

# LASA Forum

## Latin American Studies Association

Vol. XVI, No. 1

Spring 1985

### FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

*Bienvenidos a Albuquerque! Bemvindos a Albuquerque!*

This is a special edition of the *LASA Forum* prepared for the XII International Congress in Albuquerque, New Mexico. There are some important aspects of this meeting that are highlighted here.

**\*State-of-the-Art Panels:** In a major innovation on the part of the Program Committee, chaired by **Christopher Mitchell**, the Congress is hosting "State-of-the-Art" panels that will be exploring the condition of the key disciplines. There will be two State-of-the-Art panels each afternoon at 4 p.m. Please check the program for specifics.

**\*Plenary Session:** Tom Farer, president of the University of New Mexico and former president of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, will speak on the topic of "Human Rights in Central America." The plenary session will be held on Thursday evening at 8 p.m. in Ballroom South.

**\*Nicaragua:** There are a number of panels focusing on Nicaragua. One in particular will concentrate on the report prepared by the LASA delegation that observed the national elections last November. It will be chaired by **John Booth** and will be held Friday at 10:45 a.m. in the North Ballroom (Hilton Hotel). For some of the reactions received in the Secretariat to the report, please see the Nicaragua Report Letters section in this issue.

**\*Breakfast Round Tables:** Tickets for the breakfast round tables on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday may be purchased at the Registration Desk. For those desiring to attend soldout round tables, no-show space will be sold at the door on the day of the round table.

**\*Business Meeting:** The LASA Business Meeting will be held on Friday at 6:15 p.m. in the Ballroom (Hilton Hotel). It will be chaired by President **Wayne A. Cornelius** and feature an introduction of the Executive Council, a report from the executive director, report from the treasurer, reports from committee chairpersons, the awarding of the Silvert President's Prize, and voting on submitted resolutions. The meeting is open to all Congress participants, but only LASA members are allowed to vote.

**\*Book Exhibit:** Over twenty-five publishers will be displaying the latest publications on Latin America in the Promenade of the Hilton Hotel.

**\*Film Festival/Exhibit:** Thanks to the efforts of **Lavonne Poteet, Julianne Burton, and Harve Horowitz**, there will be a film festival and exhibit. The festival is made up of films judged to be outstanding and awarded the LASA Film Prize. They will be shown in the afternoons and evenings. The exhibit films will be shown in the mornings. All films will be screened in the Cabaret Room of the Hilton Hotel and are free of charge.

**\*Tours:** For those interested in area tours, please consult the Jack Allen tour desk next to the Registration Desk in the foyer of the Hilton Hotel.

**\*Entertainment:** Recognizing that there is more to an international congress than panels and workshops, the Local Arrangements Committee, chaired by **Theo Crevenna**, has arranged for a noontime buffet lunch with music on the patio of the Hilton. There will also be a Gran Baile de Salsa on Friday evening at 9 p.m. in the Hilton Ballroom and featuring an Albuquerque band called Amigas. Tickets may be purchased at the Registration Desk.

Many people contributed far beyond the call of duty to make this Congress a success. **Chris Mitchell**, chairman of the Program Committee, and **Debbie Truhan** (who learned more about computers than she ever wanted to know) at NYU pulled

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together a diverse, innovative, and complex program. **Theo Crevenna**, chairman of the Local Arrangements Committee, and **Dierdra Kitchen** at the University of New Mexico managed to organize and keep track of thousands of details. Their attention to detail, their ability to work easily with many organizations, and their good humor—all contributed to making the Albuquerque meeting a real pleasure to put on. **Gil Merckx**, director of the Latin American Institute, put his staff and resources at LASA's disposal, for which we are all grateful. My assistant, **Jana Greenlief**, deserves special gratitude. She was able to coordinate the myriad details of putting on a meeting of this size with supreme efficiency and remarkable energy.

In other matters affecting LASA members, the results of the last election for vice-president and three Executive Council members are now final. The new vice-president and president-elect is **Cole Blasier** (Pittsburgh). He will serve as vice-president until 1 July 1986, at which time he will become president until 31 December 1987. Newly elected Executive Council members for three-year terms are **Susan Eckstein** (Boston University), **William LeoGrande** (American University), and **Arturo Valenzuela** (Duke).

The term of the LASA Secretariat and executive director at the University of Texas at Austin expires on 31 July 1986. The Executive Council has issued a call for bids for a new executive director and home for the Secretariat. The bid specifications are published elsewhere in this issue of the *LASA Forum*. Inquiries should be directed to **Richard Sinkin** at the LASA Secretariat.

#### CALL FOR BIDS ON LASA SECRETARIAT

The five-year term of office for the current executive director and residence for the LASA Secretariat at the University of Texas in Austin comes to an end on June 30, 1986. In order to effect an orderly transfer, the LASA Executive Council has issued a formal call for bids for the next executive director and Secretariat residence.

*Background:* Since its inception in 1966, LASA has become the largest organization of Latin American specialists in the world. LASA now has over 2,400 members in 26 countries. It publishes two journals—the *Latin American Research Review* and the *LASA Forum*—both of which serve a diverse, multidisciplinary audience. The association also sponsors the LASA International Congress every

eighteen months, which is the world's largest gathering of Latin American specialists. In addition, LASA maintains several international academic agreements, represents the Latin Americanist studies profession before congressional and governmental funding agencies, and responds to requests for information regarding the profession. The association's executive director and Secretariat are responsible for the association's day-to-day activities.

The Secretariat's first home was the Library of Congress; it then moved to the University of Florida and the University of Illinois. Since July 1981 it has been housed at the University of Texas in the Institute of Latin American Studies (ILAS). Dr. Richard N. Sinkin, an associate professor of history, has been the executive director.

The following items make up the bid specifications:

1. *Executive Director:* This position has traditionally been held by a tenured faculty member who has been given half-time release from teaching duties. The term of office has varied, but the preference has been for bids of five years. The position entails (among other duties):

representing the association before international academic gatherings;

speaking for the association before U.S. congressional committees and government agencies;

responding to inquiries about Latin American studies and current issues;

editing the *LASA Forum*;

preparing the annual budget;

monitoring expenditures;

managing an investment portfolio;

administering outside grants;

coordinating the meetings of the Executive Council and its subcommittees;

working with the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) Steering Committee;

negotiating with hotel properties for the International Congress;

working with the Program and Local Arrangements committees to prepare the Congress; and

coordinating all Congress activities.

2. *Assistant to the Executive Director*: This is a full-time staff position that requires considerable secretarial and managerial skills. Under the current arrangement with Texas, the position is funded by ILAS. The assistant to the executive director must be able to:

- manage an office;
  - have telephone and typing skills;
  - maintain double-entry bookkeeping records;
  - learn an IBM-PC to maintain membership list and dues renewals;
  - supervise the registration at the International Congress;
  - respond to correspondence; and
  - coordinate the bulk mailings.
- Some command of Spanish is essential.

3. *Publications Director*: This is a half-time editorial position funded by ILAS. The principal responsibility of the publications director is to produce four issues annually of the *LASA Forum*, the program for the International Congress, and the *LASA Directory*. The position requires typesetting skills, ability to paste up typeset material, and layout design skills.

4. *Other Staff*: Because of the numerous details the Secretariat handles, part-time support staff is a requirement. Currently, the *LASA Secretariat* has one half-time work-study student who assists in the recording of dues renewals, changing addresses, telephone answering, and bulk mailing. This position is funded by ILAS. At certain periods, other support staff is necessary, and that too has been supplied by ILAS. This support includes professional proofreading, use of the press, assistance with publications, and bulk mailing. When necessary, *LASA* has hired part-time contract labor.

5. *Office Space*: *ILAS* provides two offices for the *LASA Secretariat*: one for the executive director and one large office for both the assistant to the executive director and the work-study student. *LASA* is not charged for the office space. Some storage space is required for the *LASA* archives.

6. *Access to Office Equipment*: The Secretariat owns its own postage meter and computer (IBM-PC with external hard disk and two printers, along with software for word processing, data base management, and spreadsheet). In order to function properly, the Secretariat also requires access to

telephones and a copying machine. Under the current arrangement with *ILAS*, the Secretariat has access to a typesetting terminal and printing press. Also under the current arrangement, *ILAS* supplies at cost all of the above. It also supplies at no cost two IBM typewriters.

Institutions wishing to host the *LASA Secretariat* should submit a formal proposal to the executive director by **September 1, 1985**. Formal bids should include the following:

1. Curriculum vitae of the proposed executive director as well as a personal letter of interest from the proposed candidate;
2. A letter from the responsible administrative official (e.g., program director, dean, or vice-president) pledging institutional support; and
3. A detailed statement regarding personnel, housekeeping support, and other services to be provided by the host institution.

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

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*Dante B. Fascell, Chairman  
House Foreign Affairs Committee*

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

This letter is in response to two articles which appeared in the Fall issue of the *LASA Forum*: a commentary on the funding of international education by Hugh Hamill and an excerpt from the Inter-American Dialogue report on *The Americas in 1984: A Year for Decision*. The two pieces share concern with the thrust of educational policy recommendations contained in the Report of the National Bi-Partisan Commission on Central America (Kissinger Commission), for which the United States Information Agency and the United States Agency for International Development have been directed and authorized by Congress to implement a program of academic exchanges with Central America. In particular, both articles converge in questioning the desirability of a proposed large-scale undergraduate scholarship program (10,000 scholarships in five years) in the context of needs for improving inter-American research and teaching in other areas. As a scholar on loan to the American Republics branch of USIA's Office of Academic Programs, I may be able to assist the discussion raised in the Fall issue by providing a more precise idea of the present direction of academic exchanges at USIA.

To begin, the notion of a massive USIA undergraduate scholarship program for Central Americans no longer conforms with fiscal reality. Not only has the USIA share of the original Central American Initiative budget for FY 1985 shriveled by two-thirds, but the undergraduate portion of the program has been reduced to the point where it now represents between one-fourth and one-third of the revised (\$9.5 million) budget. This latter reduction reflects a greater degree of coherence and forethought than I, for one academician, had thought possible at USIA. Substantial research and discussion has been carried out by the Agency's Office of Academic Programs about translating the budget into initiatives to strengthen educational institutions in Central America as well as to increase exchanges with the Caribbean and South America. In addition to the Report of the Kissinger Commission, attention has been focused on reports of a wide range of task forces and discussions with university administrators and area specialists in both the U.S. and Latin America (including the Central American university presidents whose visit is described in the Fall *LASA Forum*).

The extent to which the recommendations of such task forces as the Inter-American Dialogue converged

with and inspired USIA planning may be illustrated succinctly by comparing some of the educational policy recommendations contained in their report and USIA's FY 1985 academic exchange plans for Latin America.

The Dialogue report argues that "bringing thousands of Central Americans to the United States would be less helpful than bringing a few hundred over the course of several years as part of a plan for reinforcing universities and research institutes in the region."

USIA's FY 1985 budget calls for approximately 100-115 Central American undergraduate scholarships as part of one-to-two-year pilot projects to be carried out at several community colleges and universities. Such small-scale pilot projects are considered essential for determining the desirability and feasibility of larger programs for undergraduates. On the other hand, the need and feasibility of the more traditional Fulbright programs of support for Latin American faculty development and visiting U.S. lecturers and researchers has been widely evidenced, particularly since 1981 when Fulbright programs world-wide were threatened with a major reduction in U.S. government funding.

As a result, the FY 1985 budget reaffirms that the best *immediate* use of Central American Initiative resources is still in graduate student, faculty, and international visitor exchanges and devotes more than two-thirds of allocations to these areas.

The Dialogue Report also recommends that "increased support to Latin American centers of the study of the U.S. should be extended and more effective links should be forged between them and research centers in the U.S." and that "Support...should be assured on a multi-year basis...for sending U.S. scholars to Latin America."

The USIA University Affiliation program of faculty exchanges with the American Republics was initiated in 1983 and has sponsored thirteen two- and three-year affiliations of up to \$50,000 each between institutions of higher education in the U.S. and Latin America. In 1984, six of the eight recipients on the U.S. side were major U.S. Department of Education designated national resource centers on Latin America.

The Report concludes its section on foundations for enhanced exchange with the warning that "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."

Preoccupation with Central America has certainly not diverted resources for other parts of Latin America covered in the University Affiliation Program. All but one of the affiliations granted so far have been with Latin American universities *outside* Central America. It is anticipated that the Central American Initiative augmentation of the regular FY 1985 budget for affiliations will enable USIA to separately sponsor up to five new affiliations with Central American universities without affecting possibilities for funding up to eight affiliations with universities in the rest of the region. Moreover, in addition to the Central American Initiative, there has been a modest increase in Fulbright programs region-wide, so that for the first time the American Republics have supplanted Europe as the highest funded area for USIA academic exchange programs. Significantly, this comes at a time when budget levels for world-wide Fulbright programs approach the high level mark reached in the mid-1960s.

Because the scope and nature of these exchanges were determined, in large part, subsequent to Hugh Hamill's commentary, it would be unfair to critique *ex post facto* his arguments contained under the subtitle: "They Can Learn about Us, but We're Not to Learn about Them." The intent here is only to suggest that the USIA Fulbright and Affiliation programs for Latin America are growing, and whether or not out of sensitivity to the vicissitudes of politics, in directions consistent with the recommendations of the Inter-American Dialogue as well as the Kissinger Commission.

