airfares, not available to the general public, when you attend the annual meeting in Albuquerque and travel between April 15 and April 22, 1985, inclusive. To obtain the 40 percent from normal Coach (Y class) fare *with no advance purchase or no*

*minimum stay restrictions*, simply follow these easy steps.

Call United toll-free at 800-521-4041, Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., EST.

Give the LASA account number, 515M.

United specialists will provide information and make reservations for all flights and fares, including the special LASA fare. The special LASA fare is available on United flights in the continental United States.

United will arrange to mail tickets to your home or office, or you may purchase them from your local travel agent (tickets purchased from local agents are commissionable). If you purchase from a local agent, be sure you or the agent call United's Convention Desk to make your reservation. The special LASA fare is only available through United's Convention Desk.

Seats are limited, so call early for best availability. Fares are guaranteed at time of ticket purchase.

## ROUND TABLE AT 1985 LASA MEETING

Anyone who is currently conducting research on the role of individual leadership in Latin American political development and is interested in participating in a round table on that topic at the 1985 LASA meeting, is urged to contact (and if possible, send a paper or synopsis) to *Dan Cothran, Political Science Department, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011.*

## CALL FOR SILVERT AWARD NOMINATIONS

The Kalman H. Silvert President's Prize Committee, made up of William P. Glade, Peter H. Smith, and Helen I. Safa, requests that LASA members submit to the Secretariat nominations for the 1985 Silvert prize. This prize is awarded to a member of the profession who has made outstanding contributions to the development of Latin American studies, and will be presented at the 1985 congress in Albuquerque.

## SPECIFICATIONS FOR 1988 INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS BIDS

The LASA Executive Council invites bids to host the 1988 International Congress, which will take place in the spring of that year. The 1985 meeting will take place in Albuquerque, New Mexico, from April 18 to 20. The 1986 meeting, which is the twentieth anniversary of the founding of LASA, will take place in Boston from October 23 to 26.

The following are the general specifications for a formal bid to host the 1988 meeting:

### 1. MEETING SITE

The association requires that the meeting site be readily accessible in terms of air flights, train, and bus service for the anticipated 800 to 1,000 registrants. The proposal should indicate clearly the type and quantity of transportation. In addition, the proposal should indicate the local features of the site that would be of interest to Latin American

specialists from around the world.

## 2. HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

A. Sleeping rooms: the association requires a block of sleeping rooms that totals approximately 250 to 300 double rooms for three nights (usually Thursday, Friday, and Saturday). The association prefers, but does not require, that all the rooms be in a single property. A central consideration of any hotel property will be the cost of the double room to the congress participants.

B. Meeting rooms: the association usually occupies approximately 13 breakouts ranging in size from 50 to 150 set theater-style. These rooms will be occupied from 9 a.m. through 6 p.m. for the three days of the congress. In addition, the association requires a room sufficient in size to house a book exhibit of approximately 25 to 30 8' x 10' booths, an auditorium for two to three meetings of about 400, a room for a film festival, and rooms that can be used for two breakfast and one luncheon food functions of about 100 each.

The bidders should be prepared to offer the Executive Council a choice of hotel properties if necessary.

## 3. LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS

The Executive Council prefers, but does not require, that the bid be supported by a formal commitment from a local academic organization or institution to supply the association with necessary local arrangements. This assistance can take the shape of the formation of a broad-based local arrangements committee, aid in registration and other congress manpower needs, organization of cultural events, provision of liaison with local agencies, and the organization of pre- and post-Congress tours.

For further information, please contact *Richard Sinkin, executive director, Latin American Studies Association, Sid Richardson Hall Unit 1, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712; (512)471-6237.*

## LASA'S INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONSHIP WITH CONAPRO

At the LASA meeting in Mexico City in September 1983, the Executive Council created a Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua. One of the purposes of this body was to explore the possibility of developing an institutional relationship between LASA and an institution representing Nicaraguan scholars. Shortly thereafter, the coordinators of the task force, Richard Fagen and Thomas Walker, made separate journeys to Nicaragua and pursued this matter with local scholars. The Nicaraguans with whom they consulted were enthusiastic and suggested that the relationship be made with CONAPRO Héroes y Mártires, an umbrella organization of professionals representing, among others, the major scholarly organizations of the country. In December, a draft agreement was drawn up by Thomas Walker of the task force and Freddy Cruz of CONAPRO. The following March this document was modified slightly

and approved by the LASA Executive Council. CONAPRO then accepted the modifications and the agreement went into effect.

Under the 1984 LASA-CONAPRO agreement both institutions are to pursue the following objectives (which are presented here in the original Spanish).

1. Actuar como centro de información para fines de visa, viajes a precios bajos, grupos turísticos, recursos y contactos en Nicaragua.

2. Facilitar ofrecimiento de charlas por parte de figuras públicas y académicas nicaragüenses en las universidades norteamericanas.

3. Estimular y fomentar la participación de nicaragüenses en las reuniones nacionales y regionales de LASA.

4. Estimular y fomentar la participación de los miembros de LASA en reuniones, conversatorios, exposiciones y congresos académicos en Nicaragua.

5. Fomentar y coordinar el intercambio de libros y publicaciones.

6. Fomentar y coordinar la publicación de estudios sobre Nicaragua.

7. Promover la recuperación de documentos e información sobre Nicaragua existentes en bibliotecas y archivos de los Estados Unidos.

