

LASA Forum

Latin American Studies Association

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Fall 1986

XIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

**LASA 20th Anniversary
Boston Park Plaza Hotel
October 23-25, 1986**

LASA welcomes you to Boston. We hope that you enjoy not only the LASA congress, but also some of the cultural, historical and gustatory offerings of your host city.

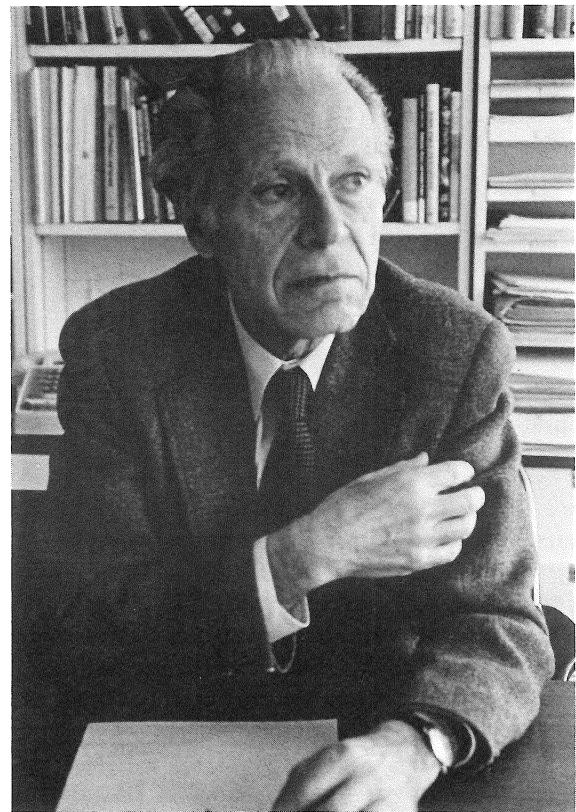
The Park Plaza Hotel is well located for enjoying the city in your spare moments. The nearby subway entrance of the Green Line leads to the Museum of Fine Arts and Symphony Hall in one direction, and to the Faneuil Hall-Quincy Market area of shops, restaurants and outdoor entertainment in the other.

If you want to see a bit of old Boston between sessions, stroll along the Commonwealth Avenue mall, past the Back Bay mansions dating from 1860-1880. Better yet, go over to an earlier era along Charles Street and up Beacon Hill on Mt. Vernon Street, past the architectural jewels along Louisburg Square and Acorn Street.

It is recommended that you diet for two weeks before the congress, so that you can attack the offerings of Boston's restaurants with clear conscience. The Italian restaurants of the North End are well worth a visit; so are the fish houses, where the visitor may be assured that all clam chowder is New England style, since it is against the law to serve Manhattan style in Massachusetts. The visitor must grapple with such local oddities as scrod and frappes. And if you regularly take your coffee black, take care, because "regular coffee" has milk in it.

However, it's safe to drink the water.

—Shane Hunt
Boston University
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Albert Hirschman Receives Silvert Prize

Albert O. Hirschman, Professor Emeritus of Social Science at the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, has been selected as the 1986 recipient of the Kalman Silvert LASA President's Prize. Past President Wayne Cornelius will present the award at the LASA business meeting on Friday, October 24. A reception to honor Professor Hirschman will be held at 5:00 p.m. Friday in the Hancock Room.

Professor Hirschman is the third recipient of the Silvert Prize, which was created in 1982 to honor senior members of our profession who have made a distinguished lifetime contribution to the study of Latin American countries and to the advancement of the profession generally. Previous winners were John J. Johnson (1983) and Federico Gil (1985).

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Now on to the congress; here are some highlights. Activities begin on Wednesday evening, October 22, with a **welcoming reception** for LASA and NECLAS members in the Sargent Gallery of the Boston Public Library, Copley Square, from 6:00 to 9:00. Sponsors are Boston College, Boston Public Library, Center for Latin American Development Studies of Boston University, Committee on Latin American and Iberian Studies of Harvard University, New England Council of Latin American Studies and Tufts University. The **film festival and exhibit** also opens at 6:00 p.m.

Panels (more than 180 of them) and **breakfast round tables** begin on Thursday morning, October 23. The round tables meet on Thursday, Friday and Saturday during breakfast (7:00-8:00 a.m.) in the Plaza Ballroom. Participants should purchase tickets in advance. (Those who preregistered will find the tickets in their packets; others should buy them at the registration area.)

Among the panels are a series of six **multidisciplinary sessions**. State-of-the-art meetings will examine "Feminist Criticism and the Problems of Marginality," "Whither Theory? Theories of Change in Latin America," and "Peasant Studies: Obstacles to Theoretical Advances." Current issues and controversies meetings will deal with "Can the United States Promote Democracy in Latin America?," "State and Society," and "Puerto Rico: Claims of the Past and Hope for the Future."

The **plenary address** is on Thursday evening from 6:30 to 8:00 in the Imperial Ballroom. Pedro Pablo Kuczynski, cochairman of First Boston Corporation, is the speaker; his topic, "Is Latin America Dead? A View from the mid-1980s." Mr. Kuczynski, formerly minister of energy and mines for Peru, is the author of *Peruvian Democracy under Economic Stress: An Account of the Belaunde Administration, 1963-68* (Princeton University Press, 1977). He has also worked with the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the Central Reserve Bank of Peru.

A **special 20th anniversary panel**, featuring Silvert Prize winner Albert O. Hirschman, takes place on Friday morning, October 24, at 10:15 in the Plaza Ballroom. Professor Hirschman will present a paper entitled "The Political Economy of Latin American Development: Seven Exercises in Retrospection," and discussants will relate the paper to Hirschman's contributions to theory and research.

The **LASA business meeting**, chaired by President Cole Blasier, is on Friday evening at 6:00 in the Imperial Ballroom. Although it is open to all congress participants, only current (paid-up) LASA members are permitted to vote.

A **Brazilian festival dance**, beginning at 9:00 p.m. in the Imperial Ballroom, rounds out Friday's activities. The Group Feitiço, a Brazilian band, will play for dancing, and there will be a performance by the Brazilian Dance Theatre. Tickets may be purchased in advance at the registration area.

The Silvert Prize winner is selected by a committee consisting of past presidents of LASA and the editor of the **Latin American Research Review**. This year's selection committee included Wayne Cornelius (University of California, San Diego), Chair; Helen Safa (University of Florida); Peter H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology / University of California, San Diego); and Gilbert Merckx (University of New Mexico).

Professor Hirschman will present a new paper, based on recent fieldwork in several Latin American countries, at a special session on Friday, October 24, from 10:15 a.m. to 12:15 p.m. in the Plaza Ballroom. The panel, entitled "The Political Economy of Latin American Development: Seven Exercises in Retrospection," will be chaired by Wayne Cornelius. Discussants include Gilbert Merckx, (sociology, University of New Mexico), Christopher Mitchell (political science, New York University), June Nash (anthropology, City College, CUNY), and Thomas Skidmore (history, University of Wisconsin, Madison). The focus will be on Professor Hirschman's paper, but commentators will also relate it to Hirschman's previous contributions to theory and research in their respective disciplines.

The final congress events, on Saturday, October 25, include the **LASA reception** (cash bar) at 6:30 p.m., followed by the **20th anniversary banquet** at 7:30, both in the Georgian Room. After dinner, Richard Adams, Cole Blasier, Richard Morse and Riordan Roett will briefly reflect on LASA's first twenty years. Tickets for the banquet (\$25 per person) must be purchased before 5:00 p.m. Thursday, October 23.

The New England Council of Latin American Studies (**NECLAS**) is holding its **annual fall meeting** concurrently with LASA's congress. There are sessions on Friday, October 24, and Saturday, October 25, plus a luncheon on Saturday.

In addition to the activities already mentioned, there are meetings of LASA committees and task forces, as well as other groups. **Open meetings** include those of the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua, LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, the Chile Information Network, and PLAN, Guatemala Scholars' Network, and PACCA.

Films will be shown Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday in the Stanbro Room. Festival films, those awarded the 1986 LASA Award of Merit in Film, will be screened Wednesday evening from 7:00 until midnight, Thursday and Friday from noon until midnight, and Saturday from noon until 6:00 p.m. In addition, there will be a film exhibit on Thursday, Friday and Saturday from 8:00 a.m. until noon.

More than 35 publishers of materials on Latin America will have **displays** in the Georgian Room: from 11:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. on Thursday, 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Friday, and 10:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. on Saturday. Congress **papers** will be on sale during book exhibit hours. In addition, all LASA members will be notified in a December mailing of papers available for sale and how to obtain them.

Libraries and museums in the Boston area have scheduled special exhibits and events in conjunction with the congress. **The John F. Kennedy Library** will commemorate the 25th anniversary of the initiation of the Alliance for Progress with a special panel discussion on Friday, October 24, from 10:00 a.m. until noon. Featured will be Edwin M. Martin, former assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs; Richard N. Goodwin, assistant special council to the president, 1961 and secretary of state for inter-American affairs, 1961-1962; Ben S. Stephansky, U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, 1961-1963; and Douglas Henderson, U.S. ambassador to Bolivia, 1963-1968. Tickets will be available in the registration area until 1:00 p.m. Thursday, October 23.

The Boston Public Library has prepared an exhibition based on its rich collection of Latin American materials. Rare books and documents are on display in the Cheverus Room, on the third floor of the Research Library. Nineteenth- and twentieth-century works may be seen on the first and second floors. The Boston Public Library is located within easy walking distance of the Park Plaza Hotel. Hours are Monday through Thursday, 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.; Friday and Saturday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.; and Sunday, 2:00 to 6:00 p.m. The exhibit closes on October 26.

The Fogg Museum, Harvard University, has prepared a special exhibition for LASA's 1986 congress. A selection of works (mostly prints) by José Clemente Orozco, David Siqueiros and Diego Rivera will be on display on the balcony. The Fogg Museum is located at 32 Quincy Street, Cambridge. Hours are Monday through Saturday, 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and Sunday, 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.

Scholars attending the LASA congress are cordially invited to visit the **John Carter Brown Library at Brown University**, which has one of the greatest collections in the United States of printed and manuscript materials relating to the early history of Latin America. Hours are 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on weekdays, and 9:00 a.m. to noon on Saturday. Buses leave Boston for Providence every hour on the hour, and return to Boston every hour on the half hour.

Our best wishes for a productive and enjoyable time in Boston!

PLEASE NOTE

The LASA Secretariat has a **new telephone number:**

(412) 648-7929

(The address remains the same.)

Chinese Latin Americanists to Attend Boston Congress

For the first time, a delegation of Chinese Latin Americanists will attend the LASA International Congress. Under the sponsorship of the National Committee on U.S.-China Relations, Inc. and the Ford Foundation, the group will also visit Latin American centers at several universities throughout the United States.

The six scholars, lead by Su Zhenxing, Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, are: Huang Banghe, associate professor and head of the Research Center for Latin American History of Hubei University; Fu Qisong, professor and deputy head of the Latin American Division of the Institute of Contemporary International Relations; Mrs. Chen Shunying, associate professor and head of the editorial board of **Latin American Studies** at the Institute of Latin American Studies; Xu Feng, lecturer at the Center for Latin American Studies at Fudan University; and Liu Xianshen, from the Institute of Latin American Studies and currently a visiting scholar at the University of Pittsburgh.

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Report from the Program Committee XIII International Congress Boston, Massachusetts

The program committee has worked hard in the hope that LASA/86 would create a stimulating environment for the exchange of scholarly information and ideas. Our task began with initial organizing efforts nearly 18 months ago. Since then we have benefited from the cooperation and assistance of many individuals and institutions. We particularly appreciate the spirit of helpfulness and commitment demonstrated by the many session organizers who worked to put together interesting panels, workshops and round tables of high quality. In addition we would like to acknowledge the generous support of the Committee on Latin American and Iberian Studies and the Harvard Institute for International Development, both of Harvard University.

If you have suggestions or comments that would improve subsequent LASA meetings, please convey them to us, members of the LASA Executive Council, or the program committee for LASA/88. Thank you for your cooperation and participation in the Boston congress.

The program committee for the 1986 meeting consists of Merilee S. Grindle (Chair), Harvard University; G. Reid Andrews, University of Pittsburgh; Viviane Márquez, El Colegio de México; Jaime Concha, University of California-San Diego; Florencia E. Mallon, University of Wisconsin; and LaVonne C. Poteet (Film Festival Coordinator), Bucknell University.

President's Corner

by Cole Blasier

Following the example of recent presidents, I plan to use the **Forum** to discuss with LASA members subjects of interest in Latin American studies. Drawing on my experience, I will include topics ranging from placing a book manuscript to building a Latin American studies program or dealing with the academic community in Communist countries. In this issue, I'd like to express my views about why we need LASA, its main functions, and its priorities.