Alan Adelman

Scholar-in-Residence, American Republics Branch

Academic Exchange Programs Division

United States Information Agency

To Prof. Helen I. Safa, president:

I read with great interest the Fall 1984 issue of *LASA Forum* which contained a fascinating report by Professor Nelson P. Valdés on "Cuba Today." This four-page article included a section on quality of life, one on social problems, one on political conditions, and one on foreign relations.

It is shocking that Professor Valdés has not a single word to say about the human rights situation

in Cuba, and totally ignores the lack there of free elections, freedom of speech, a free press, or free trade unions.

Professor Valdés speaks with great confidence about how the Cuban population feels and thinks about various issues, but one wonders how he achieved this high degree of confidence in a society where free expression is not permitted. A portrait of Cuba today which speaks *only* of the lack of freedom is no doubt one-dimensional, but a report that simply ignores the lack of freedom is disgraceful.

Elliott Abrams

Assistant Secretary for Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs

Assistant Secretary of State

Washington, DC

To the Editor:

I have just finished reading Professor Nelson P. Valdés' "Cuba Today: Thoughts After a Recent Visit" and I would like to share with you a copy of a report just released by the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives on Human Rights in Cuba [hearings before the Subcommittees on Human Rights...and Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, June 27, 1984].

I am sorry to say that the lack of attention which the issue of academic freedom and human rights in Cuba receives by Professor Valdés and others is reminiscent of the treatment given by some American scholars to similar issues under Stalin.

Professor Valdés is certainly entitled to his views. Perhaps in the "much wider" intellectual and media climate in Cuba that Valdés reports, LASA could urge its members to write to the Cuban government asking for the release of those serving prison terms for "ideological deviationism" in Mr. Castro's prisons. I would like to know if the release of this House of Representatives' report could be made known to LASA's members through its newsletter?

Frank Calzon, Executive Director

The Cuban American National Foundation

1000 Thomas Jefferson St., N.W., Suite 601

Washington, D.C. 20007

To the Editor:

We all have been long-standing opponents in our writings and actions of U.S. intervention in the affairs of Latin American and Caribbean countries. While we have varying views of the Castro government in Cuba, we are greatly disturbed by the case of Ariel Hidalgo, a Cuban leftist writer, historian and educator.

Ariel Hidalgo was first arrested in 1980 when he faced a rock-throwing group and loudly protested their attack on a student who was seeking to leave the country during the exodus of Cubans from the port of Mariel. Hidalgo was freed, but he was arrested again in 1981. He was eventually convicted and sentenced to eight years in prison under the Fifth Section (titled "Enemy Propaganda"), Article 108-1 of the Cuban Penal Code which punishes any person "who, (a) incites against the social order, international solidarity or the socialist State by means of oral or written propaganda, or any other form; (b) makes, distributes or possesses propaganda of the character mentioned in the preceding clause." In fact, Hidalgo was sentenced to the maximum term of one to eight years established by this law. At this brief one-session political trial, which was unmentioned in the Cuban press, Hidalgo was only allowed to say a few words at the conclusion of the proceedings. The government's case consisted of testimony by the local neighborhood defense committee, who spoke of Hidalgo's "talking too much." The prosecution chose not to mention that the police had seized an unpublished manuscript where Hidalgo attempts to demonstrate that a new ruling class has taken over the "socialist" countries including Cuba. Furthermore, he argues that this class should be forthrightly opposed.

For simply expressing his views, Hidalgo spent the first fourteen months in jail in deplorable conditions—solitary confinement in the Combinado del Este prison near Havana. He was then moved to a regular cell, and his wife (although not his daughter) could visit him once a month for two hours. He was still, however, not allowed to receive writing or reading materials. Since August 1984, even these monthly visits have been prohibited.

We believe that Hidalgo's trial, the law under which he was punished, and the prison conditions which he is currently enduring, fail to meet the most elementary standards of human rights. Consistent with our stand in support of struggles for freedom

and self-determination throughout the world, we ask the Cuban government to release Ariel Hidalgo, and any other persons whose rights have been similarly denied.

Samuel Farber (also signed by 24 others) Political Science, Brooklyn College Brooklyn, NY 11210

To the Editor:

For your readers (Fall 1984 issue) who might be curious about the sponsors of the panel on "Testimonio y Nuevo Teatro" at the Albuquerque Congress, we would like to include some information on ATINT, the Asociación de Trabajadores e Investigadores del Nuevo Teatro.

The association was formed a year ago by a group of scholars whose main area of interest was the "Nuevo Teatro," known also as "Popular Theatre for Social Change" (to quote Gerardo Luzuriaga). Among ATINT's objectives are development of a network of scholars and theater workers not usually affiliated with a group (directors, organizers, independent actors, etc.) but whose main commitment is to the New Theater; participation in conferences and theater festivals; advisory work with New Theater groups and associations, and promotion of the New Theater in Latin America.

The *Junta Directiva* consists of the founding members: Leslie Damasceno (UCLA), Patricia González (Smith), Claudia Kaiser-Lenoir (Tufts), Marina Pianca (St. Lawrence), Beatriz Rizk (CUNY), and Judith Weiss (Mount Allison). We operate as a collective and the core of the Executive Committee, which also includes regional representatives. Operations are centralized through B. Rizk, ATINT's president, and specific projects are the responsibility of individuals—the *Newsletter* (J. Weiss) and the *Anuario del Nuevo Teatro* (M. Pianca).

The *Anuario* will include reviews of Nuevo Teatro activities over the past year. The *Newsletter*, which begins publication in January 1985, will provide information on current research and live theater activities, and will serve primarily as a channel of communication for researchers in the field.

ATINT is an independent organization that enjoys full communication with the main hemispheric organizations of Latin American theater. We have sent invited representatives to Latin American theater festivals since January 1984. We organized a Brecht

symposium at the 1984 Joseph Papp Latino Festival in New York and are currently planning co-sponsorship of other symposia with various organizations, including the Corporación Colombiana de Teatro.

ATINT is sponsoring one session and has organized a second (on Latino theater in the U.S.) for the Albuquerque meetings of LASA, and is co-organizing *encuentros* in New York (Queens College) and Washington next spring.

For more information or to be included on the Newsletter mailing list, please write to ATINT, P.O. Box 1792, FDR Station, New York, NY 10150.

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on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua  
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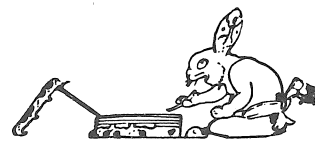
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## VOICES OF EXPERIENCE IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The Returned Peace Corps Volunteers Committee on Central America has announced the recent publication of a survey of experiences and insights of returned Peace Corps volunteers from Central America. The volume focuses on such issues as their views on key problems in the region, local government responses, violence, misconceptions, media coverage, productive and counterproductive U.S. policies, and how Central Americans view the United States. Two versions of the report are available: the *Report* (\$10) and the *Summary* (\$6). For orders or further information, please contact RPCV Committee on Central America, P.O. Box 53163, Washington, D.C. 20009.



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## NICARAGUA REPORT STIRS CONTROVERSY

The report of the LASA delegation that observed the elections in Nicaragua has generated many responses from the entire length of the political spectrum. Following is a representative sample of those responses.

To the editor:

I sincerely thank the LASA delegation headed by Wayne Cornelius for its serious, detailed, and informative report on the Nicaraguan elections (*LASA Forum*, Winter 1985). There is indeed much that should be said in praise of the report. But I am also left with major doubts concerning its favorable portrayal of the Sandinista regime. I focus only on those doubts.

Let me make two further introductory remarks that may place my letter in context. First, I appreciate that U.S. media and especially government accounts have often been biased, that most of the report's findings make sense, and that the delegation does properly make some arguments that undermine the Sandinista case. Second, I am not an expert on Nicaragua and am in no position to claim that most of the points questioned below are false; instead, I feel that they leave room for skepticism and alternative explanations. In short, I want to give some sense of my reactions as one interested and openminded LASA reader.

*The Wording.* There are several points where I find the wording questionable, probably more favorable to the regime than the reported facts warrant. I restrict myself to examples of where the wording may appear too apologetic.

To begin with, the report asserts: "The situation inherited by the Sandinistas in July, 1979, could hardly have been less favorable to an incoming government" (p. 12). Perhaps it would have been better to have said the "economic situation." The political situation was very favorable in many ways (very unfavorable in others). The revolution commanded enormously widespread support, the Somoza record provided a despicable baseline that was easy to beat, and there was no intact military institution capable of retaking power. The report's wording could help set the stage to make excuses for subsequent Sandinista actions. Later, by contrast, the adjective "economic" is used, but I think inappropriately. To me, censorship concerning shortages of food (p. 30) and basic goods (p. 28) is censorship over not just "economic matters" but

political ones as well.

I will cite four other questionable wording choices, in the order in which they arise. First, why is *La Prensa* "virulently partisan" while the pro-government papers are "equally ardent partisans" (p. 17; my emphases)? I do not dispute either characterization as much as the juxtaposition. Second (p. 26), the report provides interesting perspectives on the U.S.'s exaggerated claims about Cruz's importance, but it skirts a vital issue regarding his nonparticipation when it dwells on "exclusion." However much the LASA team may have been disturbed over U.S. claims that there was an outright exclusion of Cruz, the more credible argument is that the rules of the game were such that Cruz's participation would have contributed more to cooptation than to truly open competition. Third, (also on p. 26), I would not write that the *contras* had a "voice" in the campaign just because two parties supported their inclusion in it or because Cruz (who ultimately did not run) expressed opinions similar to theirs. I do not think that most of us would choose to say that. Communists have voices in elections in which they cannot participate. Fourth, to label as an "unfortunate statement" (p. 32) Ortega's excuse for the disruptions of opposition electoral activity is, I believe, terrible "diplomatese"—characteristic of situations where apologists purposefully avoid making the clear condemnations that are factually and morally warranted.

I also felt throughout that the questionable wording was underscored by a one-sided use of quotations. I recognize that quotations can be employed for several purposes, but emphasis seemed to be the main one in this report; I also recognize that different readers could count and characterize the use of quotations somewhat differently. In any case, quotations that at face value supported the Sandinista case greatly outnumbered those that criticized it. More telling, to me at least, was the intent to which the report put the quotations, as most anti-Sandinista statements were included in a context that explicitly discredited them. I found only 4 quotations that could be taken to underscore critical points versus more than 50 that could be taken to underscore pro-Sandinista points. Moreover, the longest quotations were almost completely reserved for the latter. The report did not choose similarly to emphasize its criticisms of the government.

*Methods Used and Conclusions Drawn.* It seems to me that the delegation came up short in interviewing



the opposition. Where it was frustrated in gaining access, as with business owners, perhaps it could have told us more about how and how much it tried, beyond just phone calls, and perhaps why it felt it was denied; was there a perception about biases and, if so, what reassurances did the delegation give? Also, I think that the report should have told us why only one top church leader was interviewed. Beyond that, I do not know how independent many of the interviewees were, but given that not all party leaders outside the FSLN substantially opposed the government, and given that thirteen FSLN government officials were interviewed, I think that some legitimate doubts about representativeness could be raised.

Another kind of selectivity may arise where the report gives little attention to certain points on which the Sandinista case is weak. For example, the abuse of university autonomy receives only one paragraph (p. 36), yet such abuse may be revealing about the possibility of free dialogue in Nicaragua. One could probably argue that the university helped keep a quest for freedom alive even under the brutal Somoza dictatorship. Similarly, I felt that the report gave too little attention to major charges about harassment of church and other groups that claim to have been pushed out of the Sandinista coalition and then deprived of the opportunity to function in truly competitive opposition during the years leading up to the election. Such concerns have of course disturbed many foreign observers basically sympathetic to the regime.

In other instances, the report does not recognize unflattering but plausible explanations for Sandinista actions. I do not know whether there should be such an explanation for the Sandinista decision not to grant a time extension for the Rio negotiations (p. 28) but the report offers no explanation at all. By contrast, it gives many possible explanations for the insistence on a 16-year-old vote; consequently, it might have cited another possibility, one widely reported in the U.S. press— that it was a political calculation based on Sandinista popularity with youth 16-18.

There are other examples where the report accepts without qualification the regime's explanation of its motivations. Even if we credit to a considerable degree the view that the March 1982 state of emergency was imposed "in response to" counter-revolutionary activity (pp. 11,30), we might also wonder if there were considerations of political mobilization and control as well. Similarly, a "siege mentality" blurring the distinction between dissent

and treason (p. 36) may result "from intense U.S. military and psychological pressures," as the report asserts, but it may also result from certain measures for which the Sandinistas bear responsibility. Again, I do not know that the Sandinista motivation in these cases was different from what the report conveys but I believe that the delegation should have acknowledged that, given the evidence it presents, other legitimate explanations remain plausible.

*Explaining the Openness.* To the extent that there is pluralism and a mixed economy, how much is this attributable to Sandinista beliefs in such ideals, how much to outside pressures? Naturally, the issue can be very complex, with the government itself ideologically divided. The report makes cogent points when it identifies the severe external constraints that block the regime's options in terms of totalitarian politics or socialized economics; in a sense, the question of motivation is subordinated. But the question still proves relevant for how much one trusts and supports the Sandinistas. The report appears to regard the "disposition to compromise" (p. 20) as a dominant Sandinista value. However, numerous examples of Sandinista willingness to bargain notwithstanding, I did not see sufficient evidence for this assessment if the Sandinistas really had as little room for choice as the report implies. Might we not see the lessening of repression during the campaign period as a serious yet neither heartfelt nor trustworthy response to the unusual foreign media and government attention?