8. Tratar de identificar las relaciones académicas existentes entre organizaciones y personas nicaragüenses y otros miembros de LASA a fin de facilitarlas y ampliarlas através del vínculo LASA-CONAPRO.

9. Recopilar información sobre los centros académicos y de investigación de mutuo interés.

10. Buscar otras maneras de fomentar estudios e intercambios académicos de interés mutuo.

The entities responsible for carrying out these objectives are

1. The LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua. This body is composed of Richard Fagen (Stanford) and Thomas Walker (Ohio University), coordinators, and Michael Conroy (University of Texas, Austin), Roxanne Ortiz (Mundo Indígena), Nola Reinhardt (Smith College), Mark Rosenberg (Florida International University), Charles Stansifer (University of Kansas), and John Weeks (American University).

2. CONAPRO's Comisión para las Relaciones Académicas con Estados Unidos. This commission, headed by CONAPRO president Freddy Cruz, is composed of representatives of the following Nicaraguan associations and institutions: la Asociación Nicaragüense de Científicos Sociales (ANICS), la Asociación de Profesionales de la Economía, el Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales (INIES), el Instituto de Estudios del Sandinismo (IES), el Centro de Investigaciones Económicas y de Reforma Agraria (CIERA), la Universidad Centroamericana (UCA), la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua (UNAN), and la Asociación Sandinista de Trabajadores de la Cultura (ASTC).

In pursuit of the objectives of the agreement, the LASA

task force tentatively created the following eight advisory committees: Institutional Relationship, Scholarly Conferences, Newsletter and Publicity, Budgeting and Financing, Bibliographical Resources Exchange, Human Resources, Indigenous Minorities, and Group Travel. Persons wishing further information about the task force or matters of scholarly interest related to Nicaragua should contact the cochairmen or the various members.

## TASK FORCE ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The following letter was sent to Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state, on May 10, 1984, in regard to the Mapuche Indians of Chile.

Dear Secretary Abrams:

I am writing you in my capacity as chairperson of the Committee on Human Rights and Academic Freedom of the Latin American Studies Association to request your assistance in obtaining information and advice.

The Committee has learned through several sources that the government of Chile has initiated a series of repressive measures against the Mapuche Indians of that country, and in particular that the Pinochet government has embarked upon a policy of intimidation of Indian leaders. This official action, resulting in at least two sentences of internal exile, has been supplemented by renewed activities by the Chilean Anti-Communist Action (ACHA), a terrorist organization that equates legitimate political activity with communist subversion.

The members of the Latin American Studies Association have a longstanding professional interest in the security and general well-being of the Mapuche Indian population. Several of our members are among the leaders of Indian-rights movements both in Chile and in the hemisphere. As their representative in this matter, I ask you to exert your influence to investigate these alleged attacks upon the Mapuches and, if the allegations are correct, to use the power of your office to protect these people from state and terrorist violence.

Thank you.

Lars Schoultz  
Professor of Political Science  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill  
(Chair, LASA Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights)

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Thank you for your letter of April 13, along with the enclosure of the copy of the *LASA Forum* (Spring 1984). I have reviewed several of the articles and, needless to say, find little that I have not heard before. Some of the sentiments expressed, particularly in regard to El Salvador and Nicaragua, were almost verbatim with thoughts presented

to us by Minister Descoto and Commandante Ortega during our visits to Nicaragua.

The Kissinger Commission report represented a sincere effort and one that was not carried out with a political purpose in mind. It was, in fact, a search for peace and its conclusions are far more realistic than those with which you and your colleagues have credited us. You may yourselves search within so as to determine your own political purpose. When one considers objectivity, there is no more significant line than that in the draft of the Executive Summary of the report being issued by the Central America Resource Center and promoted in your bulletin. It says, "No negotiated solution is possible without a process of power-sharing, which ends the violence and moves toward full, democratic elections."

This is precisely the position under which the Soviet bloc supported rebels in El Salvador will negotiate. This would hardly be a negotiation, for it would abrogate completely the authority of a duly elected government. Whether you or I like that government is unimportant. They neglect to state in their report that a pre-condition of the rebels along with "power-sharing" is that the Arena party which represents some 24 percent of the electorate, would not be permitted to participate in any election. This is reasonable evidence of what kind of "democratic election" would take place were their solution to be accepted. Further, they also omit the oft-repeated statement of the rebel leaders, that without "power-sharing", they find a military victory is the only solution. The entire "Blue Print for Peace" suggests a surrender of all of the principles in which we and most of our Latin American neighbors believe.

I appreciate your sharing the views of your group and while I disagree with your conclusions, I did welcome the expressions of you and your colleagues.

William B. Walsh, M.D.

Project Hope

(Editor's note: The Secretariat received the following letter in response to the resolutions passed by the membership and the issue of the *Forum* that dealt with the Kissinger Commission report.)

Thank you for your two recent letters.

I appreciate having the resolutions passed by the LASA membership. I frequently make the point in my speeches that the community of Latin American scholars is overwhelmingly opposed to the Reagan Administration's policies in the region, and it is helpful to have this further evidence of that fact.

However, I cannot overemphasize the importance of having the LASA members contact their own representatives on these matters. I am already with you, as is most of the membership of the Subcommittee. The people who need educating are the rank and file members of the House who don't follow these issues. Recently there has been some effective "networking" by the scholarly community in defense of the Inter-American Foundation. I hope that can

be replicated with respect to other Latin American issues, so that people other than the converted can hear your views.