LASA meets a need at the national or international level that centers for Latin American studies meet at colleges and universities. Area specialization, based as it is on multidisciplinary approaches, provides dimensions to teaching and research that are lacking in the disciplines. The division of knowledge among traditional disciplines is necessarily arbitrary; lines drawn for organizational reasons create artificial boundaries.

There has long been tension between area and disciplinary specialists. When the need for area specialists became acute during and after World War II, the lack of area

expertise within the disciplines became apparent. Similarly, area specialists often lacked requisite disciplinary skills. By now we should have learned that neither disciplinary nor area specialization is sufficient unto itself. Both are essential to the growth of knowledge.

Area studies approaches are necessary for testing theories and for policy studies, as well as for field operations. Theories of behavior cannot be adequately tested in the abstract; normally they must be applied to specific locations by country specialists with appropriate disciplinary knowledge. Some of the grand theories (diffusion, imperialism, dependency) have faced their hardest tests when applied to particular countries.

Similarly, social problems which are the object of policy studies necessarily have ramifications beyond any single discipline. The conception and implementation of public policies require broad knowledge of the particular society concerned. The Alliance for Progress, for example, looked good on paper to many, but foundered when applied to particular countries.

LASA gives its members opportunities to learn about other disciplines. Researchers can test their findings against the judgment of specialists who share a common geographic interest but have had different training and experience. LASA membership provides access to some of the best minds dealing with Latin America in a dozen disciplines. Members can read their work in our publications, hear and discuss their papers at international congresses, and make their acquaintance through the various activities in which LASA is engaged. Some specialists are impervious to influence from other disciplines; most, however, are not.

LASA's most important single function, therefore, is to encourage dialogue among Latin Americanists: at the international congresses, in the **Latin American Research Review** (LARR) and the **Forum**, on task forces, and in committee meetings. LASA must also promote the professional interests of its members, both individual and institutional. Individual interests are furthered through the **Forum**, which provides information about training and research opportunities, conferences, employment opportunities, and new publications, in addition to publishing commentaries and letters to the editor. LASA members may also express their opinions on a variety of policy and other issues through ballots at the international congresses and by mail. Institutional concerns, particularly those of centers for Latin American studies, are addressed by the Consortium for Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP).

My first obligation as president is to preserve and increase LASA's organizational strength. We are greatly indebted to former leaders, most recently to past President

Wayne Cornelius and past Executive Director Richard Sinkin, and we must continue to attract able people as officers, for the secretariat, and to serve on the Executive Council, task forces, and committees. Accordingly, here are some of the tasks I view as priorities for the immediate future:

1. **Expand the membership base.** Our membership still includes only a fraction of the Latin Americanists in this country, not to mention Latin America. A larger membership will strengthen our influence and financial base. I urge you all to help attract more members to LASA.

2. **Cultivate LASA's mediating public service functions.** Because of the expertise of its members and its organizational base, LASA has a long record of achievement in educational exchange, e.g. with Cuba, the USSR, and Nicaragua. LASA's observation team at the last Nicaraguan elections performed a function that would have been difficult for others to do as effectively. Existing projects will continue, and LASA should be open to new opportunities for service.

3. **Increase members' contribution to LASA's endowment fund.** Last year's appeal to the membership was successful, but we can do better. The Ford Foundation provided the seed money for the endowment; it is now up to us to justify their trust.

4. **Further recognize scholarship in Latin American studies.** LASA has long recognized scholarly leadership in the field through the Silvert prize. Now, encouraged by the example of the Conference on Latin American History, the Executive Council is considering giving annual awards for best books in the social sciences and humanities. Executive Council member Susan Eckstein initiated this effort.

LASA has come a long way in the twenty years since five of us sat down in a smoke-filled room in New Orleans and put together its constitution, literally almost overnight. None of us knew then what we would become.

Through the cumulative efforts of hundreds of people over the years, LASA is now stronger than ever. Dedicated members throughout the world write, speak and organize under LASA's wide umbrella. The University of Texas provided LASA with a strong base for the past five years, and now the secretariat has a new home at the University of Pittsburgh. LASA's constitution provides continuity and depth in leadership. Each president serves on the Executive Council in three capacities: first as vice president, then as president, and finally as past president. The council and our task forces are strong. Some of the chairpersons and many task force members have been reappointed during my presidency. If your leaders work hard and you respond in kind, LASA's future will be bright indeed.

Please write to me with your ideas and concerns about LASA. I especially look forward to suggestions for recruiting new members.

From the Executive Director

I was pleased to learn last year of the University of Pittsburgh's interest in submitting a bid to house the LASA secretariat. It was especially gratifying to know that several people at the University had enough confidence in me to include my nomination for the executive directorship in Pittsburgh's proposal, and that referees outside Pittsburgh spoke and wrote in support of me. I will do my best to justify the trust you have shown in me.

In this frantic period the executive directorship seems a mixed blessing, at best. We are producing the **Forum** here in its entirety for the first time, and are facing ominous deadlines. As I write, the Boston congress is looming over us, with many details yet to receive the secretariat's undivided attention; the saving grace is that both the program committee and the local arrangements people have performed their tasks expertly. We are determined to do our part competently too, as well as go forward with other projects, including the mailing of congress-related materials to scholars who are not LASA members as one phase of our attempt to expand the membership, and the production of a membership directory, however simple in form and style, in time for the congress.

We are fortunate indeed to have Lynn Young as the new Assistant to the Executive Director. Lynn has a Bachelor of Arts degree in International Business and Foreign Languages from Eastern Michigan University. She has spent a total of four years in Mexico, and is experienced in management, conference planning, and in the utilization of computers. Lynn already has shown herself to be very competent and has graciously put in many extra hours since accepting the position.

June Belkin, our new Publications Director, also represents a stroke of good luck for LASA. June was for many years Assistant to the Director of Pittsburgh's Center for Latin American Studies and Managing Editor of **Cuban Studies**. She was also co-coordinator of local arrangements for the 1979 LASA congress in Pittsburgh. More recently she worked at Florida International University as Managing Editor of **Caribbean Review**. I am grateful to both Lynn and June not only for going far beyond the call of duty, but also for remaining even-tempered and even cheerful during a very busy period.

Many people have been instrumental in helping us make the transition from Austin to Pittsburgh. Lynn and I traveled to Austin in May and Jana Greenlief gave us an intensive briefing there. The LASA office arrived in 130 cartons on May 30, and during the first week in June both Jana and Richard Sinkin spent time here helping us set up. We have moved once since then, and now are about squared away, although we must occasionally move one of several unpacked boxes to get to what we want. Through it all we have called on both Richard and Jana several times and are gratified by their continued interest and cooperation.

Several University of Pittsburgh people also have gone out of their way to accommodate us. Special thanks go to Burkart Holzner, Director of the Center for International Studies (UCIS) [LASA organizationally is under the Center], and to Carmelo Mesa-Lago, now retired as Director of the Center for Latin American Studies, for extending us their full support and especially for helping us negotiate with the University administration on space matters. Robert Dunkelman, Office of the Provost, and Glema Burke of UCIS have smoothed the financial waters for us considerably, even going beyond their official responsibilities to fill in unforeseen gaps.

We are looking forward to working closely with Mitchell Seligson, the new Director of the Latin American Center, on matters of mutual interest. Although we do not enjoy the geographical proximity with the Center that LASA had with the Institute for Latin American Studies in Austin, we expect to explore several modes of cooperation.

It would not be right for me to say that I have in mind a grand design or "redesign" for LASA or the secretariat. It is proper that the Executive Council trace out the general directions of the organization. Among the mandated efforts I will support wholeheartedly are building an endowment for LASA (although I am not unaware of the difficulties in raising considerable sums), and expanding LASA's membership. I am pleased with Richard Sinkin's attempts to include research articles about timely subjects in the **Forum**, and hope that the **Forum** will continue to generate lively, academically responsible discussion about any number of subjects in which Latin Americanists share an interest.

I have a number of suggestions about how to make some of our operations more efficient, and will attempt to institutionalize them, with the good counsel and advice that Lynn and June have to offer. I am very concerned that the LASA secretariat remain a "user friendly" organization. We want to serve the members and officers in a competent, helpful manner. We expect to respond promptly to your mail inquiries and requests. Normally, someone will be in the office to receive phone calls from 9:00 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. eastern time. We apologize to those of you who had trouble reaching us during the switchover of our telephone system; some no doubt thought that LASA's demise had arrived. Please note **LASA's new number: (412) 648-7929**.

Again, thanks to all of you who have helped us through the transition. I personally am stimulated not only by the administrative challenges of my new duties, but also by knowing that I will continue to share in the intellectual excitement that has characterized LASA over the years. I will give my strong efforts to furthering the best of our traditions.

Election Results

LASA's 1986 electoral process was completed on June 25, 1986, with the official vote count at the secretariat in Pittsburgh. The new officers and Executive Council members began their terms on July 1.

Cole Blasier became president and Paul Drake was elected vice president. Peter Bell, Lorenzo Meyer and Marta Tienda were elected to the Executive Council to serve until June 30, 1989. They join Arturo Valenzuela, Susan Eckstein and William LeoGrande, all three of whom will continue to serve until December 31, 1987. Gilbert Merckx and Richard Greenleaf remain ex officio members of the Executive Council in their capacities as editor of **LARR** and chair of **CLASP** respectively.

Wayne Cornelius, past president, has resigned effective October 26, 1986; Werner Baer, who was elected first alternate in this election, will replace him and serve until December 31, 1987.

Mexico Recognizes LASA Support

The government of Mexico has presented the Latin American Studies Association a commemorative plaque in recognition of the association's support after the tragic earthquakes of September 19 and 20, 1985.

José Luis Enciso, Consul General of Mexico, presented the award at the new secretariat headquarters in the William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, on August 1, 1986. LASA President Cole Blasier and Executive Director Reid Reading accepted the plaque for the association.

A presidential decree of November 27, 1985, created "El Reconocimiento Nacional 19 de Septiembre" acknowledging the widespread support extended to Mexico after the earthquake. The plaque is signed by Lic. Miguel de la Madrid H., President of Mexico.

Call for Task Force Members

Two LASA task forces are seeking members: the Task Force on Hispanic Communities and the Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Spain. The latter is of special concern because of the forthcoming congress in Madrid (1992).

Interested members with expertise in these areas are invited to write to: Reid Reading, Executive Director, LASA Secretariat, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. You may also express your interest to the executive director or president during the congress.

LASA's Election Coverage: An Effort Misplaced?

by
David G. Becker
Dartmouth College

For some time I have followed with interest the controversy surrounding the LASA observer mission to the 1984 Nicaraguan election. There would be no point in further prolonging this well-aired exchange of views merely in order to add another voice to one side or the other. However, it has become increasingly clear to me that in all the argumentation over the content of LASA's report on the election, a central issue has been overlooked.

At stake in the larger policy debate over Central America is, I submit, intervention versus nonintervention. It follows that the important questions are: Does the United States have the need or right to overthrow or "destabilize" a Latin American government because its mode of governance is repugnant to U.S. leaders—or even to the U.S. people at large? Is the situation altered if other Latin American governments or peoples share in this repugnance? If anti-interventionism is generally the better policy, might there still be human rights abuses so severe as to justify exceptions? From a coldly realist perspective, does Nicaragua pose enough of a threat to U.S. vital interests, or to those of regional allies, to justify in practical terms action against it on those grounds? Even if the current Nicaraguan government is dangerously threatening, does intervention of a kind now underway or contemplated offer a reasonable probability of satisfactorily resolving the problem? Or does the attempt to maintain regional U.S. political hegemony itself undercut those security concerns, as Abe Lowenthal, Richard Feinberg, and many others have long argued?

Of these six questions, only the third hinges in any way on the character of the regime in power in Managua. And unless one wants to argue that the absence of free elections is itself an abuse sufficient to justify intervention—an extreme position adopted by none of the participants in the policy debate—the conduct and outcome of the 1984 election are not germane to any of them. The conclusion would appear to be that we are wasting time debating whether the findings reported by the LASA mission are accurate; we ought to be debating whether the mission should have been sent at all. My view is that it should not have been sent.

The nature and behavior of the Sandinista regime are a factor in the public debate principally because the Reagan administration wants them to be.¹ Administration policymakers seem to have tacitly recognized that their arguments for intervention cannot stand against the sorts of questions outlined above. They have instead opted for an ideological tack, hoping to prevail by inflaming public passions against Nicaragua—which, not coincidentally, could also result in an enhanced consensus for other elements of their policy agenda. North American partisans of *sandinismo*,

in turn, have contributed secondarily to this diversion of the debate to the degree that they have accepted to conduct it on the administration's terms. And they indeed so accept when they define their task as demonstrating that the Sandinistas are dedicated democrats, an uncertain proposition that is, at the very best, difficult to verify under the present trying conditions.