Additionally, there is the issue of what the government was willing to negotiate. Again, I find the report illuminating when it shows how the Sandinistas have been forthcoming *within* the established context that largely favors them. But that is given. It means, for example, that the opposition demand that the FSLN be separated from the army or the media is indeed way out of line (p. 27); I guess that I would have emphasized how such givens tilt the process enormously, in ways which raise serious doubts about political liberties. The restrictiveness of the given context provides one good reason to question the characterization of this electoral process as "by Latin American standards . . . a model of probity and fairness (at least to those who chose to register and submit themselves to a popular test" (p. 40).

In light of such different ways to explain openness, I refer to the report's finding that the charge of totalitarianism is far off base (p. 26). I agree, insofar as many U.S. government charges are concerned, including President Reagan's increasingly

strident ones. I also believe, however, that the more honest worry (disconcertingly raised at the very end of the report) is that this is a regime headed at least somewhat in that direction unless pressured. I am not as reassured as the delegation seems to be by the fact that the Sandinistas do not turn out 100% voting support. While the voting does mark a sharp difference from the Cuban situation, as the report points out, it proves little in and of itself about where many Sandinistas would like to head, or where such a regime likely inclines over time.

In any case, I was surprised by the report's conclusion. The delegation gathers impressive evidence to show that the Sandinistas are still popular, that the election was conducted honestly and held in a relatively open climate, given certain very constraining circumstances, and so forth. It does not, however, provide evidence that there "is a good chance that political liberalization will proceed," if the pressures of a war economy and psychology are lifted (p. 42). One could just as easily read the report and wind up supposing that external pressures are responsible for much of the openness that does exist. A more balanced conclusion might have acknowledged both possibilities, even if then venturing its considered hunch.

*Pulling Punches?* Therefore, the possible role of outside pressure in helping to preserve some political or economic openness may provide one reason that a LASA report should be fully ready to criticize shortcomings as it finds them, without too often seeming to apologize for the regime. But the core reason, in my view, is that a LASA report must uphold standards of scholarly objectivity. To illustrate my impression that the report sometimes pulls its punches, I take, first, the comparative references to Mexico and then the issue of censorship.

I found the Mexican analogy disturbing. In discussing the considerable fusion between party and regime in Nicaragua, the delegation reports that such fusion is found "in countries like Mexico, of course, and it goes largely unchallenged both at home and abroad" (p. 16). And the delegation subsequently chooses to quote the FSLN leader in Matagalpa that "Mexican elections have never been discredited in the United States" (p. 31). While such silence may characterize the U.S. government, it hardly characterizes the scholarly community. The LASA report ought to identify more closely with the latter. For years now, U.S. and Mexican analysis have in fact continually discredited pretensions about the democratic nature of Mexican politics, including

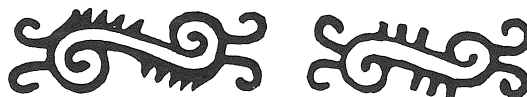
elections. They have done so in books and in journals like *LARR*, and LASA delegations do not defend the openness of the Mexican system. Finally, I think that the praiseful and lengthy quoting of Ramírez's comments is excessive (p. 31); the analogy to the power of U.S. incumbents is clever, but if taken as a fundamental parallel is not, at least to me, "useful in putting the issue into proper perspective."

Regarding censorship, I believe that the report does not condemn it with the same decisive vigor used in condemning anti-Sandinista offenses. It sounds to me like a glossing over to emphasize that a censored item (the reporting by the opposition paper of the withdrawal of a leading candidate) made the news elsewhere anyway (p. 29). I have no objection to the delegation citing that fact, but its preoccupation to belie images of totalitarian control seems to detract its attention from the censorship itself. Similarly, it is proper to inform us that *La Prensa* is unremittingly hostile and is also self-censored (p. 30), but the tone seems apologetic again: unremitting hostility to a regime is not a justification for censorship. (The issue is a particularly sensitive one when there is only one opposition newspaper and when the government viewpoint is so heavily represented throughout the print and nonprint media.) A newspaper's self-censorship should lead us to condemn its quality and fairness, not to rationalize government censorship at all.

In sum, while this report makes its telling points against the U.S. government position very strongly, it does not come across clearly enough, I believe, in condemning Sandinista transgressions, even those that it itself finds. Such condemnation need not suggest that the Sandinistas have acted as the U.S. government says nor that present U.S. policy is justified. While I cannot know why the delegation wrote its report the way it did, I wondered at times whether it was more intent on counterbalancing a terribly distorted picture than on presenting as balanced a view as possible on its own. I strongly believe that the U.S. media and public could benefit, as I did, by a consideration of many points in this report, but I believe just as strongly that the benefit could be greater, the impact of such fact-finding missions more powerful, if they raised less doubt regarding the impartiality of their accounts.

Daniel C. Levy

SUNY-Albany



To the Editor:

I appreciate your having sent this Embassy a copy of the LASA study on the Nicaraguan elections, which I read with great interest.

The report borders on being a fairy tale. There is no wrong which the Sandinistas have committed for which your group was unable to find an excuse. Errors of fact and interpretation begin from the very first sentence, in which you ignore the Sandinistas' 1978-79 wartime promises of early elections—a promise which was violated to everyone's surprise in August 1980 (ask Lawrence Pezzullo for his reaction) when the Sandinistas announced that they would not be held for five more years.

To repeat, I am profoundly disturbed that a group such as yours could come to this country and find no wrong done by the Sandinistas which cannot be explained away, be due to pressures by other countries or other political groups, be due to misinterpretation by observers of the facts, etc. Such unquestioning acceptance of this government does not help anyone, neither the intellectual community in the United States, nor the long-suffering Nicaraguan people.

Robert Fretz

U.S. Consul General

Managua, Nicaragua

To the editor:

The President has asked me to respond to your letter of December 18 and to thank you for your thoughtfulness in forwarding to him a copy of the election report from the Latin American Studies Association. Your conclusion that the elections on November 4 in Nicaragua "were fair in structure and function" is not one shared by this administration, nor indeed by the democratic opposition in Nicaragua.

Your portrayal of U.S. policy toward Nicaragua and specifically in regard to the elections is incorrect. You say, "We must conclude that there is *nothing* that the Sandinistas could have done to make the 1984 elections acceptable to the United States Government." Genuine free and democratic elections would have been welcomed by the United States, as we have insisted that the Sandinistas keep the promises they made to the Organization of American States that they would hold free and democratic elections. The FSLN, a Marxist-Leninist party since

its inception, sees as the only utility of elections the provision of a patina of legitimacy to its regime. This has been made so sufficiently clear by members of the junta, both in public statements and in private, that I am amazed a document could be produced in the face of such overwhelming evidence which contends that these elections were truly democratic.

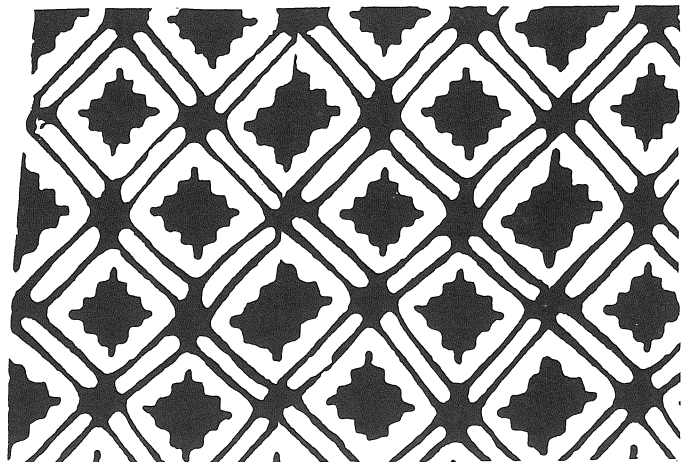
Daniel Ortega, Tomás Borge,

Jaime Wheelock, Humberto Ortega, and others made very clear that "elections" were not to be used for a bourgeois transfer of power and that political power in Nicaragua would not be in dispute. I may have missed it in a quick perusal of your document, but I do not believe you included Bayardo Arce's secret speech before the Nicaraguan Socialist party (PSN) in which he stated that the election was an inconvenience imposed by the United States and would be used only to legitimize FSLN power after which such silly bourgeois window dressing should be dropped.

Can your authors really have been unaware of Bayardo Arce's remarks? Also, I find no mention made of the fact that public opinion polls in Nicaragua have been banned since 1981. A poll at that time found that only a third of the people said they had benefited from the Revolution and that Archbishop Obando y Bravo was the most popular man in Nicaragua. If that was true in 1981, one can well imagine that the Sandinistas were not willing to hazard the loss of political power by a truly free election in 1984 when their support had deteriorated even further.

Robert R. Reilly

Special Assistant to the President for Public Liaison



## TASK FORCE REPORT ON GRENADA

Lars Schoultz

Cochair, LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom  
October 1984

In response to suggestions by a number of LASA members, the Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom sent one of its members, Lars Schoultz, on an eight-day trip to Grenada in July 1984. (Funds for the trip were provided by the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.) His assignment was to examine the impact of the U.S. invasion in October 1983 on two areas of professional concern to LASA members: freedom of expression and the right to education. Neither the author of this report nor the other task force members who have reviewed it are experts on Grenada; LASA members are strongly encouraged to provide the task force with additions or corrections to the report, which will serve as the basis for a resolution to be presented at the LASA business meeting in Albuquerque.

**Freedom of Expression**

Neither of the two post-independence Grenadian governments was distinguished for its toleration of opponents' freedom of expression. Both the Gairy and the Bishop governments physically intimidated individuals and organizations that sought to promote views that challenged the nation's leaders. Within this context, the general atmosphere of Grenada is probably more open today than it has been at many times in the past. But this is a somewhat "sanitized" atmosphere, for many leaders of the Bishop government are either dead or imprisoned, and those who are at liberty report that they feel intimidated by the U.S. military jeeps that patrol continually outside their homes. Thus the considerable freedom of expression that exists in Grenada is undeniably of greater benefit to those groups and individuals who are on record as supporters of the U.S. invasion and the Advisory Council government that was installed in November 1983.

Grenada's small population (most experts agree on a figure of fewer than 90,000 people), its poverty (somewhere between \$500 and \$1000 per capita GNP, with 35 percent unemployment), and its market economy militate against a large number of media outlets. The island lacks customers, buying power, and advertisers to support the mass media. As a result, the print media are rudimentary. No magazines are published in Grenada. Prior to the overthrow of the Gairy government in 1979,

newspapers were limited to the biweekly *Torchlight* and the *New Jewel*. The former was closed by the Bishop government, while the latter continued as a party organ of Bishop's New Jewel Movement. In place of the *Torchlight*, Maurice Bishop's People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) created the *Free West Indian*, which, in turn, was closed at the time of the U.S. invasion and remains closed by the current advisory council.

Two newspapers are presently being published in Grenada. The most prominent is the *Grenadian Voice*, which appears every Saturday. Its 16 tabloid-size pages are the product of one man, Leslie Pierre, a former businessman who spent more than two years in jail on charges of sedition before being freed by the U.S. Army. The political views advocated in the *Voice* are fully congruent with those of the U.S. government: both sought an election in 1984 that would bring to power "moderates" identified with neither the Gairy nor the Bishop governments. Mr. Pierre states that his newspaper is self-financing from street sales and advertisements, but many of his opponents assume he is being supported by the U.S. government.

One major part of the surviving New Jewel leadership has formed a new organization, the Maurice Bishop Memorial Foundation, and publishes the nation's second newspaper, a small (8 pages), hand-stapled weekly, *Indies Times*. When it first appeared in early 1984, the paper was closed by the ruling advisory council; after four issues the government-owned printing press simply refused to accept further copy to print, alleging that the editors had failed to meet certain requirements (the posting of a libel bond, the depositing of a signed copy of each issue with the Minister of Information). These requirements, which were instituted by the Gairy government, have now been met. There is a third newspaper available to Grenadians, the monthly *New Grenadian*, published in Trinidad by Winston Whyte, one of the "moderate" politicians whose Christian Democratic Labour Party will contest the December 3 election as part of the umbrella New National Party. The *New Grenadian* is probably better classified as campaign literature than as a newspaper.

Electronic media are even more rudimentary than the nation's newspapers. There is no television

station in Grenada, although broadcasts from neighboring islands can be received when atmospheric conditions permit. Television sets on the island serve primarily as monitors for video cassette recorders. VCR rental clubs appear to be flourishing in St. George's; their stock is uncensored. There is one radio station, Radio Grenada, and it is owned by the government. Radio Grenada is the successor to the single government-owned station that existed during the Bishop government, Radio Free Grenada. After U.S. troops met substantial resistance during their attempt to seize the station, they withdrew and the U.S. air force destroyed it with an aerial attack. The United States immediately created a new station, Spice Island Radio, with new equipment and new operators—a U.S. Army psychological operations unit whose primary purpose was to explain to the population why the invasion was occurring and, apparently, to introduce the population to country music. The equipment of Spice Island Radio was then turned over to the new government, which renamed the station Radio Grenada. Incomplete and impressionistic data indicate that most Grenadian radio receivers are tuned at full volume to reggae stations broadcasting from Trinidad.