Thanks also for the issue of the *LASA Forum*. The articles certainly make important contributions to the debate on Central America.

Michael D. Barnes, Chairman  
House Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs

## COMING CONFERENCES

### I International Symposium on Hispanic Bibliography

Syracuse University will hold a symposium on Hispanic bibliography in commemoration of the death of the great Hispanic bibliographer, Nicolás Antonio. It will take place at Syracuse University October 5, 1984. On the occasion of the symposium, the Centro de Estudios Hispánicos will award the newly established "Premio Nicolás Antonio" to a living bibliographer for his or her life's contributions in the field of Hispanic bibliography. For further information, contact *Jaime Ferrán* or *Daniel Raposo Cordeiro*, *Centro de Estudios Hispánicos, 216 H. B. Crouse Hall, Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY 13210*.

### I Seminario de Investigaciones Sociales en la Region Norte

This seminar will be held in Trujillo, La Libertad, September 2-6, 1984, to analyze the situation and perspectives of social research in northern Peru and to propose guidelines for future investigation. Topics to be included will be rural and urban problems, economics, archaeology, history, and linguistics. Conference organizers are the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (CONCYTEC), Universidad Nacional de Trujillo, Universidad Nacional Pedro Ruiz Gallo de Lambayeque, Universidad Nacional de Piura, CIPCA, and the Centro Estudios Sociales "Solidaridad."

For further information, contact *Guillermo Gutiérrez*, *apartado postal 895, Trujillo*; or *Humberto Rodríguez P.*, *CONCYTEC, Camilo Carrillo 114, 10 piso, Lima, Peru*.

### Congreso Nacional de Investigación Histórica

The Congreso Nacional de Investigación Histórica will take place in Lima, Peru, November 11-16, 1984, organized by the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología and under the auspices of the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, the Museo Nacional de Antropología y Arqueología, the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, Instituto Riva Agüero, and with the aid of the Fundación Friedrich Ebert, the Junta del Acuerdo de Cartagena, the Banco Central de la Reserva, and others.

The scientific program of the congress will concern fundamental themes of historiography and will be organized into conferences, round tables, and open discussions, and will also include the showing of national films. For more

information, contact *Congreso Nacional de Investigación Histórica, Secretaría del Congreso, Camilo Carrillo 114, Piso 10, Jesús María, Lima, Peru; telephone 235254*.

### Conference on Issues Affecting U.S.-Latin American Relations

The University of Miami's North/South Center, Institute of Interamerican Studies, and Graduate School of International Studies will host a conference on issues affecting relations between the United States and the nations of Latin America November 26-27, 1984, in Miami. Conference participants will include, among others, Federico G. Gil, Jorge Domínguez, Enrique Baloyra, Riordan Roett, Richard Newfarmer, and Peter Smith. Sessions are planned on the economics of cooperation and conflict with Central America and Mexico, Brazil, and Cuba. For further information, contact *North/South Center, University of Miami, P. O. Box 248123, Coral Gables, FL 33124; (305)284-4303*.

### Conference on Honduras

A major international conference on Honduras will be held at Florida International University from November 29 to December 1, 1984. Five issues will be examined: problems of democracy, human rights, economic development and productivity, agricultural policy and prospects, and foreign policy and national security. Commissioned papers and commentaries will be presented by Hondurans representing diverse sectors and interests within the country. The conference is being sponsored by the Ford and Rockefeller foundations and by United Brands. For further information, contact *Elizabeth Lowe, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199; (305)554-2894*.

### Seminar in Rio de Janeiro

The International Seminar on Development and Scientific and Technological Research Effectiveness is scheduled to take place in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, January 15-18, 1985. The seminar is being jointly sponsored by the Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos (FINEP) and the Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ) as part of their participation in the "International Comparative Study on the Organization and Performance of Research Units." For further information, contact Simon Schwartzman, Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro, Rua da Matriz, 82-22260, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

### Population and Security Conference

A conference on population growth in Latin America and United States national security is scheduled for February 21-22, 1985, at Mississippi State University. Among the topics to be discussed as they are affected by population growth and affect national security are internal unrest, labor force absorption, pressures to emigrate, the food supply, economic growth, the military, and armaments.



The conference, funded by the Tinker Foundation, is an activity of the Center for International Security and Strategic Studies and the Department of Sociology. A preliminary program and registration information are available from *John Saunders, P. O. Drawer C, Mississippi State University, Mississippi State, MS 39762; (601) 351-2495.*

#### Crises in the Caribbean Basin: Past and Present

The Ninth Annual Political Economy of the World-System Conference will be held at Tulane University March 28-30, 1985. The conference theme will be "Crises in the Caribbean Basin: Past and Present," with a geographical focus on not only the Caribbean Islands and Central America, but also Mexico and the northern coast of South America. The substantive focus is the interplay of the region's social, cultural, political, and economic crises with the development of the modern world economy since the sixteenth century. Papers should address this interplay in terms of the following agenda: (1) contemporary crises in the Caribbean Basin; (2) historical crises in the region since the sixteenth century; (3) comparison of crises in the Caribbean Basin to crises in other late-industrializing areas of the world; and (4) theoretical perspectives on past and present-day crises in the Caribbean Basin. For further information, contact *Richard Tardanico, Department of Sociology, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118; (504)865-5820.*