Hence LASA, when it sent its observer mission, implicitly agreed to and legitimized the administration's way of defining the issue and thereby missed an opportunity to recast it onto the more rational analytical plane where it belongs. I would add that this recasting, if successful, has always offered and still offers the best chance that the policy questions of most concern to LASA members will be properly addressed.²

The association's misplaced activism would be relatively harmless, perhaps, if it did no more than add one more unnecessary and rapidly ignored voice to an already distorted debate. I want to suggest, however, that this and similar interventions can do positive harm to LASA in a way that should be of especial concern to those activists who most avidly urge us to play a high profile political role. Specifically, such interventions can undermine the one LASA asset which, as far as both the general public and policy insiders are concerned,³ makes our voice uniquely worth listening to: the association's *bona fides* as an organization of scholars who are willing and able to offer their particular expertise and experience to bear disinterestedly on the resolution of certain pressing problems of the day. Once this asset is depreciated, LASA's voice becomes just that of another advocacy organization. Its comments count for nothing beyond what is currently being argued by the many organizations, action committees, and protest movements that are already responding politically to the crisis in Central America.

It warrants underscoring that the problem does not necessarily arise every time LASA considers taking an official stand on an aspect of public policy. Partly for that reason and partly because I regard as discredited that notion of a "value-free" social science, I am not proposing institutional neutrality in the face of every controversy. Much to the contrary, there are all sorts of political issues in regard to which our institutional involvement might be constructive—and yes, progressive. The Central American crisis is undoubtedly one such issue.⁴

Difficulties arise, however, when our caution and good judgment are overridden by a zealous haste to interject our institution into a controversy which has stirred strong emotions. Such problems will usually be found to have a common root: the fact that *the context of most policy debates is beyond our control*. This is so whether the target of our intervention is the public at large or a more select group of policy makers (who have their own predetermined mindsets and ways of perceiving information). What we say or do gains a public meaning according to that context. It is not a context in which the familiar norms of scholarly interchange—even scholarly polemics—apply.

Having read both the LASA election report and Robert Leiken's critical essay in the *New York Review of Books*, I am of the opinion that essentially all of the points at issue represent a legitimate scholarly disagreement over interpretation of empirical observations. This is all to the good. Whether LASA as an institution (as opposed to an individual scholar or a group of scholars) is the appropriate vehicle to carry the other side of the disputation with Leiken is less certain; and it is clear that the outcome—for Leiken's criticisms have enjoyed a far wider readership than has the original report—is not what was intended by those who pressed for sending the mission to Nicaragua. More than that, we have simply been fortunate that the report has not thus far caused real grief for our association. A brief examination of two hypothetical scenarios may help to illustrate just how great is the potential for unintentional mischief when we engage in this kind of activity without taking due account of the context.

1. Our report on the election claims to be no more than that. In the public context, however, the claim is disingenuous; what is at issue in the larger policy debate is the character of the Sandinist regime, and our report will inevitably be read as a clue to that character. Let us now suppose that later this year the *comandantes* announce, as did Fidel Castro in his time, that they have been Leninists all along and finally feel free to dispense with the last vestiges of "bourgeois democracy."⁵ Our defense against charges of inaccuracy and ideological partisanship will be that we merely commented on a particular election, that our commentary could not be and was not intended to be a prediction of the future. We will be right, of course; but who will remember the fine print of our disclaimers and scholarly qualifications? And when the next, and possibly more dangerous, policy controversy arises that we feel bound to comment upon, who will trust us enough to give disinterested expert advice?

2. A second scenario demonstrates that in a policy context highly charged with ideology and emotion, even a good measure of awareness may not suffice to avoid exposing the association and its representatives to excruciating dilemmas. Suppose, for instance, that the members of the LASA observer mission are fully aware of the ideological game that the administration is playing but are also firmly and profoundly convinced that U.S. intervention is both impolitic and morally wrong for reasons having nothing to do with the conduct of the election under study. Suppose further that the evidence they discover points with considerable, but less-than-absolute, confidence to a fraudulent election. If they report their findings objectively, they know that they will, in all likelihood, contribute to a policy outcome of which they deeply disapprove on scholarly as well as (perhaps in spite of) emotional-ideological grounds. If they hedge, they compromise their own and the association's scholarly integrity in another way. I cannot honestly say what I would do if confronted with this dilemma. I do know that nothing in our education or experience trains us scholars to deal with such conundrums, where our ideals of disinterestedness and honesty do not serve us as much of a guide.⁶ I also know that I

would still be uncomfortable having to choose not only for myself, but for LASA. And, being human, I suspect—remember that in this scenario the data are somewhat uncertain, so hedging is not quite lying—that the pressures would be overwhelming to hedge the report.

As individuals, many of us want to, and will, speak out on this and other pressing issues involving Latin America. Many of us have joined organizations that can do so without compromise of their other principles. But Machiavelli is right when he reminds us that the standards for judging the efficacy and worth of institutional political action are not the same as those applicable to individual action in private life. Although LASA seems to have forgotten it, *no meterse* can be a counsel of wisdom as well as of cowardice, particularly when the association's voice would not be a lonely cry of good sense in the midst of unreason, which is the case here. LASA's institutional involvement only adds insofar as the general public accepts us as a body of scholars bringing expert knowledge impartially to bear. This reputation is like capital that can be invested judiciously or squandered. On its judicious investment depends our political "clout."

Needed, therefore, are more forethought and less haste before acting: fewer and more carefully phrased resolutions; fewer special missions sent swimming in troubled waters; better husbanding of our scarce institutional resources; more attention to how we go about interjecting ourselves into policy debates when the urgency of doing so seems inescapable. Our in-house activists would do well to ponder these things, since their own effectiveness depends upon them. Our officialdom, one of whose responsibilities is shepherding our institutional capital, should ponder them too.

NOTES

1. For example, a Pentagon study rejects a May 1986 Contadora treaty draft on these grounds. Undersecretary of Defense Fred C. Iklé is quoted as maintaining that the report's "analysis demonstrates the overriding importance of the President's insistence of [sic] including democratization of Nicaragua as one of our objectives." *New York Times*, 20 May 1984, p. A4.

2. As I read the opinion poll data that have recently appeared in the *New York Times*, I gain the distinct impression that the North American public is rather more astute than many of us believe. Despite its deep suspicion (whether justified or not is beside the point) of the Sandinistas, a majority of the informed public remains opposed to intervention. The data suggest that this opposition is based precisely on the ethical and prudential grounds contained in my set of six policy questions.

3. The reference to "insiders" is not limited to the current administration's policy-making establishment, most of whose members appear to be beyond the reach of any influence that LASA might exert. I include civil servants who frequently do not share the assumptions or ideologies of the politically appointed managers of their agencies; also the many policy professionals associated with private "think tanks" or with the Democratic opposition, some of whom may attain positions of authority in a future administration.

4. Another is the need to speak out vigorously against all abuses of academic freedom wherever they occur and, I might add, irrespective of the placement of the abusive government on a left-right political spectrum. I would even go so far as to say that electoral observer missions of the kind being discussed here might properly be sent *when their presence is apt to make a difference between an honest election and a fraudulent one.*

5. Since the scenario is hypothetical, I make no claim that the event is likely. What matters most is that it is not beyond the bounds of probability, knowing what we do of the inclinations of some of the *comandantes* and the tensions among them.

6. It is true that policymakers themselves confront dilemmas like this one all the time. The difference is that they bear a constitutional responsibility to decide and cannot escape the dilemma. We as scholars bear no such responsibility and can choose not to place ourselves in situations in which the dilemma is likely to arise. Neither does the individual scholar ever face the dilemma to anything like the same extent: whereas an individual's research is undertaken to add to knowledge, so that he or she bears no direct responsibility if policymakers or the public misuse it for their own purposes, the LASA mission to Nicaragua would not have been undertaken except for the hope of contributing to the ongoing public debate. Finally, I must reemphasize that as far as I am concerned we still are dealing with a scenario; no claim is intended or implied that the LASA mission hedged in its report.

Editor's note: Copies of "The Report of the Latin American Studies Association Delegation to Observe the Nicaraguan General Election of November 4, 1984" are for sale at the congress for \$3 per copy.

NEW REPRINT ON NICARAGUA

Peace and Autonomy on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua, the report of the LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, has been reprinted as a 36-page publication. It had been published in two parts in the Spring and Summer 1986 issues of the *Forum*. The reprint is for sale at the congress for \$3 per copy (or it may be ordered from the LASA Secretariat for \$3, plus \$1 for postage and handling).

*Political Democracy and Economic Growth in Latin America, 1980-1985**

by

Clarence Zuvekas, Jr.

*United States Agency for International Development***

In the Spring 1986 issue of the *Forum*, Kenneth F. Johnson and Philip L. Kelly report the results of the latest (1985) survey of Latin American specialists to calculate "image indices" of political democracy for 20 Latin American countries, a periodic exercise begun by the late Russell H. Fitzgibbon with ratings for 1945.¹ Johnson and Kelly duly acknowledge the oft-noted weaknesses of this index, and their comments on the 1985 ratings are confined to simply reporting the results.

In the same spirit, this note uses the Spearman rank correlation coefficient to relate the 1985 (and 1980) political democracy indices to economic growth performance during the 1980-1985 period. Economic growth is measured by changes in (1) aggregate gross domestic product (GDP) and (2) per capita GDP, the latter considered by many to be a more appropriate measure. The weaknesses of GDP measures as indicators of growth (let alone development or well-being) are well-known and duly acknowledged.²

Relative political democratization, of course, is only one among a host of political, economic, and other variables potentially affecting economic growth. And while it is often believed that political democratization is correlated positively with economic growth, some studies have found such a relationship to be weak or nonexistent,³ while others have suggested that the channels through which democratic political participation tends to occur, especially in developed Western nations, can affect economic growth adversely over time.⁴ Whatever the relationship between political democratization and economic development, it would have to be relatively strong to be statistically significant in a simple correlation involving a modest number of countries, all of which were affected profoundly—and adversely—during the first half of the 1980s by economic variables. Among the latter, external factors beyond the control of the Latin American countries were dominant, but domestic economic policy shortcomings also were important.

Table 1 shows the rank order of the 20 Latin American countries, for 1980 and 1985, according to both of the democracy image indices calculated by Johnson and Kelly—respectively that based on all 15 "substantive criteria" and that based on five "select criteria" (see table A of their report). In addition, I have calculated average image-index rankings for 1980 and 1985 based on averages of the country ranks in these two years. Table 1 also shows cumulative changes in GDP and per capita GDP in each country between 1980 and 1985, and ranks the countries according to their growth performance as measured by these indicators. The

Table 1

Country	Political Democracy and Economic Growth: Rank Orders, 1980-1985									
	All Criteria			Select Criteria			GDP		Per Capita GDP	
	1980	1985	1980 & 1985 Average	1980	1985	1980 & 1985 Average	Percent Change	Rank Order	Percent Change	Rank Order
Costa Rica	1	1	1	1	1	1	-1.7	12.5	-13.8	13
Venezuela	2	2	2	2	2	2	-8.7	16	-20.8	18
Mexico	3	6	3.5	4	5	4	9.8	6	-3.6	7
Colombia	4	5	3.5	3	3	3	10.7	4	-0.5	2
Peru	5	8	5	5	6	5	-2.8	14	-14.6	14
Cuba	6	10	7	12	16	14	38.3 ^a	1	34.1	1
Nicaragua	7	12	10	8	12	9.5	4.4	9	-11.6	10
Dominican Republic	8	13	13	6	8	6.5	9.4	7	-2.6	4
Ecuador	9	11	12	7	7	6.5	10.9	3	-4.0	8
Panama	10	9	10	9	11	9.5	10.4	5	-0.9	3
Argentina	11	3	6	15	4	8	-10.9	17	-17.7	15
Brazil	12	7	10	11	10	11	8.4	8	-3.0	5
Uruguay	13	4	8	16	9	13	-16.2	19	-19.1	17
Chile	14	14	14	18	19	18.5	-1.7	12.5	-9.1	9
Honduras	15	15	15	10	13	12	3.0	10	-13.0	11.5
El Salvador	16	17	16	14	15	15	-11.8	18	-23.8	19
Guatemala	17	19	18	13	17	16	-6.2	15	-18.5	16
Bolivia	18	16	17	17	14	17	-19.2	20	-29.4	20
Paraguay	19	18	19	19	18	18.5	12.5	2	-3.2	6
Haiti	20	20	20	20	20	20	-1.4	11	-13.0	11.5

Source: Democracy Image-Index from Johnson and Kelly; GDP and Per Capita GDP from United Nations, Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, *Preliminary Overview of the Latin American Economy during 1985*, Document No. LC/G.1383 ([Santiago, Chile], December 31, 1985), p. 20.

^aTotal social product, not equivalent to GDP.

crisis, it might be noted in passing, is clearly evident in these data: all countries except Cuba show a decline in per capita GDP during this period, and half the countries show a decline in aggregate GDP.