The only remaining means of mass communication in Grenada is wall slogans. There are few if any anti-United States, pro-Bishop, or pro-Gairy slogans on the much-painted walls of St. George's. But there are numerous walls with patches of white paint that indicate the eradication of slogans, and there are a large number of pro-invasion ("Thank you, United States, for liberating us"), anti-Bishop ("Jewel kill we children"), and anti-Gairy ("Gairy fascist") slogans. Nearly all of these slogans appear to have been painted with the same type of black spray paint; some suspect that the Army's psychological operations unit was responsible.

In brief, the means of mass communication are rudimentary in Grenada, and the one truly mass means of communication, the single radio station, is owned and operated by the government. Functioning within these structural constraints, Grenadians are free to express any opinion they wish. Citizens from all parts of the political spectrum also agree, however, that freedom of expression would be curtailed, if necessary, by another invasion if the free expression of opinion were to threaten U.S. security interests. There is broad agreement that a popular, freely elected government would not be permitted by the United States to remain in power if it advocated a return to the policies of the prior government of

Maurice Bishop. No one knows if this is or is not true. The important point, however, is that Grenadians perceive it to be true. Grenadians are free to advocate any form of government, but they do not perceive themselves as free to implement their own choices. Quite obviously, the October invasion served to define the limits of political expression in Grenada.

### **The Right to Education**

The Grenadian educational system has changed considerably since the U.S. invasion. Before these changes are discussed, however, it is appropriate to note that the nation's educational facilities still suffer from the effects of neglect by British colonial authorities and, to a lesser extent, by the Gairy government. In general, the physical appearance of the nation's public schools is one of extreme neglect, with holes in roofs, dilapidated equipment, broken plumbing, and a dark, repressive environment. School supplies are either parent-purchased (including textbooks), minimal, or nonexistent. Perhaps worst of all, the level of teacher qualification (but not dedication) tends to be very low. These features of Grenada's educational system are not the product of any single government, but represent instead a pattern of neglect that stretches back over many decades.

Having said this, an exception should be noted. For nearly five years, the government of Maurice Bishop devoted a large proportion of the nation's resources to creating a modern educational system. Nearly all of the efforts of these years have been either destroyed or set back by the U.S. invasion and the political limbo in which the nation now rests. No one would deny that problems existed in Grenada's educational system prior to the arrival of U.S. armed forces in October, but progress was being made. Progress has stopped, and in some cases deterioration has occurred.

Perhaps the principal problem of Grenada's educational system is the low level of professional training for teachers. Many primary teachers have received no more than a secondary school education, which is highly variable in quality. Data from the Ministry of Education indicate that of the 184 secondary school teachers in Grenada, only 13 are both certified educators and college graduates, 24 are uncertified college graduates, and the remaining 130 (or 71 percent) are uncertified and without college degrees.

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Having said this, an exception should be noted. For nearly five years, the government of Maurice Bishop devoted a large proportion of the nation's resources to creating a modern educational system. Nearly all of the efforts of these years have been either destroyed or set back by the U.S. invasion and the political limbo in which the nation now rests. No one would deny that problems existed in Grenada's educational system prior to the arrival of U.S. armed forces in October, but progress was being made. Progress has stopped, and in some cases deterioration has occurred.

Perhaps the principal problem of Grenada's educational system is the low level of professional training for teachers. Many primary teachers have received no more than a secondary school education, which is highly variable in quality. Data from the Ministry of Education indicate that of the 184 secondary school teachers in Grenada, only 13 are both certified educators and college graduates, 24 are uncertified college graduates, and the remaining 130 (or 71 percent) are uncertified and without college degrees.

The PRG took several major steps to address the

problem of teacher training. A large number (no one seems certain exactly how many, but certainly fewer than 100) of foreign teachers from Cuba and elsewhere were asked to teach basic subjects, particularly math and science, while Grenadians were being trained. Part of the training was in the form of overseas scholarships; another was a two-year program offered by the Grenada Teacher's College, which has the capacity to produce 40 primary school teachers each year—not enough to make quick progress in the effort to produce more trained teachers. Thus the PRG inaugurated the National Inservice Teacher Education Program (NISTEP), a major innovative effort designed to upgrade the skills of 600 teachers. The NISTEP strategy was to take untrained teachers from the classroom for one day each week and have them attend classes in one of three teacher education centers. One result of the NISTEP program, of course, was that students would be left without supervision one day each week, and so another program, the Community School Day Program, was designed to bring community volunteers into the schools to teach whatever skills they possessed during the time that the regular classroom teacher was participating in NISTEP training.

Another major educational innovation was the Centers for Popular Education (CPEs), a nationwide program designed first to promote adult literacy and then to provide all Grenadians with the equivalent of a primary school education. There is wide disagreement over the extent of adult illiteracy prior to 1979; one official of the Ministry of Education put literacy at 92 percent, with only 8,000 adult illiterates, while an outside authority (Jacqueline Braveboy-Wagner) gives 76 percent as the literacy rate in the mid-1970s. The people who cite high literacy figures tend to characterize the Centers for Popular Education as instruments of political indoctrination, while those who cite low literacy figures argue that the CPEs were invaluable parts of the nation's educational system.

A final major educational program of the Bishop government was at the university level: scholarships for study abroad. No one seems to know exactly how many Grenadians were given the opportunity to obtain higher education overseas; the most frequently mentioned figures are between 350 and 400 for the 4-plus years of the PRG. Most of these students went to Cuba or to Eastern bloc countries, but a significant number also went to Venezuela, Great Britain, and other noncommunist countries. Whatever the locale,

nearly all Grenadians studying abroad were pursuing courses in technical subjects, particularly medicine and related "basic needs" fields. Many of the students who were studying abroad at the time of the October invasion have decided to continue their studies; the Ministry of Education reports that there are 172 Grenadians still studying in Cuba, while 35 have returned.

Even severe critics of the PRG acknowledge that the Bishop government demonstrated an innovative, aggressive approach to the problems of Grenada's educational system. The Advisory Council government set up after the U.S. invasion, conversely, has been characterized first by its destructiveness and then by its inaction. Virtually all of the programs inaugurated by the Bishop government have been destroyed; NISTEP, the Community Day School Program, the CPEs, and the large overseas higher education scholarship programs no longer exist. Perhaps because it lacks obvious public mandate, having been handed power by the U.S. armed forces, the Advisory Council seems to be doing little more than minding the store. Meanwhile, foreign actors make tentative efforts to replace the educational programs of the Bishop government.

These foreign actors are incredibly varied. They range from the Canadian government, whose development agency (CIDA) is providing scholarships for study in Canada, to the New York-based private St. George's University School of Medicine, which has developed a Joint International Medical Program in collaboration with Waynesburgh College of Pennsylvania, one of whose professors was the Minister of Education during the Gairy government.

Of special interest is one activity of the American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD), a U.S. government-funded private voluntary organization that likes to portray itself as an autonomous labor organization but which in reality is a cooperative venture between the AFL-CIO, a number of prominent U.S.-based transnational corporations, and the U.S. government. AIFLD has assigned a field officer to Grenada; his task is to use U.S. government money to develop "free trade unions," a euphemism for "unions friendly to the U.S. government." One way AIFLD accomplishes this goal is through "Political Theories and Systems Seminars," one of which was held in Grenada in 1984. When AIFLD inaugurated these education courses in 1979, they were designed to "provide intensive and



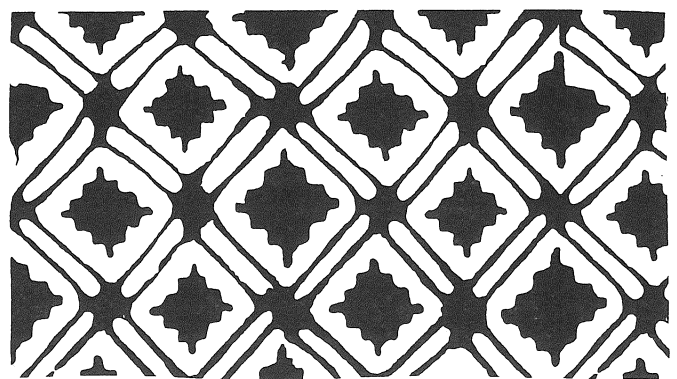
comprehensive training for trade union instructors who would become high-level educators in the complex field of ideologies as they affect trade union development." Essentially, the seminars teach labor leaders that capitalism is good and anything else is bad. As AIFLD executive director William Doherty has stated, "the great bulk of the 20 million organized workers in Latin America think, want, and desire almost identically with their counterpart workers in the United States. They know when industry is nationalized that collective bargaining for the most part goes out the window. They know that when the government steps in to run an industry, that the private individual, free trade unionism, and private free industry also go out the window." Were this educational activity being provided by, say, the Cuban government rather than by AIFLD, observers would probably characterize it as political indoctrination.

The U.S. government's Agency for International Development (AID) is making a much more serious effort to address the educational needs of Grenada. Soon after the October invasion, the United States provided modest funds (about \$50,000) for the repair of school buildings (leaky roofs, broken windows, faulty plumbing) and for labor to assemble classroom equipment that had been provided by the Cuban government but not yet assembled when the invasion occurred. At the same time, Grenada was declared eligible to participate in an ongoing regional project for the development of curriculum materials and for workshops on how to administer examinations; the Bishop government had been excluded. The AID office in Grenada is currently seeking authorization to spend \$400,000 to repair 17 schools as part of an umbrella infrastructure project. AID is also working on a training project with the Ministry of Planning that will provide scholarships for study in the United States and the University of the West Indies. These scholarships will be part of the U.S.-funded, OAS-administered Caribbean Area Scholars Program (CASP). During the Bishop government, the United States had unofficially prohibited Grenadian participation; now the United States is unofficially urging the OAS to give Grenadians preferential treatment. The AID goal is to have 40 to 50 Grenadians on CASP scholarships at the earliest possible time.

After speaking with officials of AID, the OAS, the Ministry of Planning, and the Ministry of Education, no one would be optimistic about the possibility of success of the scholarship programs for Grenadian

students. Each of these organizations blames the others for foot-dragging and/or basic stupidity. The Grenadians and the OAS think that the CASP program, which provides scholarships for only the last two years of an undergraduate education, is too rigid to be of much use to Grenadians. The Ministry of Education condemns both the OAS and AID for allegedly moving at a snail's pace; officials at the ministry remark that while all of the 26 students who returned from studying in Cuba have applied, only 8 have been approved for study in the United States. AID and the OAS respond, in turn, that the Grenadian bureaucracy, which is very small and allegedly quite inefficient, cannot generate sufficient applications from qualified students. While this bickering continues, university-level study for Grenada's youth becomes increasingly difficult to obtain. There is some progress—the European Development Fund has provided 10 scholarships, for example—but the overall situation in higher education has deteriorated dramatically since the October invasion.

Lamentably, this condition of deterioration characterizes all levels of the Grenadian educational system. Grenada has passed from an educational system that was weak but struggling and innovative, to one that is notable only for its lethargy. On the U.S. side, AID officials who are working in Grenada recognize the problems they face, and their dedication is beyond question. But faced with an uninspired caretaker government in Grenada and (now that the Cubans are gone) an uninterested government in Washington, these officials are deprived of the support they require for effective action. The result is a situation of which the United States cannot be proud. Having destroyed much of the structure and all of the elan of the previous educational system, the United States has been unable to demonstrate a comparable ability to be creative. Grenada and its children are the victims.



## TASK FORCE REPORT ON THE MAPUCHES OF CHILE

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The Mapuche Indians of Chile are the most numerous indigenous group of the country, their number being well over 600,000 and perhaps close to one million, or 10 percent of the total population. They live in the south of Chile, where their largest number is to be found in the provinces of Bio-Bio, Arauco, Malleco, and Cautín. Famous for their staunch resistance against Spanish colonial forces, these Indians have been praised since independence as standard bearers of Chilean national identity. However, the reality of their living conditions since independence, and the continued efforts by the national government to bring this segment of the population to pledge allegiance to the state, belie the position accorded to these Indians in the Chilean symbols of nationality. The Mapuches, in this sense, are representative examples of the predicament of Indians throughout the continent, and of the tensions that exist between Indian communities and national states in the region.

The problems between the Mapuche and the national government are not new, but they have taken a sharp turn for the worse in recent years under military rule. Particularly during 1984, human rights violations have increased to a level that has prompted the concern not only of Chilean human rights organizations, but also of numerous international organizations concerned with indigenous peoples. This report has been prepared in order to inform LASA about these recent violations, and to provide some background information that may serve to explain the current level of tensions between the Mapuches and the military government.

The key to the problems concerns decree-law (D.L.) 2568, promulgated in March of 1979, which calls for the division of communal lands and allows the authorities to make that division effective when any person, including a non-Indian, requests that the lands be divided into individual plots. There are several disturbing aspects in this law, but the most important are the lack of measures to prevent coercion, the inability of those affected to appeal a decision concerning the division of land, and the explicit call for the "liquidation" of Indian communities. The law, in accordance with the economic model that was predominant at the time, encourages individual as opposed to collective forms of economic development. It does provide tax incentives for those communities that divide their

land, and in addition offers agricultural credit to individual owners. However, many Mapuches believe that using their land as collateral is an even surer way of losing it, for they are largely poor smallholders and thus likely to be unable to repay their loans.

The law also dissolves IDI (Institute of Indian Development) and replaces it with INDAP (Institute for the Development of Agriculture and Livestock). This entails more than a change of name, since it no longer recognizes Indians as a distinctive group protected by international agreements, of which Chile is a signatory, concerning indigenous peoples. While it is true that by treating Indians as Chileans the government may claim to be concerned about the equality of its citizens, the measure has not been well received by the international Indian community nor by the Mapuches themselves. The Mapuches neither participated in the promulgation of the law nor were they consulted about it. But more than reacting to this lack of communication, the Mapuches have responded since the promulgation of the law against what they perceive to be a threat to their very survival as a people.