#### Conference on Jewish Studies

The Third International Conference on Jewish Studies, which is sponsored by the Latin American Jewish Studies Association (LAJSA), will take place in cooperation with the Ninth World Congress of Jewish Studies in Jerusalem from August 4 to 12, 1985. The deadline for notifying the organizing committee of your participation is October 31, 1984. For further information, contact *Yechezkel Szeintuch, Secretariat: World Union of Jewish Studies, The Hebrew University, Givat Ram, Jerusalem 91904, ISRAEL.*

#### Conference on the News Media in Latin America and the U.S.

The Latin American programs of Temple and St. Joseph's Universities are sponsoring their 12th Annual Conference on Latin America, November 9-11, 1984, at the Albert M. Greenfield Conference Center of Temple University in Philadelphia. This year's conference will cover the theme of the news media in Latin America and the United States, including the structure and function of the news media in Latin America; U.S. coverage of Latin American affairs; images of the United States in the Latin American news media; and journalism as literature in Latin America. For further information, contact *Inter-American Studies Center, Room 411, Humanities Building, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122; (215)787-7527.*

#### Conference on Economic Growth

The Council of the Americas in New York City announces a conference entitled "Economic Growth and Productive Sectors in Latin America: Issues for the 1980s and 1990s," scheduled for September 21, 1984, in New York City. The conference will formally launch a long-range process, begun informally in early 1984 by the Council of the Americas, to stimulate new thinking and discussion about strategies to promote economic growth in Latin America within the context of difficult conditions likely to persist throughout the remainder of the century. The conference will begin with a discussion of Latin American development models and their application to both the current and projected international economic situations and will then turn to the issue of how to promote, via state and private enterprise, growth through revitalization of specific productive sectors. A luncheon presentation will discuss the effects of the policies of the industrialized countries, including trade and fiscal and monetary policies, on Latin American economic performance. For further information, contact *Council of the Americas, (212)628-3300.*

#### Emergency National Conference against U.S. Military Intervention

The Emergency National Conference against U.S. Military Intervention in Central America/Caribbean will take place in Cleveland, Ohio, September 14-16, 1984. Session topics include the role of the United States labor movement in the anti-intervention position, the 1984 U.S. elections, and the relationships among the anti-intervention organizations and other activist groups. For further information, contact conference coordinator, *Jerry Gordon, P. O. Box 21627, Cleveland, OH 44121; (216)398-0919.*

#### Seminario sobre Migraciones Temporarias en América Latina

Bajo el auspicio conjunto de la Comisión de Población de la Unión Geográfica Internacional y del Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales, el Centro de Investigaciones Ciudad de Quito, el Programa de Investigaciones Sociales sobre Población en América Latina (PISPAL) de México, y el Centro de Población (CENEP) de Buenos Aires, organizan un seminario sobre migraciones temporarias en América Latina, cuya realización se prevé llevar a cabo en Quito, Ecuador, hacia fines de Noviembre de 1984.

Se invita a aquellos investigadores que estén interesados en participar en la reunión a enviar un breve esquema de la ponencia propuesta, a fin de organizar el temario con la suficiente anticipación. La fecha de presentación final de las ponencias será la primera semana de Octubre de 1984.

Toda correspondencia relativa a la organización del seminario deberá dirigirse a *Carlos E. Reboratti, CENEP, Casilla de Correo 4397, Correo Central, 1000 Buenos Aires, Argentina.*



## CALL FOR PAPERS

The 1985 SECOLAS (Southeast Conference on Latin American Studies) conference will be held in Orlando, Florida, March 28-30, 1985. Host institutions are Rollins College and the University of Central Florida. Proposals for panels, individual papers, and commentators in all disciplines are invited, with the theme of the conference being "Continuity and Change in Latin America." Deadline for submitting proposals is October 15, 1984. For more information or to submit a proposal, contact *Tom Leonard, History Department, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32216.*

## CONGRESS ON ECONOMIC POLICIES HELD

The first International Congress on Economic Policies—Alternatives for International Crises was held in Rio de Janeiro from August 12 to 17. It was sponsored by the Fundação Escola de Serviço Público do Rio de Janeiro, the Estácio de Sá, and the Iberoamerican Cooperation Institute of Madrid. Among those scheduled to participate were Raúl Prebisch, André Gunder Frank, Immanuel Wallerstein, Oswaldo Sunkel, Enrique Iglesias, Carlos Tello, James Petras, Samir Amin, Michael Manley, and Santiago Diaz. For further information on the conference, contact *Theotônio dos Santos, Av. Carlos Peixoto 54, Botafogo ZC 84, 22290 Rio de Janeiro, BRAZIL.*

## Center for Research on Latin America and Iberia

The Federal University of Mato Grosso, Brazil, has recently announced the opening of its new Center for Research on Latin America and Iberia. For further information, contact *Edson Pacheco de Almeida, sub-reitor de pesquisa e ensino de pós-graduação, Fundação Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso, Cuiabá-MT, BRAZIL.*