The results of the rank correlation analysis, for each of the twelve comparisons made possible by the data in table 1, are presented in table 2. In nine of the twelve correlations, the sign of the coefficient is positive, i.e., higher democracy ratings tend to be related to higher economic growth rates. In none of these cases, however, is the relationship statistically significant even at the 10 percent level. The three negative coefficients, all associated with 1985 democracy ratings, likewise are not statistically significant. In summary, the data show no statistically significant relationship between political democracy and economic growth in Latin America between 1980 and 1985.

Table 2
Spearman Rank Correlation Coefficients Relating
Political Democracy and Economic Growth, 1980-1985

	GDP Growth	Per Capita GDP Growth
Full Democracy Index (15 criteria)		
1980 Rank	+0.243	+0.267
1985 Rank	-0.046	+0.055
Average 1980 and 1985 Rank	+0.050	+0.122
Select Democracy Index (5 criteria)		
1980 Rank	+0.232	+0.202
1985 Rank	-0.047	-0.023
Average 1980 and 1985 Rank	+0.131	+0.130

Source: Table 1

NOTES

**Editor's note: The Forum has accepted this research note for publication, fully aware of the controversial nature of some aspects of its theoretical assumptions and methodology. Comments from readers are invited.*

**Responsibility for the material in this note is mine alone. It should in no way be construed to reflect the views of the Agency for International Development or any other part of the U.S. Government.

1. The initial Fitzgibbon article is "Measurement of Latin American Political Phenomena: A Statistical Experiment," *American Political Science Review* 45 (June 1951):517-523. See also the studies cited by Johnson and Kelly.

2. See, for example, Clarence Zuvekas, Jr., *Economic Development: An Introduction* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1979), chapter 1.

3. G. William Dick, who examined for the period 1959-1968 the alternative hypothesis that authoritarian government is more favorable to economic growth than nonauthoritarian government, found no statistical support for that hypothesis and only a slight, rather than clear-cut tendency for the reverse to be true ("Authoritarian versus Nonauthoritarian Approaches to Economic Development," *Journal of Political Economy* 82 [July/August 1974]:817-827). In examining the relationship between economic growth and James F. Torres' index of concentration of political power for 20 Latin American countries during 1950-65, 1955-65 and 1960-70, I found the Spearman rank correlation coefficients to be very low and not statistically significant even at the 10 percent level. See James F. Torres, "Concentration of Political Power and Levels of Economic Development in Latin American Countries," *Journal of Developing Areas* 7 (April 1973):397-410 and my "Comment" on this article in the *Journal of Developing Areas* 8 (July 1974):507-512.

4. See especially Mancur Olson, *The Rise and Decline of Nations: Economic Growth, Stagflation, and Social Rigidities* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1982). Olson focuses specifically on the proliferation of special interest groups, which have tended to make both economies and governments less efficient.

**DO YOUR COLLEAGUES
KNOW ABOUT LASA?**

Some of our colleagues may be unaware of the advantages of LASA affiliation: LARR, the Forum, reduced congress registration fees, scholarly networks and more. Why not invite them to join? The association needs them, and you may be doing them a big favor. Just send the secretariat names and addresses of potential members, and we will send membership information.

**Defending Freedom of Inquiry:
LASA vs. the U.S. Customs Service
An Update**

The lawsuit filed by the Center for Constitutional Rights (CCR) on behalf of LASA and others to challenge the United States Customs Service's practice of unlawfully reading, seizing and photocopying written materials carried by U.S. citizens returning from Nicaragua (see *LASA Forum*, Summer 1986, pages 16-18), had made substantial progress by the end of August. Customs agreed to change its policies, and issued to all inspectors two directives informing them of the limits on their authority with respect to travelers' papers and literature.

The suit was filed in April 1986, after CCR learned of approximately a dozen separate incidents of Customs harassing travelers, including the seizure and photocopying of scholars' research materials, personal journals, address books, and draft news articles. A number of victims were LASA members, including Michael Conroy and Thomas Walker.¹ Professor Conroy, chair of the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua, was stopped twice for thorough searches of his research materials, the second time after entry of his name into the Customs computer sparked concern. Professor Walker, past chair of the task force, was stopped after returning from observing the Nicaraguan elections. Customs agents photocopied several items, including publicly available election campaign literature, disseminated the information, and entered the following into the nationwide Customs computer under Walker's name: "INTELLIGENCE—SUBJ IN POSSESSION OF MATERIAL PERTAINING TO ELECTION IN NICARAGUA-ALLEGED." This entry was designed to remain in the computer for five years, and several agents testified that if they came across it they would search Walker carefully for such materials.

The two policy directives Customs has issued to its agents since filing of the suit: (1) informs the agents of the necessity to respect travelers' First and Fourth Amendment rights; and (2) explains that Customs agents are empowered to look for and seize only materials that are "intended and likely to produce imminent lawless action." This is a constitutional standard developed by the Supreme Court to distinguish protected from unprotected speech. Virtually no written material has ever been found to be unprotected under this standard.

In 1978 the Supreme Court applied the standard to the Customs statute under which these searches and seizures were conducted. Customs, however, had never told its agents of this constitutional requirement, so the agents were seizing and photocopying materials if they "criticized" the United States. The new directives make clear that even harshly anti-American political propaganda should not be disturbed, and

that Customs' only interest is in the narrow class of materials defined by the Supreme Court standard.

The first directive was issued on the eve of a preliminary injunction hearing in the lawsuit. At that hearing, CCR attorneys contended that the first directive was insufficient;² and under threat of a court order, Customs agreed to issue the second directive, to include specific guarantees suggested by the court. The second directive spells out in detail the difference between admissible propaganda and inadmissible seditious material, and sets limits on when materials can be copied and disseminated. Under the revised Customs policy and current law:

1. Customs agents are generally not to read personal papers, but may briefly *scan* documents to determine whether they relate to any law violations.

2. If they appear to relate to a violation of the law, the materials may be read. If upon reading the officer develops a reasonable suspicion that they are seditious, he may detain them for the limited purpose of determining whether they should be seized and sent to the U.S. Attorney to institute forfeiture proceedings.

3. No photocopying or dissemination of the materials is permitted unless a supervisor, with the consultation of Customs Regional Counsel, makes a final determination that the materials should be sent to the U.S. Attorney for forfeiture proceedings. It appears that materials have *never* been forwarded to the U.S. Attorney in the past under the seditious section of the statute.

4. In all instances where written materials are taken from a traveler, a receipt must be given; within 14 days the materials must either be returned or sent to the U.S. Attorney.

5. Customs agents are not to seize material that is critical of the United States or political propaganda of any kind. If a traveler has many such publications, inspection may be confined to just one or two; ordinarily it may be accepted that the rest are of similar admissible nature.

6. Customs agents must refrain from any expression of disapproval or criticism of what they might view as offensive propagandistic materials.

CCR, a nonprofit public-interest law firm in New York, is representing LASA and the other plaintiffs in this suit free of charge. The suit has been costly, however, and donations to CCR would be appreciated. Checks made out to CCR-Customs Case can be sent to 666 Broadway—7th Floor, New York, NY 10012.

NOTES

1. In "Defending Freedom of Inquiry: LASA vs. the U.S. Customs Service," (*Forum*, Summer 1986), Wayne Cornelius includes Professor Charles Stansifer's name, along with those of Conroy and Walker, when discussing illegal searches and seizures and photocopying of personal records. Stansifer told the editor just before press time that he had not been subjected to Customs harrassment and was not included in the CCR lawsuit. He did, however, suffer the loss of a large bag containing great numbers of materials on the Nicaraguan elections. The bag did not appear with the rest of the baggage belonging to the LASA Nicaraguan election delegation when the group arrived at the Miami airport in November 1984, and was never found.

2. See the CCR's *Memorandum in Support of Preliminary Injunction for Plaintiffs Heidy and Walker*, June 25, 1986, for depositions of six Customs officers. The depositions reveal extensive misuse of existing Customs regulations, even after issuance of the first directive. One officer, for example, explained the basis for photocopying a plaintiff's materials as follows: "...we like to see what is coming out of [Nicaragua]..." and "The mere fact that the girl had been to Nicaragua for a while...and she had some of these books which at first sight...you would think there might be something wrong with them." Quotes from the depositions appeared in the U.S. press; see, for example, an article by Faye Fiore, of the Copley News Service, *San Diego Union*, June 26, 1986, p. A-3.

LASA-NICA Scholars News

The Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua has been reinstated, and *LASA-NICA Scholars News* is continuing to be published. A special issue is now available and may be purchased at the LASA Congress.

Renewals are due for a subscription through December 1987, covering some eight issues; cost is US\$10. Use the form provided in this issue of the *Forum* to subscribe.

A few copies of the first year's issues are still available for libraries. Address inquiries to *LASA-NICA Scholars News* c/o the LASA Secretariat.

**REPORTS OF THE TASK FORCE ON
SCHOLARLY RELATIONS
WITH CUBA**

*The LASA-CEA Seminar on
Latin American Migration
to the United States*

by

Helen Safa

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Cochair, Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba

The first seminar under the LASA-CEA exchange funded by the Ford Foundation was held at the Palacio de Convenciones in Havana on May 15- 17, 1986. It dealt with Latin American migration to the United States and included participants from Cuba, Colombia, Mexico and the U.S. The co-organizers were Rafael Hernández, from the Centro de Estudios sobre América (CEA), and Helen Safa from LASA.

The first session dealt with the relationship between migration and U.S. foreign policy, a key theme of the seminar, and included papers by Christopher Mitchell from NYU, Redi Gomis from CEA, and Jorge Bustamante from the Colegio Fronterizo del Norte in Mexico. Commentators included Rafael Hernández, Manuel Suzarte from the University of Havana, and Sergio Aguayo from the Colegio de México. A balance was kept between Latin American and U.S. scholars in all of the sessions, with commentators responding to participants of a different nationality. For example, the afternoon session focusing on migration from the Caribbean basin included papers by Armando Fernández from Casa de las Américas, Alex Stepick from Florida International University, and Sergio Aguayo. The papers dealt with the Caribbean, Haiti and Central America respectively, and were commented on by Christopher Mitchell, and by Ilya Villar and Juan Valdés Paz from CEA.

One of the greatest advantages of the seminar was the historic opportunity it gave to Latin American and U.S. academics to discuss subjects of mutual concern, such as the 1980 Mariel migration from Cuba. This was most evident on the second day, with papers on this topic by Redi Gomis and Rafael Hernández, and by Robert Bach from SUNY Binghamton, as well as a paper on historic patterns of Cuban migration by Blanca Morejón from the Center for Demographic Studies at the University of Havana. Commentators included John Dumoulin from the Cuban Academy of Sciences, Mercedes Arce from the Department of U.S. Studies of the University of Havana, and Alejandro Portes from Johns Hopkins University. As in all the sessions, the

topic engendered lively debate and dialogue. In the afternoon session the debate shifted to migration within a wider Latin American context, with papers by Blanca Morejón and Gabriel Murillo, from Universidad de los Andes in Bogotá. Commentators were Helen Safa and Eramis Bueno from the Center for Demographic Studies, University of Havana.

On the third day the focus shifted to the impact of migration on the United States. The morning session dealt with questions of ethnic identity and acculturation among Hispanics in the U.S. and included papers by Helen Safa, Juan Valdés Paz, and Alejandro Portes. The comments were given by Manuel Moreno Fragnals, Cuban Ministry of Culture, and by Robert Bach and Redi Gomis. The afternoon session included a paper by María Patricia Fernández Kelly, University of California-San Diego, on female Hispanic migration to the U.S. and by Rosa María Lobaina, University of Havana, on migration to South Florida. The commentators were Sonia Catusus, from the Center for Demographic Studies at the University of Havana, and Alex Stepick.

The conference was open to the participants and a small group of invited observers, primarily Cuban scholars interested in the subject. The number of participants was small enough to keep the debate always within the format of a seminar rather than an address to an audience. The mix of participants and topics provoked open and frank discussion, with no evidence of hostility or rhetoric. The quality of the papers was excellent and attested to the serious attention with which participants prepared for the seminar. The papers will be published in Spanish in Cuba, along with an edited transcript of comments and discussion. We are also exploring the publication of some of the papers in English.

At a time when academic exchange between Cuba and the United States has virtually ceased due to the denial of visas to Cubans by the U.S. State Department, these seminars clearly fill a very important function. Not only do they maintain communication among scholars, but they help to ease the mistrust and anger such a policy provokes. As a response to the broadcast to Cuba of Radio Martí, Cubans living in the United States (with few exceptions) also have been denied visas to visit Cuba. This policy is now under review, and apparently will be lifted for certain segments of the Cuban community in the United States. I hope this will encourage the U.S. government to review its policy as well.

A second seminar under the LASA-CEA exchange is now being planned for January in Havana and will deal with banks and the debt crisis in Latin America. If Cuban scholars are unable to attend the LASA meetings in Boston (as in Albuquerque in 1985), there will be a third seminar next spring on U.S. foreign policy towards Latin America. We hope that all the seminars will be as successful and enjoyable as the first.