The name Mapuche derives from the words "mapu" (land) and "che" (man), meaning "the people of the land." The land is the center of their social, cultural, and religious life so that the division of their communal plots directly affects their organization as a society. The Mapuches have been losing their lands ever since the war against the national government ended in 1883, a problem compounded by their staggering population increase. It has been estimated that their number has doubled every 25 years since the mid-1880s, forcing many Mapuches to move to urban centers as temporary or permanent workers. Although they were reduced by 1929 to an area of 1.3 million acres (from 76.6 million acres of their ancestral lands), Mapuches were able to adjust to the new conditions by relying on their kinship arrangements and by making intensive use of new agricultural techniques. Thus, they were able to maintain their traditions intact and remain as a distinct, if economically and socially neglected, segment of Chilean society.

Mapuches retained their form of social organization based on patrilineal descent, in spite of the drastic transition from state of war to reservation life. The *lonkos* or chieftains became peacetime leaders

who organized labor and other social activities within the confines of the reservation. Inheritance of the land followed patrilineal descent lines, thus giving Mapuches a fixed land base that has until recently governed life in the reservations. Mapuche beliefs bind the living and the dead together on the basis of this system of land ownership. Therefore, the division of land on the basis of criteria that are exogenous, if not oblivious, to such concepts has understandably elicited the strong reaction of the Mapuches against the government.

Mapuches responded by forming the Centros Culturales Mapuche, of which approximately 1,540 have been created to date. The purpose of such centers has been to promote Mapuche interests and alert the larger population to their predicament under the new decree law. Because of pressures from the government, the name was later changed to Asociación Gremial de Pequeños Agricultores y Artesanos de Chile, but Mapuches and the public in general know the organization by the name AD-MAPU, which literally means "the law of the land." It is this organization that has been the forum for the discussion of Indian problems, as well as the target of government persecution. Mapuches were able, however, to proclaim their condition beyond Chile.

By 1980, several international organizations, many of them Indian, were aware of the dangers contained in the decree. At its 1980 congress, celebrated in Ollantaytambo, Peru, the Consejo Indio de Sud América (CISA) issued a strong condemnation of the decree, and charged the government with declaring the "legal death" of the Mapuche people. The American Anthropological Association also issued a statement urging the government to reconsider the promulgation of the decree, and to "recognize and respect the Mapuche as an ethnic unity, with their own language, culture, customs, traditions, and social organization." The concern about the Mapuches and their survival as a culture was echoed and discussed as well by the Inter-American Commission of Human Rights of the Organization of American States, which issued similar condemnations against the decree law in 1979. Thanks to the influence and international stature of Mapuche leader Melillan Painemal, similar condemnations were issued by many other organizations. In 1980, this strong international concern culminated with the visit of Nobel laureate Adolfo Pérez Esquivel to the Mapuche community of Conunhueno.

The military government apparently remained unmoved by these expressions of concern, for it stepped up its persecution against the Mapuches.

Little had been known about this persecution except for the denunciations of the Mapuches themselves, mainly in the international arena. In 1984, however, a wave of violence and harassment was unleashed against the Mapuches that spilled over into the national and international press. At this time, 70 percent of the communal plots had been divided by the decree law in 1979, when Indian land had already been reduced to 864,500 acres. In light of this, Mapuche resistance against further divisions may explain their recent repression, even though no act of violence against the government has been reported. Seemingly, it was the decision to join the national strike called for in March of 1984 that provoked the government's reaction. At the 5th National Assembly of AD-MAPU, celebrated in Temuco on January 24-27, 1984, this organization made in addition a number of demands that included the participation of Mapuches in legislation affecting their interests, recognition of the Mapuches as a people in the constitutional charter, and the return of the land to its original owners. But it was clearly the decision to join other opposition forces in a national strike that triggered the repression of the Mapuches that ensued.

The killing of Manuel Melín Pehuén, a young Mapuche student leader, was only the first in a string of attacks against Indians. A terrorist organization named ACHA (Chilean Anti-Communist Action) claimed responsibility for the assassination and proceeded to threaten the leadership of AD-MAPU. London-based Amnesty International, which has been closely monitoring these events, believes that ACHA is made up of extreme right-wing elements as well as members of the security forces. ACHA has accused Indians of being involved in communist activities, even though the Mapuches and their organizations maintain close ties with the Catholic church. However, no formal charges have been brought against Indians who have been arrested. In some cases they have been held for short periods of time and then released without charges. This was the case of Germán Hueche Pañi, who was arrested along with his mentally handicapped son on February 1, beaten, and then imprisoned for eight days.

AD-MAPU condemned these human rights violations and reaffirmed its support for the day of national protest, which the organization joined as scheduled in March of 1984. In the province of Arauco, 400 Mapuches from the Miquihue community joined the protest by playing Palín, a traditional sport also known as Chueca. Security

forces appeared and shot and injured several of the participants, including women and children. AD-MAPU issued a statement reporting this event and used the opportunity to call for national and international solidarity in the face of the continued repression against their lot. It also called on its constituents to organize for their own defense. The statement, which was signed by the leadership of AD-MAPU, made it clear that the reaction was not limited to these human rights violations, but that it included the economic policies of the government as well as an indication that D.L. 2568 was considered an "aggression" against the Mapuches.

Two of the signatories of this statement, AD-MAPU president José Santos Millao Palacios, and treasurer Domingo Gineo Antinao, were soon arrested by security forces near the city of Concepción. They were taken into custody in a nearby police station and later transferred to Baquedano and Sierra Gorda, northern Chilean villages that are known sites of relegation (internal exile). They were neither charged nor brought before a court, and their relegation was effected under the orders of the Regional Governor. Three days later, seven other Mapuche leaders were arrested in Temuco. Although most were soon released, they were first warned not to engage in political activities in the future.

Since then, continued repression against the Mapuches, as well as intimidation measures such as arrests without warrants and the violent interruption of meetings, have prompted the Organization of American States to renew its concern about the Mapuches. As a result, the Chilean Commission of Human Rights formed a task force to investigate the repression against the Indians. In Santiago, a Permanent Committee of Solidarity with the Mapuche People was formed. In addition, representatives from New York-based Survival International, the World Council of Indigenous Peoples (WCIP), and the Portland Office of the Council for Human Rights in Latin America arrived in Chile on June 26, 1984, to investigate the current situation of the Indians.

The repression against the Mapuches is anything but new, but 1984 was a year of extreme hardship for them. They are facing not only continuous harassment from security forces, but also a direct threat to their own integrity as a distinct ethnic group with a land of their own. Since Chilean laws do not treat them as Indians, or as a group entitled to special legislation, the Mapuches have little if any hope of fulfilling their needs and demands. From the

standpoint of the military government, the issue is a politicoeconomic one. In economic terms, the breakdown of the communal lands is only a corollary of an economic policy that emphasizes individual rather than collective economic enterprise. In political terms, the activities of the Mapuches are an unwelcome contribution to the expanding opposition forces. Therefore, the attempt of the Indians to change unfavorable legislation affecting their survival has been seen by the government as mere political activity aimed at disrupting government policies. In this sense, the military government is guilty of the same disregard for international opinion that accounts for its isolation before the world community. The government has dealt with the Indians as if they were a politically insignificant, if not negligible, segment of the population. The international uproar caused by the promulgation of D.L. 2568 may have shown the government that the Mapuches were certainly more significant than it expected them to be. Still, this has not caused the government to refrain from repressing the Mapuches, if only to show that the state will not tolerate opposition regardless of the backing that opposition may have.

This is an unfortunate assessment of the current level of tensions between the Mapuches and the government. Having no participation in the legislation affecting their lives, Mapuches have had to press their demands through means of expression that, albeit legitimate, have only awakened the wrath of a beleaguered government. Economic hardship, coupled with continued loss of land and unfavorable legislation, has been a characteristic of Mapuche life under military rule. The Mapuches are now facing human rights violations and the threat to their survival as a people. The reduction of their plight to political and economic terms serves only to compound their difficulties, and to raise the level of concern in the international community.

## References

The following reports contain part of the information included in this article: Del Anaquod, Margaret Thomas, and Kenneth I. Taylor, *Report on the Present Situation of the Mapuche in Chile. Presented to the Working Group on Indigenous Populations of the United Nations* (typescript, July 27, 1984); South American Indian Information Center, *Working Commission Reports: Second Conference of Indian Nations and Organizations of South America* (Berkeley, California, 1984); Institute for Policy Studies, *Indian Populations under Authoritarian Regimes: The Case of the*

*Mapuches in Chile* (Washington, DC, 1980). Further information can be obtained from the Amnesty International reports of March 9 and May 3, 1984, and also from current issues of *Pueblo Indígena*, published in Peru, and *Hoy*, published in Chile. I am particularly indebted to Asunción Ontiveros Yulquila and Abel Chapay Miguel of the Consejo Indio de Sud América (CISA) in Peru, Eliana Loveluck of the Institute of Policy Studies in Washington, DC, and Virginia Segal of Amnesty International in London, for providing me with further information and updates on the Mapuches.

## GEOGRAPHY AND RESEARCH MANPOWER NEEDS FOR LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

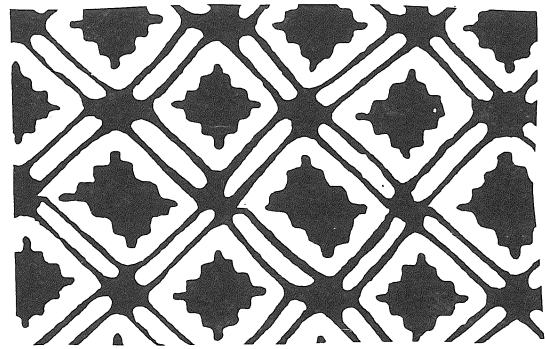
By Gregory Knapp, Department of Geography, University of Texas at Austin

Gilbert Merckx's recent survey of research manpower needs for Latin America and the Caribbean (*LASA Forum* 15:3 [1984]:11-19) presented a timely warning of the need to produce a viable successor generation of scholars; he also presented a useful overview of unmet needs by discipline and by country. Unfortunately, by omitting one major discipline—geography—from his analysis of unmet needs, he has underestimated future needs by about 14 percent. The purpose of this comment is to establish that geography is in fact a key discipline and to provide revised estimates of the kind and quantity of scholars who will need to be trained by the year 2000.

### Is Geography a Key Discipline?

Merckx estimates that the "available research manpower pool," consisting of all those U.S. citizens publishing research relevant to Latin America and Caribbean area studies amounts to 1,875 persons. This pool omits those in scientific and technical fields (biology, chemistry, earth sciences, engineering, environmental sciences, and physics).

Merckx also analyzes the contributions of the various research disciplines to this manpower pool. Merckx uses data from the 1983 Latin American Studies Association (LASA) membership rolls to derive a list of "the six major area-studies disciplines: history, political science, literature..., economics, sociology, and anthropology." Latin American studies and Bibliography/Library Science, which ranked seventh and eighth in terms of LASA membership, were not considered key disciplines because of the relatively small number of Ph.D. dissertations written under their aegis. Geography was not considered because only 38 geographers were members of LASA, an order of magnitude less



than the 114 members of the next-largest research discipline, sociology. (Merckx, personal communication. I wish to thank Gilbert Merckx for his help in preparing this comment.)

If indeed there are only 38 geographers in the research pool, it seems reasonable to exclude geography from the ranks of key disciplines. The LASA membership rolls are not, however, a good measure of the research pool in geography. Latin Americanist geographers usually become members of the Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers (CLAG), a scholarly organization that produces a quarterly newsletter, an annual *Proceedings*, and special publications, as well as organizes an annual meeting. There are 375 members of CLAG (members as of June 30, 1983 (*CLAG Communication* 46 [1983])). Another measure of the number of Latin Americanist geographers is the number of members of the Association of American Geographers (AAG) who claim a Latin American specialty. This number was 445 in 1983 (*AAG Newsletter* 19:3 [1984]:14). A recent study by William Davidson has documented 368 Latin American or Caribbean dissertations completed by geographers before 1978 (Davidson, William M., *Geographical Research on Latin America: A Cartographic Guide and Bibliography of Theses and Dissertations, 1909-1978*, CLAG, Muncie, 1980). Some of these geographers are Canadian, but these figures suggest that the pool of researchers of Latin American and Caribbean geography is larger than 38 in the United States. If, as Merckx assumes, the ratio of researchers to teachers is 3:4, then there are roughly 100 research geographers in the manpower pool, comparable to the number of sociologists. No other discipline is remotely close in terms of research personnel.

The importance of geography can also be gauged from such review publications as *Geographic Research*

in *Latin America: Benchmark*, published every ten years by CLAG. The most recent 474-page volume included 44 review essays with bibliographies. The most recent *Handbooks of Latin American Studies* devote 74 pages to geography—placing it among the top six disciplines in terms of space (the top disciplines are history, anthropology, literature, economics, and government/politics; international relations is tied with geography and sociology has only slightly less). These are, of course, only quantitative measures of geographic research. Those interested in the quality and scope of the research may consult the aforementioned publications or the frequent reviews of the state of Latin Americanist geography that appear in the journal *Progress in Human Geography*. I suspect, however, that most Latin American and Caribbean scholars already believe that geography is and should be a key discipline addressing some of the most fundamental problems Latin America faces: the crises of resources and conservation, the search for appropriate agricultural and resource strategies, and problems of unequal development and spatial organization.