## SEMINAR ANNOUNCED

The University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign has announced a seminar entitled "The Socio-Economic Impact of International Organizations: The Cases of Brazil and the Ivory Coast," aimed at examining the impact of international organizations on Third World countries. Emphasis will be on three types of organizations: long-term aid agencies (bilateral and multilateral); short-term stabilization institutions (like the IMF); and private-sector agents of resource transfers (multinational firms and international banks. A larger conference, dealing with more Latin American and African countries, will be held in 1986-87. For more information, contact *Werner Baer, Department of Economics, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL 61820, or Joseph L. Love, Center for Latin American Studies, 1208 W. California, Urbana, IL 61801.*

## STUDY/TRAVEL: BUENOS AIRES AND RIO DE JANEIRO

A study/travel group will spend two weeks (December 22 through January 5) in Buenos Aires, Iguazú Falls, and Rio de Janeiro. The cost, which includes roundtrip airfare on Varig, all local transportation, tours and lectures, all hotels, and most meals, is \$1596 from Los Angeles, from New York, \$1574, and from Miami, \$1445. Participants may extend their stay at the same airfare. Two units of upper-division academic credit are available. For more information, contact *Merrilee Antrim, 6247 Caminito Luisito, San Diego, CA 92111; (619)565-7249.*

## FELLOWSHIPS AND AWARDS

### Kellogg Institute Residential Fellowships, 1985-86

The Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies aims to advance understanding of Third World development, particularly in Latin America, through research, education, and outreach. It began its activities in the 1982-83 academic year under Guillermo O'Donnell, its academic director and Helen Kellogg professor of international studies. Ernest Bartell is its executive director, and Alejandro Foxley is Helen Kellogg professor of international development. The institute was endowed by a significant gift to the University of Notre Dame from the Helen Kellogg Foundation of Chicago.

For the 1985-86 academic year (September-May), the Kellogg Institute will offer about five fellowships, of one or two semesters, for postdoctoral research in residence. Fellows work on individual or joint research projects related to the institute's themes and take part in institute seminars and other meetings. Formally within the university, fellows have faculty status. They may hold joint appointments in academic departments and may teach university courses.

Research themes include the social consequences of alternative policies of economic development; responses from those excluded from effective participation in political and economic life, including new patterns of association, changes in popular culture, and the role of religion and the Catholic church; and the processes and possibilities of democratization, including the effects of economic policy on democracy and the relationships between political and social democracy.

Applications are welcomed from candidates of any country who holds a Ph.D. or equivalent degree in any discipline of the social sciences or history. Candidates will be evaluated individually, but joint projects will be considered. Stipends vary with seniority and are based on comparable North American academic salaries, and may include one direct round trip economy airline ticket. Application deadline is October 15, 1984; awards will be announced by December 1.

For further information contact *Alexander Wilde,*

*associate academic director, Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556.*

#### Tinker Postdoctoral Fellowships

The 1985 Tinker Postdoctoral Fellowship competition will be open to individuals who completed their doctorates between 1975 and 1982. Applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the United States, Canada, Spain, Portugal, or the Latin American countries; projects must concern Ibero-American or Iberian studies. The one-year award provides an \$18,000 stipend and a \$2,000 travel allowance. Applications must be postmarked no later than January 15, 1985.

For further information, contact *Melinda Pastor, The Tinker Foundation, 645 Madison Avenue, New York, NY 10022; (212)421-6858.*

#### Casa de las Américas Literary Award

The purpose of the Casa de las Américas Literary Award is to increase participation and achieve a higher quality in the genres of novel, short story, poetry, drama, essay, and testimony under the categories of children's and young people's literature, Brazilian literature, English and French Caribbean literature, and national-language literature. Two groups of literary genre are considered in alternate years for this prize. In 1985 works in Group A will be considered: novels, plays, testimonial books, essays on artistic and literary themes, Brazilian and French Caribbean (or national-language) works. Authors eligible to participate in the contest include Latin American and Caribbean authors (native born or naturalized) and essayists from any other country whose writings deal with Latin American and Caribbean themes.

Works should be written in Spanish, with the exception of Brazilian works, which may be in Portuguese, and French Caribbean works, which may be written in French or the corresponding national language. In all cases, contributions should be unpublished. A work is considered unpublished even though partially printed and, in the case of drama, even when the play has been performed. In the case of translations into Spanish, the name of the translator should appear and the original text be included, for eventual bilingual editions.

Only one prize will be awarded by genre and category, consisting of \$3,000 or its equivalent in the corresponding national currency, and the publication of the work in the Prize collection. Works must be received by November 30, 1984, and may be sent to *Casa de las Américas, 3era y G, El vedado, La Habana, Cuba;* or *any Cuban embassy,* or to *Case Postale 2, 3000, Berne 16, Switzerland.*

#### Hoover Institution Announces Prize

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace is establishing an annual prize, probably of \$1,000, for the best article published in a scholarly journal during the

calendar year on the political affairs and/or international problems of Central and South America, including the Caribbean. Articles in Spanish, Portuguese, French, or English will be considered. Submissions are invited not only from authors but also from editors. Offprints (four copies) of the article must be received prior to January 15, 1985.