*Algunas Reflexiones sobre
el Intercambio Académico
entre Estados Unidos y Cuba*

por

Gabriel Murillo

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El seminario realizado en La Habana, co-organizado por LASA y el CEA con el apoyo de la Fundación Ford, constituyó, como varios de los participantes lo señalaron, un hecho histórico en las relaciones académicas entre los Estados Unidos y Cuba. Es importante resaltar el alto nivel académico dentro del cual se desarrolló el seminario. En particular, el debate que siguió a la presentación de cada uno de los trabajos se consideró por su amplia e interesada participación de los asistentes.

Es importante resaltar también el buen nivel de información de los investigadores cubanos en el tema de la migración internacional. Si bien se trata de un país afectado por severos obstáculos para acceder al flujo de información e intercambio de materiales investigativos, resulta confortante constatar este hecho. En particular, el nivel de información sobre los aspectos referentes a la migración hacia los Estados Unidos y a la dinámica socioeconómica de los trabajadores migrantes en territorio estadounidense son temas en los cuales los cubanos se manejan diestramente. En cuanto a otros flujos migratorios y en particular al impacto de la crisis recesiva de 1982, la información que poseen no está tan actualizada; sin embargo, la lógica analítica con la que tratan estos temas es adecuada. Es evidente que si los académicos cubanos dispusieran de una información completa y oportuna, sus trabajos se beneficiarían ampliamente en bien de todos aquellos interesados en su producción científica.

Las futuras perspectivas de este intercambio podrían vislumbrarse desde ahora con más optimismo. En primera instancia, los investigadores interesados en un campo común han podido intercambiar con igualdad y libertad sus experiencias, sus conocimientos y sus percepciones sobre el tema de la migración laboral internacional y las relaciones entre Estados Unidos y Cuba. En segunda instancia, han podido explorar conjuntamente otros campos de común interés, así como la forma de fortalecer el intercambio informativo. En tercera instancia, han podido corroborar cómo, a pesar de los severos obstáculos políticos existentes, la comunidad académica puede integrarse por encima de ellos en bien del avance del conocimiento científico. En cuarta instancia, han podido abordar el estudio de un fenómeno que afecta a ambos países y a otros del hemisferio americano, haciendo posible su visualización global. Por último, han explorado formas de acrecentar el intercambio científico-académico futuro, demostrando como no solo es posible sino necesario continuar con esta línea de trabajo. No se trata de que los investigadores universitarios dejen de lado sus ideas y sus

compromisos políticos individuales; se trata tan solo de que por encima de ellos sobresalga la voluntad de intercambiar el conocimiento científico necesario para la búsqueda de mejores formas de solución a los graves problemas sociales, económicos y políticos de las Américas.

La experiencia realizada en mayo pasado en La Habana abre el camino para futuros intercambios científicos entre Cuba y los Estados Unidos; indica la posibilidad de buscar esquemas alternativos para continuar esta línea de trabajo en caso de que los obstáculos políticos se acentúen y, naturalmente, hace pensar que los próximos seminarios organizados por LASA y por CEA se desarrollen exitosamente y sirvan para hacer contundente la demostración de que este tipo de actividades de colaboración académica internacional es el inicio de una verdadera y amplia aproximación hemisférica.

El nuevo grupo de trabajo de LASA (Task Force) que trabajará en el futuro fortalecimiento de las relaciones académicas de los latinoamericanistas con Cuba, encontrará, a mi juicio, el camino despejado para iniciar la etapa definitiva que facilite la interacción científica deseada. Ello lo garantiza el trabajo que ha adelantado Wayne Smith sobre los programas de intercambio existentes, el cual se deberá complementar con el registro de otros intercambios que ahora se dan entre los centros académicos de Cuba con sus homólogos en universidades de América Latina (por ejemplo, el CIDE en México, CLACSO en Buenos Aires, el CSUCA en San José, Universidad Simón Bolívar en Caracas, el Centro Ciudad en Quito, etc.). Este grupo también encontrará estímulos al constatar que ya hay investigadores estadounidenses adelantando trabajo de campo en Cuba. Asimismo podrá disponer del deseo colaborativo de los investigadores latinoamericanos oriundos de terceros países para ofrecer sus sedes institucionales y sus recursos para obviar los probables obstáculos agravados entre Cuba y Estados Unidos.

Si bien la situación es difícil y los obstáculos para el intercambio académico entre cubanos y estadounidenses persisten, hay razones para pensar que se debe continuar haciendo esfuerzos para lograr la meta deseada. El carácter latinoamericano de la asociación debe imperar en este caso y ser instrumental para traspasar las barreras existentes.

Status of Scholarly Exchanges with Cuba

by

Wayne S. Smith

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Cochair, Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba

The following is a preliminary list of academic exchanges with Cuba and a description of the difficulties caused by the Reagan administration's recent decision to refuse visas to all Cuban academics and to otherwise make contact between Cuban and American academics extraordinarily difficult.

Academic Exchange Agreements with Cuba

Since no responses were received to the request in the **LASA Forum** for information on academic exchanges between American and Cuban institutions of higher learning, the following list had to be put together on the basis of ad hoc announcements and phone calls. It cannot be definitive; it is intended, rather, as a beginning. Readers who can provide information on exchanges not mentioned here should contact Wayne Smith, SAIS, 1740 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; telephone, (202) 785-6835.

1. **The Smithsonian** has had an exchange agreement with Cuba's National Academy of Sciences since 1979. This is the longest-standing of the scholarly exchanges and has also been the most active. Concentrated principally in the fundamental sciences, it has facilitated the visits of an average of six American specialists to Cuba and six Cubans to the United States each year. Fields of concentration have included archaeology, anthropology, astrophysics, biology and ecology. Representatives of the Smithsonian say their relationship with the Cuban National Academy of Sciences over the years has been highly professional and entirely satisfactory.

The following three exchanges are funded by the Ford Foundation.

2. **SAIS.** The exchange between the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (SAIS) and the University of Havana was begun in 1980. It is concentrated in the social sciences and has included exchanges of students, senior scholars and research materials. Since 1985, the two institutions have conducted a series of foreign policy workshops to analyze the major bilateral and multilateral problems between the two countries and suggest ways in which they might be resolved or reduced. Papers from these workshops will be published shortly as a book.

3. **The University of Pittsburgh** also signed an exchange agreement with the University of Havana (in 1985), covering exchanges of students, scholars and library materials in the natural sciences and professions as well as social sciences. To emphasize the importance Pittsburgh attaches to the exchange, President Wesley W. Posvar visited Cuba in the summer of 1985, the first president of an American university to do so in over 25 years. As President Posvar put it during his visit, "...we believe that the intellectual dimension contains no threat to any government and may help foster ultimate ways to diminish dangerous tensions."

4. **The Latin American Studies Association.** Under the leadership of Helen Safa, LASA itself is now conducting a series of conferences between American and Cuban scholars in the social sciences. The first brought together a group in Havana this past May to discuss immigration problems between the two countries. A second is scheduled for January to discuss the debt crisis in Latin America.

5. **The Massachusetts College of Art in Boston.** Over the past two years, the Massachusetts College of Art has hosted several visits by artists, teachers and art critics from Havana. In December of 1985 it concluded an agreement with Cuba's Instituto Superior de Arte to facilitate the exchange of students and professors of art, the holding of exhibitions, and the sharing of technical artistic information.

6. **The North American-Cuban Scientific Exchange.** Directed principally by Harlan Halvorson of Brandeis University and Katie Platt and Lynn Margales of Boston University, this inter-institutional group has conducted an active exchange of scientists with Cuba's National Academy of Sciences since 1982, though the flow has been primarily from the United States to Cuba. Fields of special concentration have been molecular biology and genetics.

Ad Hoc Exchanges

Even without the signature of formal exchange agreements, various other institutions have hosted Cuban scholars and sent students and/or faculty members to conduct research in Cuba. Harvard, Columbia and American University have all had Cuban scholars in residence for various periods of time. The Center for Cuban Studies in New York has, over the years, hosted many Cuban artists, writers and scholars, and has organized study groups to Cuba. The first of several Cuban social scientists were to have visited Hunter College in the fall of 1986 in accordance with an arrangement worked out by Chancellor Joseph Murphy.

At Brown University, three scholars have been able to conduct research in Cuba with regularity (in biology, medicine and music), but Cubans have not been able to do likewise in the United States. In January 1986 two scholars from Cuba spoke at Brown, but they hold U.S. passports. A proposal for a formal exchange was in preparation in the fall of 1985 when the travel ban was imposed.

Three Cuban painters were in residence for three months at the State University of New York, Old Westbury, during the spring of 1986.

U.S. Government Steps to Impede Scholarly Exchanges

All scholarly exchanges between the United States and Cuba are seriously impaired, if not blocked altogether, by steps of the Reagan administration which can only be described as inconsistent with such basic American values as academic freedom and which probably violate the Helsinki accords. It is one thing for the Soviet Union to violate those accords. It has a closed society; its failure to support the free

movement of peoples and ideas across national borders is no surprise. It *is* surprising when the leader of the free world violates those principles with the same insouciance as do the Soviets.

The primary barrier to scholarly exchanges results from the president's proclamation of October 4, 1985, which prohibits the issuance of visas to any official or employee of the Cuban Government or Cuban Communist Party unless that person is coming to the United States to conduct business at the Cuban Interests Section in Washington or at the Mission to the United Nations in New York. Since all universities and other institutions of higher learning in Cuba are controlled by the state, the prohibition applies to *all* Cuban academics. The Department of State has so applied the proclamation. Even so prominent and respected a figure as Manuel Moreno Fraginals, who was coming to the United States in February at the invitation of the Smithsonian, was denied an entry visa. Two senior researchers from the University of Havana who were to have begun a three-month residency at SAIS in March were also refused. Interestingly, both researchers had presented ordinary (rather than official or diplomatic) passports. The United States Interest Section in Havana explained to a SAIS representative at the time that irrespective of the type of passport used, all Cuban academics without exception were henceforth to be refused entry into the United States.

Those to be refused apparently include Dr. Fernando Rojas, rector of the University of Havana, who was to have visited the University of Pittsburgh during the summer of 1986, and all Cuban scholars and artists who were scheduled to come to Harvard, Hunter College and the Massachusetts College of Art during the fall. Needless to say, unless the Department of State grants an exception to the new rule, and that appears most unlikely, no Cuban scholars will be able to attend the LASA congress in Boston this October.

Another obstacle to contacts with Cuban academics results from the Treasury Department's interpretation of the Foreign Currency Control Regulations. This interpretation prohibits any American foundation, university or other entity from paying in a third country the travel-related expenses of any Cuban not holding a visa valid for entry into the United States. As no such visas are to be issued, this will in fact prevent U.S. foundations and universities from helping Cuban institutions (which are extremely short on hard currency) to meet the costs of sending delegations to meetings or conferences in third countries. It is a way of saying: Cuban academics cannot come to the U.S., nor can American academics meet with them elsewhere.

The administration's rationale for visa denials is that as the Cuban government suspended the 1984 immigration agreement (in retaliation for the inauguration of Radio Martí), the U.S. must exact a price. Denial of visas to Cuban academics is the price exacted. One must question, however,

the appropriateness of impeding academic exchanges, and thus circumscribing academic freedoms, as a means of retaliation. As American scholars certainly learned as much and otherwise derived as great a benefit from the exchanges as did the Cubans, the penalty harms the U.S. side as much as the Cuban. If one accepts the proposition that any nation which interferes with the free exchange of ideas and information debases itself, the administration's policy of visa denials may be seen to penalize us far more than it does the Cubans.

REPORT OF THE TASK FORCE ON SCHOLARLY RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET UNION

US/USSR Educational Exchanges

by

Cole Blasier

University of Pittsburgh

The fifth conference of the US/USSR exchange in Latin American studies took place in Leningrad June 4-6, 1986. The theme was Latin American Revolutions of the Twentieth Century.

The American scholars who participated were Cole Blasier, Richard Fagen, Jerry Ladman, Brian Loveman, Michael Meyer, Frederick Nunn and Lars Schoultz. Professor Meyer was the U.S. chair. Soviet scholars who gave papers included Lev L. Klochkovskii, Boris Merin, Mikhail V. Kulakov, Piotr Yakovlev, Julia I. Vizgunova, Alexandr D. Ignatiev, Ludmila S. Poskonina and Anatolii Glinkin.

While in the Soviet Union, members of the delegation visited the Institute of Latin America, the journal *Latinskaia Amerika*, the Institute of World Economy and International Relations, the Institute of Universal History, and the Institute of the International Workers' Movement.

Several other exchanges have developed since the relationship with the Institute of Latin America was begun in 1980. Richard E. Feinberg, of the Overseas Development Council, is leading an exchange with the Institute of World Economy and International Relations on Third World economic questions. A conference is scheduled to take place in October 1986.