#### Replacement Needs and the Decline of Latin Americanist Geography

Merkx correctly points out that the contributions of geographers to the research pool of Latin America and Caribbean experts is declining. In 1965, almost seven percent of the 1,884 persons in the *National Directory of Latin Americanists* were geographers. However, only 4.4 percent of the research pool dissertations awarded since 1959 have been in geography. Geography has slipped from fifth to seventh place among the research disciplines. Partly this has been due to a boom in political science and sociology. William Davidson, however, has shown that the number of Latin America-Caribbean geography dissertations peaked at 26 per year in the early 1970s and has been in decline since; current rates are about five per year. At this rate, the decline seems likely to continue for the foreseeable future.

Is geography a declining discipline with survival problems? On the contrary, geography is flourishing in most countries. Major research and teaching departments flourish at Moscow State University, Beijing University, the Universities of Tokyo, Paris, and London, Oxford, Cambridge, the Sorbonne, Lund, Heidelberg, Australia National University, and hundreds of other schools. In Latin America, growing cadres of trained geographers are staffing

positions in universities, planning and resource agencies, and military geographical institutes, many with foreign citizenship or training. For example, Latin America is served by such outstanding French geographers as Jean-Paul Deler, Olivier Dollfus, and Pierre Gondard.

In the United States, the discipline of geography (as opposed to the Latin American specialty) is doing well. Difficult times were faced in the first half of the century when geographers were under attack as interdisciplinary generalists in an age of specialization and reductionism; however, between 1965 and 1980 all available indicators show strong growth (see Table 1). The elimination of geography from two midwestern universities reflects particularly controversial solutions to problems within these institutions and does not correspond to any national trend.

The real problem appears to be a shift away from foreign-area research within North American geography. The proportion of the AAG membership claiming a Latin American area specialty dropped from 10 percent to 8 percent between 1971 and 1983 (*AAG Newsletter* 14:4 [1979]:14-15 and 19:4 [1984]: 14). Will Swearingen has pointed out that the proportion of articles in geographical quarterlies devoted to foreign-area research has dropped from 50 to 24 percent in the last 20 years. He concludes that "the demise of the regional geography paradigm, the belief that geography should search for patterns independent of particular place, emphasis on theoretical and methodological issues, acceptance of quantitative skills as a 'foreign language' in graduate programs, the drying-up of sources of funding for foreign research—these are among the factors which explain the simultaneous related decline of both foreign research and foreign language use.... The net result has been that most American geographers now confine their research to the United States" (Will D. Swearingen, "Foreign Languages and the Terrae Incognitae," *Professional Geographer* 36 [1984]:73-75).

I have quoted Swearingen's comments at length because they suggest the long-term solutions to the growing shortage of Latin Americanist geographers: internal changes in the discipline favoring foreign language learning and the regional geography paradigm, coupled with external changes favoring increased funding particularly of graduate field research.



### Replacement Needs in Geography

Merkx estimated that 937 active researchers will have to be trained and placed prior to 2000 to maintain the national research manpower pool in Latin American studies. Among them would be 41 geographers. This, however, assumes that geographers will be maintained as 4.4 percent of the pool. If geography were to be returned to the 6.9 percent proportion it enjoyed in 1965, 47 additional geographers will have to be trained and placed prior to 2000. Again using Merkx's assumptions concerning the relationship between Ph.D. dissertations and active researchers, a total of 3,769 dissertations will need to be produced (166 in geography) to reproduce the pool with geography at 4.4 percent; to reproduce the pool with geography at 6.9 percent, 3,958 dissertations will need to be produced (354 or 8.9 percent in geography).

### Unmet Needs in Geography

To meet the minimal or basic requirement of at least 3 researchers per country, 27 new geographers will have to be trained to meet unmet needs. Given Merkx's figures for other disciplines, 14.4 percent of the new researchers to meet unmet needs will have to come from geography. If geography is established at 6.9 percent of the research pool, some of the replacement talent may meet these unmet needs as well; at any rate it is clear that over 9 percent of new dissertations in Latin American research fields will have to be in geography to maintain traditional levels of expertise and meet unmet needs.

### Prognosis

Even to produce 166 dissertations before 2000, Latin Americanist geography will have to almost double current rates of production. To produce 354 dissertations and reaffirm the discipline's traditional strengths will require rates of production comparable to the peak years of the early seventies. Such achievements are unlikely without reorientation of priorities within the discipline and the availability of new funds to finance long-term field work by doctoral students. In the absence of these changes, geography will survive as a discipline but Latin Americanist geography will become the preserve of those trained in other countries. The American people will be the losers.

Table 1. The Growth of U.S. Geography, 1965-1980

	1965	1980
Number of departments	291	410
Undergraduate enrollment	467,000	671,000
Graduate departments	128	198
Ph.D. dissertations	66	130
AAG members	3,800	5,900

Sources: *Chronicle of Higher Education*, July 7, 1982; *Professional Geographer* 17(6):50-52, 17(4):24; *AAG Newsletter* 16(4):2; *Guide to Graduate Departments of Geography in the United States and Canada, 1981-1982*.

### CENTRAL AMERICAN RECTORS VISIT U.S.

LASA helped to sponsor a trip to the United States of the rectors of Central American universities (see the *LASA Forum*, 15:3 [1984], p. 25). The trip, which took place in September 1984, involved visits by the rectors to academic institutions throughout the United States. The rectors then issued the following declaration:

The Central American nations are today living in conditions of serious economic, political, and social crises, which are the legacy of a history of accumulated injustice.

This situation finds its expression in the increasing polarization within and between the Central American societies, which has led to bloody confrontations resulting in tens of thousands of dead

and the destruction of basic infrastructure and means of production. This profound crisis redounds like a crushing weight on the progressive deterioration of the already precarious life situation of the majorities of the Central American populations.

The Central American universities, removed neither from the effects of conflict nor from the search for solutions, have also experienced the high social cost of the crises: on the material side, destroyed and run-down buildings and lost equipment; on the human side, thousands of displaced professors, hundreds of them killed, and decimated student populations.

No less serious is the lack of economic resources to respond to the needs of higher education, research, and technical assistance. Student bodies are

growing at the dizzying rate typical of the population growth of the Third World. Simultaneously, university budgets, which depend on the national budget, remain the same or are increased in very small proportion. As a result of the economic crisis universities are approaching the point where they are no longer able to carry out their higher education responsibilities.

Central American universities have played more than academic roles in their respective societies. As institutions with the capacity to analyze, propose solutions and be heard in the centers of political and economic decision-making, they have at times become the voice of the dispossessed and ignored masses. In this sense the universities have an inescapable commitment to the struggle for freedom and integral development of the peoples of Central America and to transforming unjust economic and social structures.

Horrified by the mere idea of regional armed conflict and by the prospect of the youth of Central America being consumed in the holocaust of fratricidal war, the anguished university sectors feel the urgent need to raise their voices in a cry for peace.

For the Central American universities, peace is not only the absence of war: it is the existence of conditions for the development of the full human potential of each and every member of our societies. Peace as the basis of these societies will be achieved insofar as steps are taken to guarantee human rights and basic freedoms such as pluralism and democratic participation in solving recognized problems. Peace between nations will be achieved insofar as there is respect for national sovereignty and for the principles of self-determination and nonintervention in the internal affairs of other peoples, as summarized in the United Nations Charter.

Peace between and within nations is the constant desire of the academic communities of Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. It is not mere coincidence that the United Nations has established the University for Peace in the Central American region. But what the academic communities of Central America need is the decisive support of the academic communities and the peoples of other nations in order to spark, promote, and maintain peaceful initiatives and ongoing dialogue.

In the face of the seriousness of the crisis which Central America is suffering as a region, no Central

or North American university can remove itself from the great responsibility of contributing to one, and only one, of two outcomes: either war, hatred, death, and the sacrifice of the youth of Central America; or reflection, dialogue, commitment, respect, peace, and life. As representatives of the Central American universities we thus put forth a call to the universities of North America so that when today's history is recalled tomorrow, we may all respond serenely and with pride in our contributions to forging the great republic of Central America within a framework of dignity, justice, peace, and development.

### Distinguished Latin Americanist Dies

Vera Rubin, age 73, died on February 7, 1985, at her home in New York. She was born in Moscow, but was brought as a small child to the United States. Dr. Rubin received her A.B. from New York University and her Ph.D. in anthropology from Columbia University. At Columbia she studied with Julian Steward, Ruth Benedict, and Margaret Mead.

Dr. Rubin was the founder and director of the Research Institute for the Study of Man, located in New York—an institution known for its research in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as for organizing and sponsoring several seminar symposia on the Caribbean. Among the books that resulted from these symposia and that were edited or coedited by Dr. Rubin are *Caribbean Studies: A Symposium* (1960); *Plantation Systems of the New World* (1959); and *Comparative Perspectives on Slavery in New World Plantation Societies* (1977). She was the author or editor of twelve books and numerous articles and reports relating not only to Caribbean culture but to drugs and society and to the sociocultural parameters of longevity.

From 1968 until her death she was on the faculty of the Columbia University Joint Program in Applied Anthropology at Teachers College and held affiliate appointments at several other prestigious institutions. She also held honorary doctoral degrees from Brooklyn College (awarded in 1981) and from the University of the West Indies (February 1985). She was past president of the Society for Applied Anthropology and, at the time of her death, president-elect of the Caribbean Studies Association. The last major conference she organized was in August 1984 and entitled *New Perspectives on Caribbean Studies: Toward the Twenty-first Century*.



## COMING CONFERENCES

"The Socio-Economic Impact of International Organizations: The Cases of Brazil and the Ivory Coast," a conference to be held at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, April 15-16, 1985, to examine the impact of international organizations on Third World countries, using Brazil and the Ivory Coast as case studies. The participants will assess how such organizations have influenced the allocation of resources and socioeconomic development. The conference will include papers by three economists from the Ivory Coast and five from Brazil, and is sponsored by the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, the African Studies Program, and International Programs and Studies of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. For further information, contact **Werner Baer, Department of Economics, 225 David Kinley Hall, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801** or **Joseph L. Love, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 1208 W. California, Urbana, IL 61801**.

The Latin American Jewish Studies Association will hold its Third International Convention in conjunction with the Ninth World Congress of Jewish Sciences in Jerusalem, Israel, on August 4-9, 1985. For further information, contact **Dr. Judith Elkin, 2104 Georgetown Blvd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105**.

Plans are being made for the Biennial Conference of the Inter-University Seminar on Armed Forces and Society, to be held October 18-20, 1985, at the Palmer House in Chicago. Currently sixteen panels are planned, with four themes to be considered in each of the four categories of countries. The countries are grouped as follows: United States, Communist countries, other industrialized countries, and other nonindustrialized countries. Topics to be explored include professionalism and civil-military relations, military force posture, personnel recruitment and retention, soldiers and weapons. For further information, contact **Arthur Cyr, Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, 116 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, IL 60603; (312) 726-3860** or **John Allen (Jay) Williams, Department of Political Science, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, IL 60626; (312) 508-3053**.

The Center for Latin American Studies at Tulane University, Loyola University, and *Studies in Latin American Popular Culture* are pleased to announce a Conference on Latin American Popular Culture to be held in New Orleans April 10-12, 1986. The selected proceedings of the conference will be published in

*Studies in Latin American Popular Culture*. Papers should deal with some aspect of culture that is accepted by or consumed by significant numbers of people. Of great interest are papers focusing on the production and distribution of popular culture, offer new methodological approaches to its study, explore the introduction into Latin America and the consumption there of foreign popular culture, or place Latin American popular culture in an international or cross-cultural perspective. Send a 200-word abstract of your paper to **Harold E. Hinds, coeditor, Studies in Latin American Popular Culture, Division of Social Sciences, University of Minnesota, Morris, MN 56267**; or **Charles M. Tatum, coeditor, Studies in Latin American Popular Culture, Department of Foreign Languages, Box 3L, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003**.

**NGO Regional Forum Preparatory to 1985 Workshop**  
**Helen I. Safa, Center for Latin American Studies,**  
**University of Florida**

### *Summary Report*

This NGO Forum, held in Havana from 17-19 November 1984, was the largest of the regional meetings prior to the World Conference, and was attended by 358 delegates from 39 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. It was sponsored by the Planning Committee of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations (CONGO) and hosted by the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), which went to great lengths to make the delegates feel welcome.

Participants divided into working groups to discuss the following topics: equality and its impact on employment and education; women and the development process; peace; rural women; women and health; young women; and the mass media and their influences on women. The workshop on development was chaired by **Helen Safa**, past president of LASA; **Lourdes Arizpe** (another LASA member) served as rapporteur. Other LASA members from Latin America also attended.

All of the workshops attempted to evaluate the achievements of the U.N. Decade for Women, as well as outline problems and strategies for the future. A constant theme was the imperative need to combat political instability and economic crisis in Latin America and the Caribbean, since both have a seriously negative effect on the improvement of women's status. The large delegations from Nicaragua and El Salvador particularly pressed for

peace in Central America. The meeting as a whole was characterized by a remarkable degree of solidarity and sisterhood, reflecting the maturity and political and intellectual growth of the women's movement in the region.