For further information or to submit an entry, contact *Robert Wesson, Hoover Institution, Stanford, CA 94305.*

#### EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The University of New Mexico is searching for a senior-level professor of Latin American history to begin in 1985. The position requires a scholar of modern Latin American history, preferably with a specialty in Mexico. Candidates should have published extensively in this country and have directed numerous dissertations. The salary will be commensurate with the candidate's qualifications. For further information, contact *Michael L. Conniff or Peter Bakewell, Department of History, University of New Mexico, 801 Yale, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131.*

The Department of Sociology at the University of California, San Diego, invites applications for a tenure-track or tenured position at the assistant or associate professor level to begin July 1, 1985, with interdisciplinary interests in the study of Latin America and the sociology of development. The successful candidate will be expected to participate in the interdisciplinary center for Latin American studies recently established at UCSD. Some preference will be given to those whose work emphasizes the political-economy perspective. Salary will be commensurate with level of appointment. Completed Ph.D. and evidence of substantial research and progress (in the case of a tenured appointment, a superior record of publication of high-quality work) are also required. Send curriculum vitae, sample publications, and three letters of reference to *Andrew Scull, chair, Personnel Committee, Department of Sociology, University of California-San Diego, C-002, La Jolla, CA 92093* by October 15, 1984. The University of California-San Diego is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Nominations and applications are being invited for a tenured appointment at the rank of associate professor in an academic department and as director of the Mexico/Chicano Program at the University of California at Irvine effective as early as January 1, 1985. The Mexico/Chicano Program will coordinate and support the work of Irvine faculty and students in the areas of (1) Mexican studies; (2) Chicano studies; (3) U.S.-Mexico relations; and (4) collaboration between UCI and Mexican scientists. It is expected that the program will eventually become an organized research unit of the University of California. Candidates should possess an outstanding research record in one of the areas listed

above, direct knowledge of Mexico and its institutions, a minimum of two years administrative experience in an area studies center or equivalent academic organization, and demonstrated success in obtaining extramural funding. Applicants should submit curriculum vitae and other pertinent materials to *Eloy Rodríguez, chair, Organizing Committee for Mexico/Chicano Area Studies, c/o Mexico/Chicano Program, 145 Administration Building, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717, Attention: Geneva López*, by November 1, 1984. The University of California, Irvine, is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

The University of Delaware has announced its search for an assistant professor, tenure-track appointment, in Latin American history to begin in September 1985. Duties would include teaching of Latin American civilization survey and upper-level undergraduate courses. A recent Ph.D. with teaching experience is preferred. Send letter of application, vitae, and three recommendations to *David F. Allmendinger, Jr., chair, Search Committee, Department of History, University of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716*. Closing date for applications is November 1, 1984. The University of Delaware is an equal opportunity employer that encourages applications from minority groups and women.

The Center for Advanced Studies of the Americas is being organized to provide a focus for academic studies and research programs on the Western Hemisphere in the nation's capital. Members of the center include the major universities of the Washington area, including American University, Catholic University, Georgetown University, and George Washington University. An executive director for the center is sought who will be expected to provide leadership to establish the programs of the center to enhance and expand the programs of cooperation among the participating universities and international agencies. The appointment will be for 12 months, with competitive salary and benefits, beginning in January or August 1985.

Qualifications include an earned doctorate in an appropriate discipline, or equivalent; fluency in Spanish and/or Portuguese; several years of experience in senior management positions in government, university and/or private business; experience in a multicultural environment; experience in planning and managing academic studies and research; many years experience in and familiarity with the countries of the Americas; ability to secure cooperation and raise funds from potential supporters. Please submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae and bibliography, and a list of references by November 15, 1984, to *The Center for Advanced Studies of the Americas, c/o Consortium of Universities, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20036, Attention: Rev. John P. Whalen*. CASA is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

Arizona State University is seeking a Latin American

historian with a major specialization and interests in national period topics in primary areas other than Mexico and Brazil. Ability to teach a course on multinationals is useful. This is a tenure-track assistant professorship beginning in August 1985, Ph.D. required. Closing date for applications is November 20, 1984. Send vitae, three letters of recommendation, transcripts, and description of specific research and teaching interests to *Noel Stowe, Department of History, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287*. Arizona State University is an affirmative action, equal employment opportunity employer. Qualified women and minorities are urged to apply.

## INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

### UC-San Diego Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California at San Diego has announced the appointment of the following visiting research fellows, who will be in residence in the center during the 1984-85 academic year.

Carlos Tello Macias, political economist

Gustavo Cabrera Acevedo, demographer

Héctor Luis Morales Závala, sociologist and development practitioner

Fernando Rello, economist

Abraham Iszaevich, anthropologist

Cynthia Hewitt de Alcántara, sociologist of development

Arturo Alvarado, political sociologist

Jeffery Bortz, historian and labor statistician

Susan Bryant Drake, public-interest lawyer

David Felix, economist

Ralph Reisner, international lawyer

Richard Frederick, international economist and policy analyst

Ralph Guzmán, political scientist

Alejandro Portes, sociologist

Rick Morales, sociologist

Elizabeth Santillanez, political scientist

Marcial Antonio Riquelme, sociologist

Scott Whiteford, social anthropologist

Robert Manning, sociologist

The center invites applications for visiting research fellowships to be held in the 1985-1986 academic year. Applicants may be practitioners of the social science disciplines, history, or interdisciplinary fields such as development studies, urban studies and planning, legal studies, environmental studies, etc. Both scholars and nonacademic specialists may apply. Postdoctoral as well as predoctoral scholars are eligible. Fellowships range in duration from 3 to 12 months, depending on the applicant's needs and availability of funds. For information on this program or the nonstipend visiting fellowships also available, contact *Graciela Platero, fellowships coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, D-010, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093; (619)452-4503*. Deadline is November 15, 1984.