Ivan A. Schulman and Evelyn Picon Garfield were the U.S. organizers of a conference in the USSR in January 1986 on "The Problem of National Consciousness and the Literature of the Countries of Latin America in the Colonial Period." Another conference on the same theme for the 19th century is scheduled for the United States in April 1987.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Editor:

I am writing to take exception to one of the implications presented in Merilee Grindle's article entitled "Who's Counting?," published in the Spring 1986 issue of *LASA Forum*; i.e., that the *Journal of Interamerican Studies and World Affairs* must be "gender biased" because no woman's name is listed on its Board of Editors.

As both Managing Editor and a woman, I would like to state that I am not aware of gender being a factor in *Journal* policies or practices in any way. The *Journal* is one of the few scholarly publications in the field of Latin American studies to have benefited from the distinguished service of a woman editor, Dr. Ione Wright, from 1965-1971. While men have been editors since then, both have shown themselves extremely receptive to the work of women scholars, who have consistently contributed to the *Journal* both as authors and reviewers. While the latter must, perforce, remain anonymous, we have been happy to have published, within recent memory, articles by Joan Dassin, Elizabeth Ferris, and Margaret Daly Hayes. Since our editorial focus is on international relations, a field which Ms. Grindle claims attracts only half as many women as men, we may receive fewer submissions from women. However, I would like to assure women scholars in this field that their work is given every consideration.

Finally, I would add that I sympathize with Ms. Grindle's concern. In a world where women earn 40 percent of the doctorates but hold only 10 percent of the tenured positions, there is much room for improvement. I trust it is an area where we can work together.

Sincerely yours,

Jane G. Marchi
 Managing Editor
*Journal of Interamerican Studies and
 World Affairs*
 May 16, 1986

Dear Editor:

The *LASA Forum* (Spring 1986) published a letter by Van R. Whiting, Jr., Cochair of the *LASA* Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, addressed to Ramón Sánchez Parodi, Head of the Cuban Interest Section in Washington, expressing concern about the case of Cuban political prisoner Ariel Hidalgo. I am, of course, very gratified by Mr. Whiting's action on behalf of the task force; however, I would like to clarify that the original letter published in the *Forum* concerning this case was not "Samuel Farber's letter." I did sign and was responsible for circulating it, but the letter was also signed and therefore "belongs" as well to others, such as Pete Camarata, Noam Chomsky, John Enryk Clarke, Ber-

nadette Devlin McAliskey, Barbara Ehrenreich, Alexander Erlich (1912-1985), Barbara Garson, *Gay Community News*, Richard Healey, Joanne Landy, Gordon K. Lewis, Sam Meyers, Ralph Miliband, Carlos Moore, Paul Robeson, Jr., Nanette Rosa-Collazo, Virginia Sánchez Korrol, Clancy Sigal, I.F. Stone, Carlota Suárez, Paul M. Sweezy, Nancy Wechsler and Stanley Weir.

Naturally, this changes the import and significance of the protest on behalf of Ariel Hidalgo.

Sincerely,

Samuel Farber
 Associate Professor
 Political Science
 Brooklyn College
 May 26, 1986

Dear Editor:

I read with interest the article by Professors Johnson and Kelly on democracy in Latin America in the Spring 1986 *Forum*, but was perplexed by their comment that "the genuineness of civilian rule in Uruguay is questionable." Having undertaken fieldwork on Uruguay's transition to democracy in 1984 and 1985, I can assure them that the Uruguayan military have certainly not controlled the government since the inauguration of President Sanguinetti in March 1985. That is not to say that the government is not treading cautiously (for example, the president has called for an end to investigation of human rights abuses under the military regime); but in the first year of the new administration, several top generals have resigned in protest at government policies, including significant planned cuts in military spending and a recruitment freeze. Twice in 1985, military pay did not increase in line with other public sector wages.

Army Commander General Medina, who stayed on after negotiating the so-called Naval Club pact which opened the way to elections in 1984, has backed the president whenever the need arose to sanction those generals violating respect for the government. When the final Institutional Act (No. 19) of the authoritarian regime expired on March 1, the president immediately sent a bill to the Parliament proposing reforms to the Organic Military Law to purge it of national security doctrines and restore the principle of civilian supremacy. The opposition has made it clear that it would like to go further, but it has not attacked the Colorado administration's handling of military affairs. Opposition politicians even are willing to accept an amnesty for the military after thorough investigations of past human rights abuses are completed. (Readers are referred to my forthcoming essay with Miguel Arregui in *Latin American and Caribbean Contemporary Review* for further details.)

Since there are no longer any members of the military in the cabinet, unlike Brazil (where the military do still influence

policy making and public administration directly), the political subordination of the Uruguayan armed forces would seem relatively complete. While they have not been defeated and humiliated to the extent of their Argentine colleagues, it is not clear that this is harmful to the long-run chances for democratic survival in Uruguay. The most graphic illustration of the military's present obedience to the feisty Defense Minister Juan Vicente Chiarino was the military's meek acceptance of Sanguinetti's decision to move the presidential palace to their brand new multi-million dollar headquarters and of the relocation of the Defense Ministry to the cramped offices of what was previously Uruguay's tourist authority.

Sincerely,

Charles G. Gillespie
Department of Political Science
Yale University
May 29, 1986

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Pittsburgh Appointment. The Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Pittsburgh announces the appointment of Mitchell A. Seligson as director and professor of political science, effective September 1, 1986. Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Distinguished Service Professor of Economics and Latin American Studies, served as director since 1974. He will now devote himself full time to teaching and research in the Department of Economics, as research professor in the University Center for International Studies, and as a core faculty member of the Center for Latin American Studies. Professor Seligson previously taught at the University of Illinois at Chicago and the University of Arizona, and was a visiting professor at Universidad de Costa Rica and the University of Essex. He is currently a Rockefeller Foundation International Relations Fellow. Seligson's primary areas of expertise in research and teaching are comparative politics, international relations, research methodology, and Latin American political economy.

UCSD Appointments. The Center for Iberian and Latin American Studies (CILAS) at the University of California, San Diego, announces the appointment of eight scholars working on Latin America: Heraclio Bonilla, History; Peter Evans, Sociology and Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies; Dee Dee Halleck, Communication; Aralia López-González, Literature; Harley Shaiken, Communication; Richard N. Sinkin, Vice President, Institute of the Americas, Peter H. Smith, Simón Bolívar Chair, Political Science and History; Leon Zamosc, Sociology. CILAS forms a Title VI National Resource Consortium with the Center for Latin American Studies at San Diego State University and collaborates with the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies and the Institute of the Americas, both housed at the University of California, San Diego.

U.S.-Mexican Studies Summer Institute. The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California-San Diego and El Colegio de México will hold the second in its annual series of Summer Institutes on Mexico and the United States at the Hacienda de Cocoyoc, south of Mexico City, July 15-19, 1987. The agenda will cover domestic economic, social and political trends in Mexico, as well as Mexico's foreign policy and international economic relations. Lecturers will be drawn from the faculties of El Colegio de México and other Mexican universities, government agencies, private business organizations, political parties and the mass media. Approximately 18 U.S. citizens representing business, government, academia, mass media and the labor movement will be recruited as "students." The UCSD Center also invites applications from U.S. citizens who wish to participate in this institute. Applications are encouraged especially from college and university faculty members whose work has not previously focused on Mexico but who are interested in developing Mexico-related courses and/or research projects. (See listing under "Research and Study Opportunities" for details.)

FIU Central American Research Program. The Latin American and Caribbean Center at Florida International University has received a \$160,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to expand its Central American Research Program. This two-year award provides research and training fellowships in international relations and economics for 10 to 12 scholars from the national universities of Central America. The fellowship program is administered jointly with the Consejo Superior Universitario Centroamericano (CSUCA). Participants, selected on the basis of competitive applications to an FIU/CSUCA faculty committee, will spend six months in residence at FIU. The results of research conducted under this grant and under an earlier Tinker-funded research program on the contemporary economic crisis in Central America are being published in the Center's Occasional Papers Series, in both Spanish and English. For further information contact: A. Douglas Kincaid, Associate Director, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199.

Tinker Postdoctoral Fellowship Winners. The Tinker Foundation has announced the winners of its 1986 postdoctoral fellowship competition: Manuel Soares Pinto Barbosa, New University of Lisbon, Portugal, "Stabilization Under Financial Repression: Portugal"; Juvenal Casaverde, National University of San Antonio Abad of Cusco, Peru, "Dynamics of 29 Years of Andean Pastoralism"; Heath Dillard, Barnard College, New York, "Cloister and Community: Women and the Plurality of Religious Life in Castile, 1100-1500"; Francisco Medina, University of Chile, Santiago, "Synthetic Simulation of Seismograms"; Joanne Rappaport, University of Maryland Baltimore County, "The Implementation of Historical Knowledge in Highland Colombia." The Tinker Postdoctoral Fellowship competition, which provides the opportunity for scholars to conduct Ibero-American related research with significant theoretical

or public-policy implications, is open to individuals who have completed their doctoral degrees no less than three years, but no more than ten years prior to the year of competition. Each one-year award carries a \$25,000 stipend.

Newcombe Dissertation Fellowship Winners. The Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation has announced the winners of Charlotte W. Newcombe Dissertation Year Fellowships for 1986. Among the 47 graduate students selected to investigate ethical or religious issues of importance to society, were the following: Carol A. Drogus, University of Wisconsin, Madison, "Evangelization and Mobilization: Politicization of Workers in Brazil's Catholic Base Communities"; David M. Guss, University of California, Los Angeles, "To Weave the World: A Study in the Basketry Symbolism of the Makiritare Indians of Venezuela"; Jack A. Johnson-Hill, Vanderbilt University, "Elements of a Caribbean Social Ethic: A Disclosure of the World of the Rastafari as Liminal Social Process."

Guidelines for 1986-87 Lourdes Casal Award. The Lourdes Casal Award is given for a work in literary criticism or fiction on topics pertinent to Cuba and/or Cuban communities abroad. Only unpublished, signed manuscripts are accepted (pseudonyms are not permissible). Entries may be submitted in either Spanish or English. Manuscripts should be a maximum of 30 double-spaced typewritten pages. The winning entry will be published in an appropriate journal and its author awarded a \$300 stipend. An original and three copies of entries should be sent to: Dr. Eliana S. Rivero, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. The sponsoring committee is not responsible for returning manuscripts. Deadline for receipt of manuscripts is January 15, 1987. The winner will be announced in April.

Guidelines for Casa de las Américas Awards. In 1987 Casa de las Américas and the Center for American Studies will award the Ernesto Che Guevara special prize in addition to the Casa de las Américas award. Essays entered may consist of theoretical or historical studies of the life and work of Guevara or of topics he dealt with in his reflections on Latin America. The 1987 Casa de las Américas prize will be awarded for novels, drama, testimonials, essays on artistic-literary subjects having to do with Latin America and the Caribbean, Brazilian literature, and Caribbean literature in French or Creole. Eligible participants include Latin American and Caribbean authors, and essayists from other countries submitting works on Latin American or Caribbean subjects. Entries must be unpublished works in Spanish (Brazilians may submit in Portuguese and authors from the French-speaking Caribbean in French). A single prize is awarded in each genre or category, equivalent to \$3000 in the currency of the author's country. Entries should be typewritten and consist of an original plus two legible copies. Works must be signed by the author, who specifies the genre which he/she wishes to enter, and accompanied by biographical and bibliographical data. Entries should be received at one of the following loca-

tions by November 30, 1986: Casa de las Américas (3ra. y G, El Vedado, La Habana, Cuba); Case Postal 2, 3 000, Berne 16, Switzerland; or any Cuban embassy.

New Monograph Series Seeking Studies. University of Texas Studies in Contemporary Spanish-American Fiction, a new monograph series by Peter Lang Publishing Co., Inc. (New York/Berne), welcomes original critical studies (200-350 pp.) in English or Spanish on any aspect of the narrative literature in Spanish America from its formative period in the 1930s and 1940s to the present. No methodological approach will be excluded provided the manuscript does not contain excessive technical terminology. Though a partial subvention may be required for publication, the overriding criterion for acceptance of manuscripts will be their quality. Address letters of inquiry and abstracts to: Prof. Robert Brody, General Editor, Department of Spanish & Portuguese, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

Dissertations on Villa-Lobos Requested. A bibliography of the life and works of Heitor Villa-Lobos, which will include information on theses or dissertations in progress, is currently being prepared for publication. Anyone currently writing a thesis or dissertation on the life or works of Villa-Lobos is invited to send complete information regarding title, author and projected completion date to: Dr. David P. Appleby, Music Department, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, IL 61920.