The workshop on development, attended by almost one hundred women, rejected the notion that women have not been integrated into the development process; rather, it is the form and nature of their participation that need to be changed. Although women have become more aware of their situation and their participation in the political and social movements of the region has increased, they still face major problems stemming from the world recession and the foreign debt crisis, as well as from the threat of war in the Caribbean and Central America. In some cases, the latter have wiped out the progress women have achieved, especially in the poorer sector, reaffirming the need for a new international economic order that will offer a long-term solution to the economic crises plaguing dependent countries. Considerable discussion was devoted to the need for democratization of power in order to facilitate the participation of women at all levels, from the home and the community to the state and other organizations such as the Catholic church, trade unions, and political parties. The need for continued research was also emphasized, as were action programs relating particularly to the special problems of peasant and indigenous women and women political prisoners and refugees.

The high level of discussion and the comprehensive nature of the meeting in Havana reaffirmed the participants' belief that the work of the Decade for Women should be extended until the year 2000.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Center for Inter-American and Border Studies at the University of Texas at El Paso would like to inform scholars interested in U.S.-Mexico border issues that library space is available for visitors who wish to conduct research for extended periods. UTEP's library has outstanding collections of borderlands materials in the Southwest and Border Studies Collection. In addition, the El Paso-Ciudad Juárez area offers an exceptional laboratory for field studies. Scholars on sabbatical leave or recipients of postdoctoral fellowships are welcome to apply for a library study and affiliation with the Center for

Inter-American and Border Studies. For further information, contact **Oscar J. Martínez, Center for Inter-American and Border Studies, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968; (915) 747-5198 or 747-5157.**

The Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies wishes to announce the 1985 competition for the Hubert B. Herring Memorial Awards. The categories include Best Article or Article-Length Manuscript, Best Book or Book-Length Manuscript, Best Master's or Senior Thesis, Best Ph. D. Dissertation, and Best Film or Videotape. Entries should be submitted to the PCCLAS Awards chairman, **Prof. Frederick M. Nunn, Office of the Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Portland State University, Portland, OR 97207.** The deadline is June 1, 1985; awards will be announced at the PCCLAS annual meeting in Las Vegas October 17-20, 1985.

The Survey Research Center of the Institute for Social Research, University of Michigan, will hold its 38th annual Summer Institute in Survey Research Techniques in ISR during the summer of 1985. Two four-week sessions, beginning July 1 and ending August 23, will be offered. Program emphasis is on the sample survey as a basic measuring instrument in the social sciences. Faculty in the Summer Institute are drawn from the Departments of Sociology and Psychology. Participants gain familiarity with the application of survey research methods—study design, sampling, measurement issues, questionnaire design, field methods, data management, and statistical data analysis. Nine graduate-level courses will be offered in this institute. For further information, contact **Dr. Duane F. Alwin, director of the Summer Institute, Survey Research Center, University of Michigan, Box 1248, Ann Arbor, MI 48106; (313) 764-6595.**

During the academic years between 1986 and 1988, the subject of the Seminar of the Shelby Cullum Davis Center for Historical Studies at Princeton University will be "The Transmission of Culture." The seminar will study the following major problems: the historical context of the formation, transformation, and interpretation of authoritative texts such as books and works of art and the dynamics of authority and hegemony; cultural intermediaries and industries such as printing works, publishing houses, playhouses, or artists' ateliers, and media of transmission; and the historical process of acceptance, appropriation, transformation,

rejection, and substitution of texts and other carriers of culture, and changing audiences and markets. The center hopes that the topic will attract visiting fellows and speakers from disciplines other than history and will offer a limited number of research fellowships for one or two semesters, from September to January and February to June, designed for highly recommended younger scholars as well as for senior scholars with established reputations. Inquiries and requests for application forms should be addressed to **Secretary, Shelby Cullum Davis Center for Historical Studies, 129 Dickinson Hill, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08544**. Deadline for applications and letters of recommendation is December 1.

### A LASA-sponsored Field Seminar in Nicaragua

The LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua has announced that it will conduct a two-week field seminar for LASA members in Nicaragua during the latter part of June of this year. The LASA Executive Council has approved the Task Force proposal and has agreed to identify it as an official LASA activity.

The seminar will be designed to introduce established Latin Americanists and advanced graduate students who have not worked previously in Nicaragua to some of the variety of institutions, people, resources, protocols, and methods for studying Nicaragua, teaching about it, and doing research there. Participants will be exposed to several social science "think tanks," academic institutions, and research facilities.

A second objective will be to give LASA scholars a close-up view of the multifaceted reality of Revolutionary Nicaragua. The group will have discussion and interview sessions with important political and social actors from across the political spectrum, including representatives of the church, the mass media, the business community, the mass organizations, the diplomatic community, the government, and the military.

Though much of the time will be spent in Managua, trips outside the city, potentially including trips to areas most directly affected by the *contra* war, are also envisioned. Throughout the seminar an effort will be made to accommodate individual interests through special interviews, and the like.

The entire seminar, including living expenses, in-country transportation, round-trip group airfare

between Miami (or New Orleans or Houston) and Managua, is not expected to cost more than \$1000 to \$1200 a person. The group will be limited to fifteen to eighteen participants plus the co-coordinators. Participants must be Spanish-speaking LASA members. All philosophical and political points of view are welcomed.

Each applicant is requested to submit a current résumé and a 250 to 500 word letter of application explaining what he or she expects to gain professionally from the seminar. The participants will be selected primarily on the basis of the potential relevance of the seminar to their professional plans as outlined in that letter. An effort will also be made to balance the group in terms of gender, discipline, region of origin, and so on.

The co-coordinators of the seminar will be **Tom Walker** (who originally proposed the idea) and **Nola Reinhardt**. For more details, contact **Nola Reinhardt, Department of Economics, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063; tel.: (413) 584-2700, ext. 3617**, or **Thomas W. Walker, Department of Political Science, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701; tel.: (614) 594-5495 or 5626**.

To apply for the trip, send your letter of application and a deposit of \$100 to either of the above. Make the check payable to "Latin American Studies Association—Nicaragua Seminar." Applications must be received by 1 May 1985; final selection will be made by 15 May. The deposit checks of those selected to participate will not be cashed until that date; the checks of those not selected will be returned on that date.

### FULBRIGHT SCHOLAR AWARDS

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars (CIES) has announced the opening of competition for the 1986-87 Fulbright Scholar Awards in research and university lecturing abroad.

The awards for the 1986-87 academic year include 300 grants in research and 700 grants in university lecturing for periods ranging from three months to a full academic year. There are openings in over 100 countries and, in a few cases, the opportunity for multicountry research is available. Fulbright awards are granted in virtually all disciplines, and scholars in all academic ranks are eligible to apply. Applications are also encouraged from retired faculty and independent scholars.

Benefits include round-trip travel for the grantee and, for full academic year awards, one dependent; maintenance allowance to cover living costs of grantee and family; tuition allowance, in many countries, for school-age children; and book and baggage allowances.

The basic eligibility requirements for a Fulbright Award are U.S. citizenship; Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications; university or college teaching experience; and, for selected assignments, proficiency in a foreign language.

Application deadlines for the 1986-87 awards are **15 June 1985** for Australasia, India, Latin America and the Caribbean; **15 September** for Africa, Asia, Europe, and the Middle East; **1 November** for Junior Lectureships to France, Germany, Italy, and Spain; **1 December** for Administrators' Awards in Germany, Japan, and the UK; **31 December** for NATO Research Fellowships; and **1 February 1986** for Seminar in German Civilization Awards, Spain Research Fellowships, and France and Germany Travel-only Awards.

For more information and applications, call or write **Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle NW, Washington, D.C. 20036-1257; tel.: (202) 939-5401.**

#### OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT

The Department of Art of Newcomb College, Tulane University, is pleased to announce that it has a position available in the history of pre-Columbian and colonial Latin American art. The appointment will be at the associate professor level, tenure-track, beginning in August 1985. Applicants should have distinguished records in teaching and scholarship and be willing to teach courses at both the undergraduate and graduate levels as well as a survey of Western art in rotation with other faculty members. The salary will be competitive. Letter of application, curriculum vitae, and names of four references should be forwarded to **Richard J. Tuttle, associate chairman, History of Art, Newcomb College, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118.** Tulane University is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.



#### INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

Robin M. Price of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine in London received the third annual José Torribio Medina Award, presented by the Seminar on Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), for his work entitled *An Annotated Catalogue of Medical Americana in the Library of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine*. This award is given annually in recognition of outstanding contribution in Latin American bibliography or reference.

A new center of social scientific studies was created in 1983 by the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Temuco, Chile. This center is involved with the study and investigation of regional social, economic, and cultural problems. Anthropologists, ethnologists, and educators compose the center's core staff, though other specialists serve as participating consultants. Staff members are currently conducting work on rural education, rural health, and various topics relating to the lifeway and conditions, past and present, of the Mapuche Indians. The Universidad Católica has been engaged in social and economic research in south-central Chile since the early 1970s, and has organized periodically a national congress, the *Semana Indigenista*, to focus on Mapuche research problems. For further information, write **Dr. Teresa Durán, director, C.I.S.R.E., Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile, Sede Temuco, Temuco, CHILE.**

The Instituto para América Latina in Lima, Peru, announces the creation of a new Centro de Estudios sobre Cultura Transnacional under the directorship of Rafael Roncagliolo. The principal focus of the new center is the impact of transnational culture on national and popular cultures. For information and a list of publications, contact **Rafael Roncagliolo, Apartado Postal 270031, Lima, PERU; 225-326.**

From Tulane University comes the following information: researcher Carole Frohlich has recently returned from England where she did an exhaustive survey of Latin American/Caribbean pictorial collections in that country; Picture Collections: Latin America and the Caribbean project director Martha Davidson has been awarded a fellowship from the Organization of American States to study pictorial collections in Peru, Ecuador, and throughout Latin America and the Caribbean. References and suggestions regarding any aspect of this research are welcome and should be directed to **Carole Frohlich, 1**

Arlington Road, Wellesley, MA 02118; (617) 235-9536.

A graduate-level training program for professional translators is being offered at City University of New York Graduate School beginning in spring 1985. Supported in part by grants from the Rockefeller Foundation and the Exxon Education Foundation, this unique program will combine advanced training in translation with graduate work in specialized disciplines such as business, computer science, economics, international affairs, literature, and political science, and will lead to the M.A. degree. The program will include high-level courses in theory and practice of translation, machine-aided translation, linguistics, and foreign-language courses dealing with terminology in specific disciplines, as well as courses in the student's elective disciplinary concentration. For further information, contact **Prof. Renée Waldinger, executive officer, M.A. Program in Liberal Studies, CUNY Graduate Studies, 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036; (212) 790-4497.**

Glaucio Soares of the Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Florida organized a conference on "The Brazilian Crisis," held November 15-17, 1984, dealing with the economic crisis, the transition to democracy, and political life. Participants included six scholars representing Brazilian universities. Three Brazilian visiting professors are in residence at the center this year: Eli Diniz, of Rio de Janeiro; Nelson Silva, Conselho Nacional de Pesquisas; and William Smith, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais. An important theme in the University of Florida's colloquium series this year is Central America: more than 20 speakers and events were featured in the fall semester. Eighteen social science and foreign language classroom teachers attended the 1984 Summer Institute on African and Latin American studies. Brochures for the 1985 institute, June 16-21, are available on request.

In other news from the University of Florida center, the Caribbean Migration Program is now in its third year. Under grants from the Tinker and Ford foundations, a total of six predoctoral students from the Caribbean are currently studying at the center. The center also invites seven visiting scholars from the Caribbean or with extensive research experience on Caribbean topics to teach specialized graduate seminars and continue their research. A collection of papers from the 1984 Conference on Popular Culture is now being prepared for publication, and Occasional Paper number 5 by Gerald Poyo is now

being circulated. A major exhibit of Taino art from the Museo del Hombre Dominicano in the Dominican Republic was on view in February in the University of Florida Gallery, and an exhibit on the sugarcane industry was on view in the Grinter Gallery in January. This was the most active year of research yet for the Amazon Research and Training Program, which supported 5 students and 4 faculty members in the field with new projects this year. The ARTP's Mellon visiting professor in 1984 was Prof. Carlos E. Aramburú, an anthropologist and demographer from the Catholic University and INANDEP in Peru. Other visitors to the campus through ARTP included Brazilian journalist Lúcio Flávio Pinto of Belém and Dr. Margaret Chapman of Queensland Australia. A volume entitled *Frontier Expansion in Amazonia* edited by Marianne Schmink and Charles H. Wood, containing a selection of papers from a 1982 conference by the same name, is being published by the University Presses of Florida.

Tinker Foundation Visiting Professors for 1984-85 include Marilena de Souza Chauí at Stanford University; Ernesto Laclau and Arturo Warman Gryj at the University of Chicago; Pedro Pinchas Geiger and Enrique Lihn at The University of Texas at Austin; and Oscar Muñoz and Raúl Urzúa at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

#### Latin American Studies at Florida

**Helen I. Safa**, director of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida since 1980 and past president of LASA, has announced that she will be stepping down as director effective 1 July 1985. After a year's leave of absence to catch up on writing and research, Dr. Safa will return to direct the center's Caribbean programs, which became prominent under her leadership.

#### *The Caribbean Migration Program*

The Caribbean Migration Program (CMP) at the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, is now in its third year. Under grants from the Tinker and Ford foundations, a total of six predoctoral students from the Caribbean (Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, and St. Lucia) are currently studying at the center. Another student from Barbados has finished her course work and is currently employed by the International Labour Office.