### International Migrant Children's Rights

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of UC-San Diego and the Mexico-U.S. Law Institute at the University of San Diego have begun a joint project focusing on the legal rights of Mexican immigrant children, especially the children of undocumented immigrants, involving both research and applied clinical and legal services dimensions. Susan Bryant Drake, Legal Affairs Fellow at the center and a public-interest attorney, will direct the project.

Ms. Drake will draw on field research conducted by the center as well as experiences of the law clinic of the University of San Diego Law School. During the past year, the center completed an intensive exploratory survey of the needs of Hispanic children in the Southwest, which included surveys of migrant populations in southern California, census data from throughout the Southwest, and interviews with service providers, parents, and children in social service delivery agencies in California, Arizona, and Texas.

Besides legal services, the project will address issues related to access to education and health care needs of immigrant children.

### Briefing Session for Journalists

Over 50 journalists from the print and electronic media met at the University of California-San Diego in June to participate in the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies' Fourth Annual Briefing Session for Professional Journalists. Topics covered included the implications of passage of the Simpson-Mazzoli immigration legislation, Mexico's economic recovery and debt situation, the politics of austerity in Mexico, media coverage of events in Central America. Keynote speakers were Carlos Tello, a visiting research fellow in the center, on "Latin America and International Debt"; Enrique Krauze, coeditor of *Vuelta* magazine, on "The U.S. Media and My Country: A Mexican Writer's View"; and James Michel, deputy assistant secretary for inter-American affairs in the U.S. Department of State, on "U.S. Interests in Central America."

### Intensive Training Institute

Over 20 teachers from school districts in San Diego County participated in a week-long intensive training institute, "Teaching Latin America in a Global Context," held on the campus of the University of California-San Diego in June. The institute was organized by the Latin American Studies Educational Resources project (LASER), a consortium of programs that includes the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at UCSD, the Center for Latin American Studies and the School of Education at San Diego State University, the county Department of Education, and the school districts participating in the project. The institute was organized by Elsie Begler, director of the LASER project.

### UCLA Borderlands Research Resources

The UCLA Latin American Center has recently received two grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities

to produce four new research resources on the U.S.-Mexican border region. The first of these is a two-year grant to support *BorderLine*, a fully searchable, online information retrieval service for border-related research materials in all subject areas appearing from 1960 to the present. The bibliographic database is housed at UCLA and utilizes the library's online automated cataloging and acquisition system, ORION. Requests for more information about *BorderLine* should be directed to the *Project Director, Barbara Valk, coordinator of bibliographic development, UCLA Latin American Center, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024.*

A second two-year grant will support the production of a *Statistical Abstract of the U.S.-Mexican Borderlands* and the culture and history volumes of UCLA's *United States-Mexico Border Atlas* series. The *Statistical Abstract of the U.S.-Mexican Borderlands* will be the outgrowth of a pilot volume of the same title to be published by the UCLA Latin American Center this summer, but will include new tables built on original research and the evaluation of 1980 Mexican census data. Both abstracts will present basic time-series data in a broad variety of subject areas including demography, religion, employment, wages and prices, *maquiladoras*, transportation, communication, agriculture and fisheries, economic relations, and tourism. The work will be edited by James W. Wilkie of the UCLA History Department.

The historical atlas will examine development of the borderlands from pre-Columbian times to the present. It will systematically depict through approximately 200 maps, charts, tables, and other illustrative materials as well as through bilingual narrative, topics of fundamental importance to historical change in the region. Coeditors of the historical atlas are Norris C. Hundley of the UCLA History Department and Juan Gómez-Quiñones, director of the UCLA Chicano Studies Research Center.

The cultural atlas will be devoted to mappable manifestations of humanistic expression, including language, oral tradition, written literature, music, art, religion, and material culture. It, too, will combine maps, photographs, and other illustrations with substantial bilingual text and will be edited by Stanley L. Robe, UCLA Department of Spanish and Portuguese.

Johns Hopkins University announces the appointment of Stephen Bunker as an associate professor of sociology. He will be joining Christopher Chase-Dunn and Alejandro Portes in a newly created program in comparative international development, which is a doctoral field of specialization within the Department of Sociology. The program is structured around four seminars in social change, development, and methods of comparative research as well as intensive participation in faculty research. The latter includes ongoing studies of the historical development of city systems, the urban informal sector in center and periphery, Latin American immigration to the United States, and rural

colonization and tenure patterns in Latin America and Africa. Students in the program also have the opportunity to participate in activities and courses in other departments based on close interdisciplinary cooperation with members of their faculty. Additional information may be obtained by writing *Shirley Sult, Department of Sociology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218.*

The Department of Political Science and International Relations of the University of Brasília is offering the graduate-level Third Course in Specialization on Latin America during the second semester of 1984 (August to December). There are ten spaces available for foreign students, and there may be spaces designated for foreign institutions that participate in the course or that provide financial assistance for their candidates.