NACLA Seeking Articles on Argentina. NACLA invites submission of manuscripts for a special issue of its **Report on the Americas** devoted to redemocratization in Argentina, to be published in 1987. Articles, combining scholarly research with journalistic flair, should address one or more of the following themes: the legacy of military rule and the military's return to the barracks, the political and economic program and the social base of the Alfonsín government; foreign debt, the economic stabilization program and the structure of the economy; the labor movement and political parties. Articles should be no longer than 6,000 words, with notes at the end of the text. English is the language of publication, but articles may be submitted in Spanish as well. Authors whose works are selected for publication will receive approximately US\$500 and five copies of the issue containing their article. Deadline for receipt of submissions, which should be accompanied by a brief curriculum vitae of the author, is April 1, 1987. Send to: Editorial Department, NACLA Report on the Americas, 151 West 19th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

Book Reviewers Needed. The book review editor of **Armed Forces and Society**, a leading journal in the fields of military sociology, international relations and area studies, is seeking book reviewers who are area specialists on Latin America, Africa, Europe, etc. Send a brief curriculum vitae or note listing interests and competencies to: Prof. James A. Stegenga, Department of Political Science, Purdue University, W. Lafayette, IN 47907.

Papers on Central America Requested. The Central American Resource Center, which publishes an annotated bibliography of scholarly papers on Central America, invites scholars to send them legible copies of such works. Mail to: Central American Resource Center, P.O. Box 2327, Austin, TX 78768.

CALACS Secretariat Moves. The secretariat of the Canadian Association for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CALACS) moved at the end of June 1986 from Carleton University to the Université de Montréal. Mail should be addressed: ACELAC/CALACS, a/s Centre de Recherches Caraïbes, Université de Montréal, C.P. 6128, Succ. "A", Montréal, (Quebec), H3C 3J7. The telephone is (514) 343-5926.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES/SYMPOSIA

Ethnographic Costume and Cloth. The Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University, announces a symposium on *Current Issues in Ethnographic Costume and Cloth: Middle America and the Central Andes of South America*. The one-day event will take place in March 1987, coinciding with the opening of an exhibition, *Costume as Communication*. Paper proposals are requested by November 15, 1986. Send abstracts of 250 words to: Margot Schevill, Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Mount Hope Grant, Bristol, R.I. 02809.

Sports, Leisure and Culture. The Center for Latin American Studies and the Afro-American Studies Program of Indiana University, Indianapolis, announce *Sports, Leisure and Culture: An Interdisciplinary Conference*, March 5-8, 1987. For further information write: Joyce Hendrixson, Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Indianapolis, CA Hall, Indianapolis, IN 46202.

Integrating Women into International Studies. The Southwest Institute for Research on Women (SIROW), of the University of Arizona, with support from the U.S. Department of Education and the Johnson Foundation, is holding a conference at Wingspread, Racine, Wisconsin, March 16-18, 1987. Guest speakers and panel discussions will address issues in the social sciences and humanities. Directors and administrators of international studies programs and other relevant faculty members may apply by submitting a statement outlining their interest in developing projects in this area on their own campuses. Grant funds will cover round-trip transportation to Racine, ground transportation and conference meals for the 25 participants selected. Hotel accommodations for two nights (\$51.23 single, \$54.50 double per night) and breakfasts must be paid by participants. Statements of interest should be sent by December 15, 1986, to: Dr. Janice Monk, SIROW, 265 Modern Languages Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; phone, (602) 621-7338.

International Studies Association/Southwest. The 1987 annual meeting of the International Studies Association/Southwest will be held concurrently with the Southwestern Social Science Association meeting at the Dallas Hilton in Dallas, Texas, March 18-21, 1987. For further information write: Prof. Dale Story, Program Chairman, ISA/Southwest, Department of Political Science, Box 19539, University of Texas at Arlington, Arlington, TX 76019. [The deadline for submitting paper or panel proposals and discussant or chair requests was October 31, 1986.]

Southwestern Historical Association. The Southwestern Historical Association will also meet in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Science Association in Dallas, Texas, March 18-21, 1987. Contact: Prof. Cary D. Wintz, Department of History, Texas Southern University, Houston, TX 77004.

SECOLAS Annual Meeting. The 1987 annual meeting of SECOLAS will be held in Merida, Yucatan, April 1-5, 1987. Sessions will be developed around the conference theme, "Regionalism and Nationalism in Latin America: Legacies of the Past, Directions for the Future," as well as special sessions on the Yucatan and Mexico. To present a paper, serve as commentator, or assist in organizing a conference session, contact one of the program cochairs: Kenneth Coleman, Department of Political Science, University of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40506; or Melvin "Buddy" Arrington, Department of Modern Languages, University of Mississippi, University, MS 38677.

MACLAS Annual Meeting. The 1987 annual meeting of the Middle Atlantic Council for Latin American Studies will be held April 3-4, 1987, on the campus of Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. (Bethlehem is 65 miles north of Philadelphia, 100 miles west of New York City, and about 225 miles northeast of Washington, D.C.) Those interested in presenting a paper, serving as a discussant, or chairing a session or round table should contact the program chair: Dr. John Gardner, History and Political Science Department, Delaware State College, Dover DE 19901. Inquiries about registration, housing, transportation, and meals should be directed to: Dr. Alvin Cohen, Department of Economics, Drown Hall #35, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, PA 18015.

Culture and Democracy in Argentina. The Council on Latin American Studies, the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, and the Whitney Humanities Center of Yale University, along with the Argentine Embassy, will sponsor a symposium on "Culture and Democracy in Argentina" at Yale University April 9-11, 1987. The symposium will focus on historical events of the last 30 years in Argentina and their relationship to literature and film of the period. Participants will include writers, critics and film-makers from Argentina and the United States. Deadline for receipt of abstracts for potential papers is December 15, 1986. Send to: Nicolas Shumway, Chair, Latin American Studies, Box 1881—Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

Society for Textual Scholarship. The Society for Textual Scholarship will hold its fourth Biennial International Conference in New York City, April 9-11, 1987, at the Graduate School and University Center of the City University of New York. The theme is "Continuity and Change in Contemporary Textual Scholarship." The conference brings together textual and bibliographical specialists from several countries and from a variety of disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, including Spanish and non-Western literatures, history, linguistics, art history, theater history, musicology, cinema studies and others. For further information write: W. Speed Hill and Barbara Oberg, Coprogram Chairs, Society for Textual Scholarship, c/o Papers of Benjamin Franklin, 1603-A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520.

SALALM and ACURIL Joint Meeting. A joint meeting of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) and the Association of Caribbean University, Research and Institutional Libraries (ACURIL) will take place at the James L. Knight International Center in Miami, Florida, May 10-15, 1987. The meeting's theme is "Caribbean Collections: Recession Management Strategies for Libraries." The program will include panels and workshops exploring the nature of the problem and its effects on libraries in the region and those collecting materials from the Caribbean. Registration materials will be mailed in January 1987. In the meantime, information on the program may be obtained from Mina Jane Grothey, President, SALALM (General Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131) or Alice von Romondt, President, ACURIL, (Director, National Library, George Madruostr. 13, Aruba, N.A.). For details on local arrangements, contact Frank Rodgers, Director of Libraries, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124.

Western Association of Women Historians. The 1987 conference of the Western Association of Women Historians will take place at the University of California, Davis, May 8-10, 1987. Deadline for submission of proposals for sessions and papers is January 15, 1987. Send to: Dr. Marguerite Renner, 775 North Mentor Avenue, Pasadena, CA 91104. The association will award the 1987 Sierra Prize for the best monograph by a member during the meeting. Authors must be members of the association. The book must be a monograph based on original research (not an anthology or edited work). The prize is open to all fields of history. To submit a work, send one copy no later than March 1, 1987, to each of the following: Linda S. Popofsky, Chair, Sierra Prize Committee, Department of Social Sciences, Mills College, Oakland, CA 94613; Joanna Cowden, Department of History, California State University-Chico, Chico, CA 95929; Rosalie Schwartz, 4161 Olympic Avenue, San Diego, CA 92115.

46th International Congress of Americanists. The Latin Americanists of the Netherlands will host the 46th International Congress of Americanists in Amsterdam July 4-8, 1988.

The deadline for proposing a symposium is May 31, 1987. Write, giving the suggested topic and possible participants, to: 46th International Congress of Americanists, c/o CEDLA, Keizersgracht 395-397, 1016 EK Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Those wishing to be brought into contact with scholars having interests similar to their own, or wishing to participate as observers, should write to the above address before October 1, 1987; be sure to include your full name (print), institution, position and mailing address.

RESEARCH & STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence Program, 1987-88. Institutions are invited to submit proposals for visiting scholars from abroad for all or part of the 1987-88 academic year. Of particular interest are proposals to bring foreign specialists in the fields of communications, education, U.S. constitutional law and related subjects, as well as foreign scholars in U.S. studies (history, literature and politics). A Fulbright Scholar-in-Residence may teach regular courses from a foreign area perspective, serve as a resource person in interdisciplinary courses, assist in developing new courses, or participate in special seminars. A host institution is expected to share the scholar's expertise with a wide range of departments and with neighboring institutions, involve him/her in community activities and professional organizations, and provide opportunities for the visitor to pursue personal research interests. The program provides roundtrip travel for the grantee and, for full-year awards, one accompanying dependent; a monthly maintenance allowance; and incidental allowances for travel, books and services essential to the assignment. The host institution is expected to share costs in the form of supplementary funding and in-kind support such as housing. Proposals should be submitted as close to November 1, 1986, as possible. Detailed program guidelines and proposal forms are available from: Dr. Mindy Reiser, Council for International Exchange of Scholars, Eleven Dupont Circle N.W., Suite 300, Washington, D.C. 20036-1257; telephone: (202) 939-5404.

Research Grants on Latin American Issues. The Howard Heinz Endowment announces a competition for grants to conduct research on current issues in Latin American politics, economics or social development. Research topics in any of the following three fields will be considered: (1) projects which review and analyze current issues in U.S.-Latin American relations, especially those focusing on foreign policy issues of current relevance; (2) projects which examine socioeconomic performance among countries which represent important models of development in the region, studies of socioeconomic performance with particular emphasis on social services, or studies of socioeconomic performance for a single country on which relatively little research has been done; (3) projects which examine the roles of political parties or other interest groups in Latin American political change.

Applicants should have a Ph.D. or equivalent experience, and be affiliated with a scholarly institution. (Grant applications for dissertation research will not be considered.) Proposals should include: (1) cover sheet with project title, amount requested (\$25,000 maximum), and name, address, telephone number and institutional affiliation of researcher, as well as signature of an authorizing institutional official; (2) abstract of not more than 500 words; (3) a description of the proposed project (not to exceed five single-spaced typewritten pages); (4) budget of research expenditures with justification; (5) curriculum vitae of applicant(s). Application deadline is November 21, 1986; awards will be announced by February 13, 1987. Send applications to: Howard Heinz Endowment, 301 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA 15222. Further information may be obtained from Mrs. Marty Muetzel, (412) 391-5122.

Tinker Foundation Fellowships. The John Carter Brown Library will award two research and teaching fellowships in 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 to established scholars who are citizens of Latin American countries. (Scholars who have previously held a Tinker Foundation fellowship are not eligible.) One fellow each year must be from Brazil; the other may be from any Latin American country. At least one of the fellows will be chosen on the basis of his/her interest in the colonial period of Latin America. Fellowships extend for 11 months (approximately August 1 to June 30). Each includes a stipend of \$25,000 plus support for travel costs. Tinker Foundation Fellows will be expected to teach one seminar each semester on a topic in Latin American studies, give three public lectures, and participate in a symposium. (All teaching and lecturing must be in English.) Apart from these duties, fellows have an opportunity to pursue research in the United States. The library facilities of Brown University, the University of Connecticut and the John Carter Brown Library are readily available; access to other facilities can be arranged. Fellows will be affiliated with the Center for Latin American Studies and the Center for Portuguese and Brazilian Studies at Brown University, and with the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University of Connecticut, as well as with appropriate academic departments. Deadline for receipt of completed applications for 1987-88 is December 1, 1986; announcement of fellows chosen will be made early in 1987. Application forms may be obtained from: Director, Tinker Fellows Program, The John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, R.I. 02912.

Visiting Research Fellowships, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. Fellowship applications are invited for residence at the Center (University of California, San Diego) in 1987-88. Fellowships are offered at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels for research or writing on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (excluding literature and the arts), Mexican history, and issues affecting U.S.-Mexican relations. Larger comparative studies which have a substantial Mexican com-

ponent are also welcome. Applications are encouraged especially from researchers who will be studying regional history and aspects of contemporary regional development in Mexico, the problems of urban Mexico, Mexico's alternative political futures, the role (past, present, future) of state-owned enterprises, state-society relationships, and Mexico's economic interactions with other Pacific Rim nations. Researchers of any nationality are eligible for Center fellowships. Nonacademic specialists on Mexico (journalists, public officials, business people, lawyers, planners, micro-level development practitioners, etc.) are also welcome. Graduate students must have completed data collection for their doctoral dissertations before their fellowship begins. Fellows are expected to spend a minimum of three months in continuous residence at the Center (the average stay is six to twelve months). Fellowships are not awarded for the summer months only. The Center's Visiting Research Fellowships are for full-time research and writing; they do not carry teaching obligations. The Center also offers Nonstipend Visiting Fellowships on a space-available basis. Nonstipend fellows bring their own means of financial support (sabbatical leaves, research grants, etc.) and receive office space, support services, and access to all Center research facilities. They also participate in meetings of the Center's research seminar and other special events. Deadline for applications is January 1, 1987. Awards will be announced in February. Application materials should be requested from: Graciela Platero, Fellowships Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (D-010), University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093; phone: (619) 534-4503.