Since the fall semester of 1982, the CMP has invited several visiting scholars from the Caribbean or with extensive research experience on Caribbean topics, to teach specialized graduate seminars and continue their research while in residence at the center. Two additional visiting scholars are in residence this spring: Frank Moya Pons, historian and director of the Fondo para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales, Dominican Republic, is teaching a course on the social history of the nineteenth- and twentieth-century Caribbean; Dawn Marshall, a geographer from the University of the West Indies in Barbados, is teaching a graduate seminar on Caribbean migration research.

In addition, two scholars have received LASPAU grants at the center this year: Jennipher Carnegie, a librarian from the University of the West Indies in Barbados; and Peter Phillips, a sociologist from the University of the West Indies in Mona.

A collection of papers from the 1984 Conference on Popular Culture is now being prepared for publication. CMP Occasional Paper no. 5, by Gerald Poyo, a University of Florida Ph.D. in history, is now circulating. It deals with José Martí and his relations with Cuban emigré communities in the United States. This paper may be ordered from Linda Miller.

This February, the center and the University of Florida Gallery mounted a major exhibit of Taino art from the Museo del Hombre Dominicano in the Dominican Republic. This exhibit, which has already been shown in Europe, will later go to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. There was also an exhibit on the sugarcane industry of the Dominican Republic, "Son del Ingenio," at the Grinter Galleries in January.

#### *The Amazon Research and Training Program*

The Amazon Research and Training Program (ARTP) has been supported since 1980 by a grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Mellon Visiting Professor with the program, from January to May 1984, was Carlos E. Aramburu, anthropologist and demographer from the Catholic University and INANDEP in Peru. He worked with ARTP executive director, Marianne Schmink, on a proposal to the National Science Foundation to support a workshop on comparative Amazonian development, which will be held in Lima, 27-29 May 1985. The workshop is part of a larger effort to create a network of Amazon researchers within the Latin American region.

Brazilian journalist and writer Lúcio Flávio Pinto of Belém also spent three months in Gainesville working on a book on the Jari project. During the fall semester of 1984, visiting researcher Dr. Margaret Chapmen was at the center on leave from the Department of Geography at the University of Queensland, Australia. Numerous other short-term visitors were also brought to campus by the ARTP. A volume entitled *Frontier Expansion in Amazonia*, edited by Marianne Schmink and Charles H. Wood and containing a selection of papers from a 1982 conference of the same name, will be published by the University Presses of Florida in April 1985. Issues nos. 10 and 11 of the Amazon research Newsletter and the Roster of Amazon Researchers have also been published.

#### *Two Conferences on Brazil Held*

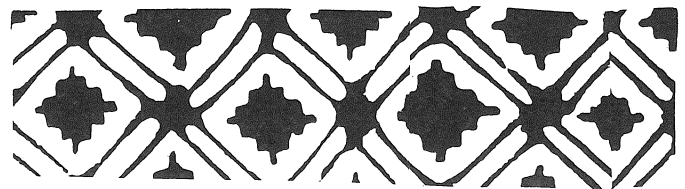
Glauco Soares organized a conference entitled "The Brazilian Crisis," held in November 1984. The conference covered three themes: the economic crisis; the transition to democracy; and political life. Several distinguished Brazilian and U.S. scholars participated.

Three visiting professors from Brazilian universities have been in residence at the Center for Latin American Studies this year: Eli Diniz, IUPERJ; Nelson Silva, IUPERJ and CNPQ; and William Smith, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais.

#### *Outreach Programs*

The center will host two summer programs for teachers on the University of Florida campus in summer 1985. The Summer Institute on African and Latin American Studies is an annual event for social science and foreign language classroom teachers. Brochures are available on request. The dates are 16-21 June.

Also planned is an American Studies seminar at the University of Florida for Brazilian teachers of English. Terry L. McCoy, associate director, and Linda Miller, outreach coordinator, were awarded a grant by the USIA to develop the program.



## CALL FOR ARTICLES AND MANUSCRIPTS

*Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos* is a forum for presentation and discussion of multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary research that relates to Mexico and its people. The journal sets up an alliance among scholars from all disciplines to address issues that have broad implications for the country. Contributions may be synthetic, interpretive, analytical, or theoretical, but must contribute in a significant way to understanding of cultural, historical, political, social, economic, or scientific factors affecting the development of Mexico. All contributions and editorial correspondence should be sent to **Jaime E. Rodríguez, editor, Mexican Studies/Estudios Mexicanos, 155 Administration, University of California, Irvine, CA 92717.**

The Latin American monographs series at Ohio University is currently soliciting scholarly works in all disciplines related to Latin America. Manuscripts should range between 80 and 150 single-spaced, typed pages (or equivalent). Final selection will be based on the basis of quality of scholarship, clarity of expression, and the estimated importance of the topic to the scholarly community. Manuscripts (with self-addressed, stamped envelope for return) or inquiries should be sent to **Thomas W. Walker, editor, Latin American Monograph Series, Center for International Studies, Burson House, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701.**

The Rainer Luedtke Literary Agency is interested in receiving queries from prospective authors who have book ideas regarding Latin American topics. They work with all major publishers and with clients who have promising book ideas whether or not they have had books or articles published previously. Send a query letter that includes a summary of the book idea, outline, targeted readers, and the writer's background to **Rainer Luedtke, literary agent, Rainer Luedtke Literary Agency, 9417 Great Hills Trail, Austin, TX 78759.**

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

### Ediciones del Norte, 1984-85

Included among the publications available from Ediciones Del Norte are *La ciudad letrada* by Angel Rama; *Hagiografía de Narcisca la Bella* by Mireya Robles; *Las amarras terrestres* by Joaquín-Armando Chacón;

and *Cambio de armas* by Luisa Valenzuela, as well as several books by Isaac Goldemberg, Mempo Giardinelli, and Mario Szichman. Also available is a series of interviews and lectures by important Hispanic authors such as Carlos Fuentes, Juan Rulfo, Jorge Luis Borges, Juan Goytisolo, Juan Carlos Onetti, and others. For further information contact **Ediciones del Norte, Dept. C, Box A130, Hanover, NH 03755; (603)795-2433.**

### Americas Watch

Three new reports from Americas Watch have been received recently at the LASA Secretariat: *Abdicating Democratic Authority: Human Rights in Peru*, published in October 1984; *Guatemalan Refugees in Mexico, 1980-1984*, published in September 1984 by the Americas Watch Committee; and *Free Fire: A Report on Human Rights in El Salvador*, published in August 1984. For copies of these reports and others, contact **Americas Watch Committee, 36 West 44th Street, New York, NY 10036; (212)840-9460.**

### Historical Periodicals Directory

ABC-Clio has released volume 4 of its series, *Historical Periodicals Directory*, dealing with Latin America and the West Indies. In selecting entries for this directory, history has been interpreted in its broadest sense as the study of the past: all periods, countries, and fields, including political, social, cultural, economic, religious, and intellectual as well as the auxiliary historical disciplines. The aim of the series is to be comprehensive, covering all current publications, both scholarly and popular, as well as those that have ceased publication since 1960. For further information, contact **ABC-Clio Information Services, 2040 Alameda Padre Serra, Box 4397, Santa Barbara, CA 93103; (805)963-4221.**

### Traducción, Escritura, y Violencia Colonizadora

The Foreign and Comparative Studies Program of Syracuse University announces the publication of *Traducción, escritura y violencia colonizadora: Un estudio de la obra del Inca Garcilaso* by Susana Jákfalvi-Leiva. Examining the theories of language and literary translation implicit in the work of El Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, the author explores three distinct aspects of the literary persona—translator, commentator, and author—in order to locate and reveal the complexities of the literary subject. In her pursuit of the problem of translation, Jákfalvi-Leiva studies Garcilaso's reaction to the linguistic politics of the Spanish

empire. She concludes that his most profound subversiveness is to be found in the radical critique of linguistic policy as the corrupter of native forms of knowledge. The book, in Spanish, is available for \$7.50 postpaid from **FACS Publications, 119 College Place, Syracuse, NY 13210.**

#### **SALALM Publications**

The Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials announces publication of three volumes. *Latin American Economic Issues: Information Needs and Sources*, edited by Lee H. Williams, Jr., contains the papers of the 26th Annual Meeting of SALALM held at Tulane University in 1981. *Public Policy Issues and Latin American Library Resources*, edited by Pamela Howard, is a compilation of the papers of the 27th Annual Meeting. *A Bibliography of Latin American Bibliographies* (Annual Report, 1983-1984), compiled by Lionel V. Lorona, is part of the SALALM Bibliography and Reference Series. All three books may be ordered from **SALALM Secretariat, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.**

#### **Migrant in the City Reissued**

Lloyd H. Rogler's *Migrant in the City*, praised by reviewers as a classical work of contemporary sociological research when it first appeared in 1972, is being reissued by Waterfront Press. Subtitled *The Life of a Puerto Rican Action Group*, the book is a superb account of the political development of Puerto Ricans in the harsh environment of a U.S. city, often told in the moving words of the participants themselves. For further information, contact **Waterfront Press, 52 Maple Avenue, Maplewood, NJ 07040; (201)762-1565.**

#### **Journal to be Published at Rutgers**

Rutgers University announces a forthcoming quarterly journal, the *American Journal of Iberian Civilization: America '92 Series*. This will be an interdisciplinary journal devoted to all aspects of Iberian civilization and will pay special attention to contributions dealing with the significance, impact, and all aspects leading to or derived from the discovery of America. The journal will publish articles, research notes, bibliographies, and book reviews. Contributions are welcomed. For information on editorial guidelines and subscriptions, write to **Elpidio Laguna-Díaz, editor, Rutgers University, Department of Foreign Languages, Conklin Hall, Newark, NJ 07102.**

#### **Pan American Institute of Geography**

The Pan American Institute of Geography and History has announced the appearance of *Monumentos Históricos y Arqueológicos de la República Dominicana*, by Arq. Eugenio Pérez Montás, one of the leading architects of the Dominican Republic. Arq. Pérez has devoted many years to the restoration of the unique patrimony of the country where Christopher Columbus first arrived in the New World. Another recent publication by the institute is *Teorías, Metodos y Técnicas en Arqueología*, which is a series of essays by internationally recognized authorities in this field. For further information on these publications, contact **Departamento de Publicaciones, Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, Ex-Arzobispado 29, Col. Observatorio, Deleg. Miguel Hidalgo, 11860, México, DF.**

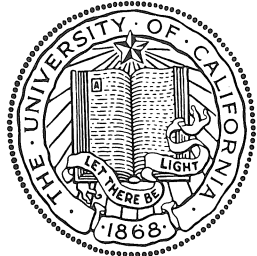
#### **Historical Statistics Newsletter**

The Committee on Historical Statistics of the Conference on Latin American History publishes a newsletter edited by John Frederick "Fritz" Schwaller. The newsletter is increasing its coverage by publishing material from scholars in fields other than history who are interested in historical statistics. The editors are also publishing short pieces of 3 to 5 pages dealing with methodological questions or specific data sources. Subscribers receive the publication twice yearly free of charge. For further information, contact **John Frederick Schwaller, Department of History, Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton, FL 33431.**

#### **FSLN: The Ideology of the Sandinistas**

The University of Miami Institute of Interamerican Studies has announced the publication of *FSLN: The Ideology of the Sandinistas and the Nicaraguan Revolution*, by David Nolan. Topics covered include revolutionary ideology and the Sandinistas, the roots of Sandinismo, the war in the mountains, the theory of insurrection, the revolutionary war of 1977-1979, and the Sandinista ideology. Also included are a helpful list of organizations, biographical sketches, a chronology of the Nicaraguan revolution, and several maps. For more information or to order a copy of the publication at \$16.45 (including postage and handling), contact **IIAS/GSIS—University of Miami, Attn: Director of Publications, P. O. Box 248123, Coral Gables, FL 33124.**





**DIRECTOR, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA CONSORTIUM  
ON MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES  
AND  
TENURED FACULTY APPOINTMENT**

Nominations and applications are invited for the position of Director of the University of California Consortium on Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS), a nine-campus organized research program which supports and coordinates UC activities in the areas of a) Mexican Studies, b) United States-Mexican Relations, c) Chicano Studies, and d) collaborative research between UC and Mexican scholars in the humanities, social sciences, biological sciences, physical sciences and agricultural sciences. It is expected that the Consortium will eventually become a formally recognized Multi-Campus Research Unit (MRU) of the University of California. The Director is the chief academic and administrative officer of the program with full executive and financial responsibility for its administration. The Director shall report to the President of the University through the Chancellor of the Riverside campus, where the Consortium is headquartered. The position is accompanied by a tenured appointment in an academic department appropriate to the final candidate's qualifications.

**Qualifications:** Candidates should demonstrate distinguished scholarly achievement in a field of interest to UC MEXUS and must be eligible for a tenured, full-time faculty appointment in the University of California. In addition, candidates should possess proven administrative ability and experience in obtaining grants, raising funds, and program development. The ability to interact effectively with a wide variety of faculty and administrative personnel, fluency in Spanish and English and direct knowledge of Mexico and its institutions are also required.

**Application Procedure:** Applicants should submit their curriculum vitae and other pertinent materials to Professor Rodolfo Ruibal, Chair, Search Committee, UC MEXUS, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521.

**Deadline:** To ensure consideration, submit materials by May 5, 1985.

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