The program is sponsored by the Subsecretaria de Cooperação Técnica (SUBIN) of the Secretaria de Planejamento/Presidência da República, by the Ministério das Relações Exteriores, by the Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal Superior (CAPES/MEC), and by the OAS. SUBIN will provide foreign students with 400,000 cruzeiros per month besides assistance with travel money (within Brazil), housing, and honoraria for speakers and visiting professors. The OAS will offer airfare for eight foreign scholarship holders and will pay airfare for two visiting professors, for one week each. For more information, contact *Lytton L. Guimarães, Ph.D., Professor Titular, Chefe do Departamento de Ciência Política e Relações Internacionais, Universidade de Brasília, Campus Universitário, Asa Norte, 70910 Brasília DF, BRAZIL.*

## IN MEMORIAM

Dr. Donald Brand, professor emeritus of geography and founder of the Geography Department of The University of Texas at Austin, died on July 21 at the age of 79. He wrote extensively on the geography of Latin America, particularly Mexico, and conducted field studies in Mexico, Central and South America, and the Caribbean area. From 1934 to 1947, Dr. Brand was professor of geography and anthropology at the University of New Mexico, except for 1944-1946, when he was on leave of absence to conduct special studies for the Smithsonian Institution. He was professor of geography at the University of Michigan from 1947 to 1949. When UT-Austin established its Department of Geography in 1949, Dr. Brand was selected to head the new program. He also worked closely with the UT Institute of Latin American Studies. Dr. Brand served as the Geography Department's chairman until 1960, and retired from teaching in 1975.

Dr. Brand, who received his B.A. and Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley, was one of the discoverers of the southern extension of Pueblo culture into Mexico (1929), of the Azatlán culture into Nayarit and Sinaloa (1929-1930), and of the Trincheras culture in

Sonora-Arizona (1930). He is survived by his wife, Joy, a daughter and son, a sister, and three grandchildren.

## PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

### University of Miami Publications

The Institute of Interamerican Studies and the North/South Center of the University of Miami's Graduate School of International Studies sponsor an ongoing series of monographs and occasional papers. Recent longer works include *The Ideology of the Sandinistas and the Nicaraguan Revolution* and *The Miami Report: Recommendations on United States Policy Toward Latin America and the Caribbean*. Further information and a list of publications may be obtained from *Director of Publications—IIAS-N/SC, P. O. Box 248123, Coral Gables, FL 33124.*

### Latin American Politics

Latin America has often been characterized as a land of dramatic contrasts—of turbulent, often violent, change passionately acted out against an almost timeless backdrop of custom and tradition. As the immense body of scholarship on the subject reveals, nowhere are such cultural paradoxes more profoundly evident than in the political life of the region.

*Latin American Politics* provides easy, in-depth access to the full range of scholarly interpretation of modern Latin American and Caribbean politics since 1914. Summarizing a decade (1973-1982) of journal literature, this single-volume bibliography contains more than 3,000 abstracts drawn from the vast history data base of ABC-Clio Information Services, which covers more than 2,000 periodicals published in almost 90 countries. The general organization of the book is geographical. For further information, contact *ABC-Clio, Riviera Campus, 2040 A.P.S., Box 4397, Santa Barbara, CA 93103.*

### Pensamiento Iberoamericano

The Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana (ICI) of Madrid, Spain, and the Comisión Económica para América Latina (CEPAL) of Santiago, Chile, have announced the publication of a journal entitled *Pensamiento Iberoamericano: Revista de Economía Política*, edited by Anibal Pinto. The two most recent issues cover the subject of the world recession and its impact in Latin America. For back issues (\$10 US) or subscriptions (\$40 US for the U.S. and Latin America), please send check or money order to *Pensamiento Iberoamericano, Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana, Avda. Reyes Católicos 4, Madrid 3, SPAIN.*

### Hispanic American Periodicals Index

*Hispanic American Periodicals Index: Articles in English 1976-1980*, edited by Barbara G. Valk, is now available from F. W. Faxon Company. This cloth-bound volume of 403 pages costs \$75.00 and is available from *The Faxon Press, 15 Southwest Park, Westwood, MA 02090.*

**Journalists' and Editors' Conference Papers Published**

The Latin American and Caribbean Center at Florida International University is now publishing working papers from its second annual Journalists' and Editors' Workshop on Central America. Available are OPSD no. 25, "Network Coverage of Central America: Who Decides What?" with Heath Meriwether, Peter X. Collins, George Natanson, and John Terenzio; OPSD no. 26, "U.S. Policy in Central America: The Kissinger Commission and Beyond," with Ambler Moss, Robert A. Pastor, and Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto; and OPSD no. 28, a summary of the two-day workshop by Bill Long of the *Miami Herald* and Barry B. Levine of *Caribbean Review*. OPSD no. 27 is Edwin P. Newman's analysis of press-government relations. Each document is available for \$5.00 and can be obtained by contacting LACC, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199; (305)554-2894.

**SALALM Publications**

The Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) announces the publication of *Latin American Economic Issues: Information Needs and Sources*, edited by Lee H. Williams, Jr. The publication consists of the papers presented at the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of SALALM held at Tulane University in April 1981.

SALALM also has published *Public Policy Issues and Latin American Library Resources*, edited by Pamela Howard, which is a compilation of the papers presented at the Twenty-seventh Meeting of SALALM in March 1982 in Washington, DC.

Both volumes may be ordered from *SALALM Secretariat, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706*. The price of each book is \$45 plus \$1.50 for postage and handling. Prepayment is requested.

## LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION HANDBOOK AND MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY 1984-1985

*Available November 1984*

Includes LASA constitution and by-laws, committee and task force membership, names and addresses of LASA membership as of July 1, 1984, discipline and geographical indices of membership.

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