John Carter Brown Library Fellowships. The John Carter Brown Library, an independently managed research institution at Brown University, offers approximately 15 research fellowships each year. The fellowships are either short term (one to four months), with a stipend of \$800 per month, or long term (six to twelve months), with a stipend of approximately \$2,300 per month. Short-term fellowships are open to foreign nationals and U.S. citizens engaged in predoctoral, postdoctoral or independent research. Applicants for long-term fellowships, which are supported by NEH, must hold the doctoral degree or have equivalent training and experience. They must be U.S. citizens or, if foreign nationals, have lived in the United States for the three years immediately preceding the award. Fellows' research projects must be suited to the holdings of the library, which is particularly strong in European and American materials related to the discovery, exploration, settlement and development of North and South America before 1830. Recipients of all fellowships are expected to be in regular residence at the library and to participate in the intellectual life of Brown University. Deadline for the receipt of applications is February 1, 1987. For application forms and further information, write: Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, R.I. 02912.

Research Seminar in Cuba. A research seminar on political communication in Cuba, which will study aspects of Cuban mass media, will take place in Havana, December 10-22, 1986. Cuban hosts include: School of Journalism, University of Havana; Center for Mass Media Research, Cuban National UNESCO Commission; Cuban Institute of Radio and Television. Graduate students and faculty members qualify as researchers for exemption from the Treasury Department ban on travel to Cuba. Seminar fee of \$825 includes all expenses from Miami. For further information contact: Dr. Howard Frederick, School of Telecommunications, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701; phone, (614) 594-5143.

Summer Institute and Fellowships, Newberry Library. Applications are invited from faculty in the humanities and social sciences for enrollment in the 1987 Newberry Library Summer Institute in Transatlantic Encounters. Funded in part by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the institute is designed to provide an intensive four-week exposure to recent scholarship and interdisciplinary methods for the study of the Hispano-American encounter of early modern times. Fellowships will be available to scholars. The Newberry Library will also offer fellowships for the 1987-88 academic year for scholars working on topics related to the Transatlantic exchange of ideas, products and peoples in the period 1450-1650. Application deadline for the summer institute is March 1, 1987. Fellowship application deadlines are October 15, 1986, and March 1, 1987. For application forms and additional information, write or call: Transatlantic Encounters Program, The Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton, Chicago, IL 60610; phone, (312) 943-9090.

Summer Institute on Mexico and the United States. The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, invites applications from U.S. citizens who wish to participate in the Second Annual Summer Institute on Mexico and the United States. The institute will be held at the Hacienda de Cocoyoc, south of Mexico City, July 15-19, 1987. Applications are encouraged especially from college and university faculty members whose work has not previously focused on Mexico but who are interested in developing Mexico-related courses and/or research projects. A limited number of grants covering tuition, lodging and food will be awarded on a competitive basis. All participants are expected to provide their own transportation to and from Mexico City. Applicants should submit a current curriculum vitae, detailed letter of intent describing their research and teaching interests, and three professional references (name, address, telephone). They should also indicate whether a tuition/lodging grant would be required to enable participation. Deadline for applications is January 15, 1987. Applications should be addressed to Dr. Gabriel Szekely, Acting Associate Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (D-010), University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093, Attention: Graciela Platero, Program Representative. Questions or requests for information may also be directed to Ms. Platero; phone, (619) 534-4503.

National Endowment for the Humanities. In an effort to invigorate the teaching and learning of American history and literature, and to encourage the restoration of foreign language literacy in America, NEH has established two new initiatives: *Understanding America* and *Understanding Other Nations*. A flyer describing the types of proposals that are invited under the initiatives is available free of charge. Write or call: Understanding America/Understanding Other Nations, NEH Public Affairs Office, Room 409, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; phone, (202) 786-0438. NEH also is offering free copies of the new edition of its **Overview of Endowment Programs** (July 1986). This publication provides information on the Endowment's programs and application deadline dates through 1987. It also includes a revised staff directory, a list of state humanities councils, and a list of other free NEH publications. To obtain this resource, write or call: July 1986 Overview, Room 409, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; phone, (202) 786-0438.

Visiting Scholars Program. The University of Illinois/University of Chicago Joint Center for Latin American Studies announces its annual Visiting Scholars Program for faculty from U.S. colleges and universities without major research facilities. The program enables visiting scholars to do research and write on a Latin American topic for a month during the summer at either Chicago or Urbana, or both. Awards cover travel and basic living expenses for the month of residence. Visiting scholars will be associate faculty of the joint center and will enjoy full access to libraries, faculty, and other resources at both universities. The deadline for receipt of applications for summer 1987 is March 15, 1987. Applicants should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, a separate letter of reference, and project proposal of no more than 500 words; the proposal should include an indication of how a period of residence at either or both institutions would relate to the project. Send applications and inquiries to: Visiting Scholars Program, The Center for Latin American Studies, University of Chicago, 5848 S. University Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637, phone, (312) 962-8420.

United States Institute of Peace. Established by an Act of Congress in October 1984, the Institute of Peace is inaugurating a grants program. Of its \$4 million current appropriation, at least 25 percent must be disbursed in grants or contracts to nonprofit or official public institutions. However the Institute may also make grants to individuals, whether or not they are affiliated with such an institution. The *Interim Procedures for Grant Applications* has been drawn up and published in the **Federal Register**, and the Peace Institute invites comments on this document. For further information contact: Director of Grant Programs, United States Institute of Peace, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20503; phone, (202) 789-5700.

Tinker Postdoctoral Fellowships. 1987 fellowships will be open to individuals who have completed their doctorates between 1977 and 1984 and are citizens or permanent residents of the United States, Canada, Spain, Portugal or the Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking countries of the Western Hemisphere. Projects must concern Ibero-American or Iberian studies. The one-year award provides a \$25,000 stipend. Applications must be received by the Tinker Foundation no later than December 15, 1986. Contact: Melinda Pastor Armstrong, The Tinker Foundation, 55 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022; phone, (212) 421-6858.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Assistant Professor of Geography. The University of Iowa announces a tenure-track position beginning August 1987 for a scholar with teaching and research interests in Third World regional development. Ph.D. required by time of appointment. Strong training in the political economy of development is essential. Also required is clear evidence of ability to develop a strong record of publication and to play a significant role in department's existing graduate subprogram in regional development. Research experience in Latin America is desirable. Although the successful candidate need not be a Latin American specialist, the position also entails a commitment to participate in the University's Latin American Studies Program, including the teaching of two cross-listed, upper division courses: one focusing on urbanization and regional development in Latin America, and one dealing with processes of development in the newly industrializing countries. The remainder of the teaching responsibilities involves a mix of undergraduate and graduate geography courses, including a core course in the department's regional development subprogram. Salary is negotiable. EO/AEE: women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Screening begins November 1, 1986. Submit letter of application, curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation to: Professor Joel Horowitz, Chair, Search Committee, Department of Geography, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

Curator, Oliveira Lima Library. The Catholic University of America is seeking an accomplished scholar who must demonstrate a combination of archival skills, sound historical scholarship, and fluency in Portuguese and English. The candidate must also qualify for a faculty appointment in history or a cognate area. The Manoel de Oliveira Lima Library houses more than 55,000 printed volumes plus manuscripts, photographs, and other research materials. The collection covers the entire Luso-Brazilian world with principal strength in the political and cultural history of 19th-century Brazil. The Lima Library Curator will develop and manage holdings, teach Luso-Brazilian courses, and raise funds for related academic programs. Applications are welcome from men and women with research interests in any region of the Luso-Brazilian world. Applications should be submitted by December 1, 1986, although they will be accepted until the curator is named. Catholic University of America is an

AA/EOE employer. Send resumes with names of three references to: Dr. Ronald Calinger, The School of Arts and Sciences, *Lima Library Search*, The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C. 20064.

Associate Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. The University of California-San Diego anticipates an opening for this position (academic administrator) effective July 1, 1987. The associate director serves as principal deputy to the Center director and as acting director of the Center during the director's absence. Other responsibilities include: supervision of Center's visiting fellowship program; organizing and sometimes chairing Center's weekly research seminar; managing specialized conferences, workshops and public education activities; writing extramural grant proposals and meeting with prospective donors; representing the Center at scholarly and other public meetings. Although this is a full-time position, the incumbent may also hold an adjunct teaching appointment in one of the regular academic departments by agreement of the department and Center director. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Requirements include: Ph.D. in one of the social sciences or history (preferably with strong interdisciplinary orientation); substantial publications focusing on Mexico or U.S.-Mexican relations; demonstrated leadership, organizational and administrative abilities; strong writing and oral communication skills; excellent interpersonal skills; fluency in Spanish; extensive field experience in Mexico; experience in proposal writing and grant administration; ability to compete successfully for grant funding for salary and research expenses. Applications must be received by February 1, 1987, and include: current curriculum vitae, list of five references (names, addresses, phone numbers), detailed letter describing research interests and career objectives, sample publications (no more than three), and sample grant proposal (one or two). Address materials to: Dr. Wayne Cornelius, Director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (D-010), University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093. Equal opportunity/affirmative action employer.

Assistant Professor of Sociology. The University of Pittsburgh's Department of Sociology invites applications for this tenure-track position starting in September 1987. Applicants should have completed the Ph.D. by that time and show potential for significant scholarship. Primary interest is in persons pursuing research in Latin American or East Asian studies. Persons using comparative approaches with substantive interests in one of the following areas are encouraged to apply: demography, stratification, family and life cycle, political and cultural sociology. Equal opportunity employer: minorities and women are encouraged to apply. Position is based on budgetary approval. Curriculum vitae, letters of reference, and copies of relevant publications should be sent to: Norman P. Hummon, Chair, Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Assistant Professor of History. The Department of History at the University of Rhode Island seeks candidates for

a full-time, tenure-track position in Latin American history. Candidates must have completed, or nearly completed, all Ph.D. requirements in Latin American history with a specialization in modern social, political or economic history. Prior teaching experience and publications are preferred. Courses to be taught include: Introduction to Latin American Civilization, History of Colonial and Modern Latin America, and Central American Conflicts. Interested candidates should send credentials by December 31, 1986, to: Dr. Joel A. Cohen, Chair, c/o Assistant Professor, Latin American History Position (020251), University of Rhode Island, P.O. Box G, Kingston, R.I. 02881.

PUBLICATIONS

Bibliografía peruana. GREDES, Grupo Estudios para el Desarrollo, announces the publication of **Bibliografía peruana comentada de política científica y tecnológica** (1985, 152 p.) by Bruno Podestá and María Judith Roca Terry. It includes sections on foundations, resources and decisions in science and technology, plus author and event indexes. Available for US\$8.50 (including airmail postage); make checks payable to GREDES and send to: Apartado Postal 27-0002, San Isidro, Lima 27, Peru.

Chicano Art. Arte Chicano: A Comprehensive Annotated Bibliography of Chicano Art, 1965-1981 (1986, 778 p.) was compiled by Shifra M. Goldman and Tomas Ybarra-Frausto. Containing over 2500 citations, the volume is both a classified bibliography and a subject index. It includes

separate author/artist and title indexes, plus a list of Chicano artists. Available for \$35.00 (film-laminated paper) or \$90.00 (cloth) from: Chicano Studies Library Publ. Unit, 3404 Dwinelle Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Gabriel García Márquez. A Bibliographic Guide to Gabriel García Márquez, 1979-1985 (1986, 189 p.) is an annotated bibliography of Garcia Marquez's works together with dissertations, critical articles, translations, interviews, reviews, and other miscellany on or about the Nobel prize laureate in literature (1982). The material was compiled from American and international sources by Margaret Eustella Fau and Nelly Sfeir de Gonzalez, both faculty members of the University of Illinois Library. Available for \$35.00 from Greenwood Press, Inc., 88 Port Road West, Box 5007, Westport, CT 06881.

Mexico. A new periodical, **Voices of Mexico**, is an English-language magazine, sponsored by UNAM, presenting Mexican perspectives on current issues and events in Mexico and Latin America. A one-year subscription (four issues) costs \$10.00. Send to: Books on Wings, P.O. Box 59, Vista Grande Station, Daly City, CA 94016.

Política Internacional. A new periodical, **Política Internacional, revista venezolana de asuntos mundiales y política exterior**, publishes articles and book reviews. It is an independent publication founded for the purpose of contributing to the scholarly discussion of world issues and Venezuelan foreign policy. A one-year subscription (four issues) costs US\$25.00 (including airmail postage). Send to: Política Internacional, Apartado 6475, Caracas 1010, Venezuela.

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