

# LASA Forum

Latin American Studies Association

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**Charles Wagley**  
**Recipient of Silvert Prize**

Charles Wagley, Graduate Research Professor Emeritus of Anthropology and Latin American Studies at the University of Florida, has been selected as the next recipient of the Kalman Silvert Award. Past President Cole Blasier will present the award during the LASA business meeting on Friday, March 18, 1988.

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## President's Report, 1986-87

by  
**Cole Blasier**  
**University of Pittsburgh**

During 1986-87, we have continued the momentum gathered under former President Wayne Cornelius and former Executive Director Richard Sinkin and have taken a variety of steps to keep LASA strong and responsive to the needs of its members.

Vice President Paul Drake, who is already deeply involved in LASA's affairs, takes over as President at the beginning of January; Jean Franco, of Columbia University, the newly elected Vice President, succeeds him. These succession arrangements—from Vice President to President to Past President—are working well.

**The Secretariat** moved from the University of Texas in mid-1986 to a suite of offices on the University of Pittsburgh campus. Under a five-year contract, Pittsburgh provides office space and salaries for LASA's professional staff: the Executive Director, his full-time assistant, and a part-time publications director. LASA is fortunate to have its operations in the hands of an efficient, energetic, and skilled staff.

The Secretariat has been working hard to build membership. There were 2,401 individual members and 98 institutional (CLASP) members at the end of 1986, an increase over 1985 of several hundred individual members and about 20 CLASP members. Membership in both categories dropped only slightly in 1987, holding unusually well for a non-congress year. The Secretariat recently published a new membership directory, providing addresses and telephone numbers as well as a listing by discipline.

**Financial arrangements** have also been strengthened. New constitutional provisions (currently pending membership approval), place responsibility for financial oversight on the Treasurer but remove him/her from participation in financial operations. The Secretariat has reorganized the custody of funds to provide for more security. We are pleased to report that LASA's recent operations are in the black. The

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## Latin American Studies Association

<p><b>President:</b></p> <p><b>Vice President:</b></p> <p><b>Past President</b></p>  <p><b>Executive Council:</b> (For term ending October 1989):</p> <p>(For term ending April 1991):</p>  <p><b>Executive Director:</b></p> <p><b>Assistant to the Executive Director:</b></p> <p><b>Publications Director:</b></p>	<p>Paul Drake (University of California, San Diego)</p> <p>Jean Franco (Columbia University)</p> <p>Cole Blasier (University of Pittsburgh)</p>  <p>Peter Bell (Carnegie Endowment), Lorenzo Meyer (Colegio de México), Marta Tienda (University of Chicago).</p> <p>Peter Evans (University of California, San Diego), Adolfo Figueroa (Universidad Católica del Perú), Cynthia McClintock (George Washington University).</p>  <p>Reid Reading (University of Pittsburgh)</p> <p>Lynn M. Young (University of Pittsburgh)</p> <p>June S. Belkin (University of Pittsburgh)</p>
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The LASA **Forum** is published in the winter, spring, summer and fall. Deadlines for receipt of copy are November 20, February 20, May 20 and August 20 respectively. All contributions should be directed to Reid Reading, Editor, LASA **Forum**, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association or its officers. We welcome responses to any material published in the **Forum**.

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## President

endowment fund, which was started with \$14,000 from the Ford Foundation, now stands at \$27,000 thanks to generous member contributions and interest earnings. This figure includes a \$5,000 fund recently established to honor the memory of Lourdes Casal. Louis Goodman, of American University, has agreed to serve as chair of the Endowment Funds Committee.

**New term schedules** have been instituted for the officers and members of the Executive Council, partly on the basis of recommendations from former president Tom Skidmore. This innovation should solve transition problems that have plagued LASA for years. When I assumed the presidency on July 1, 1986, for example, only three-and-a-half months remained until the Boston Congress. Different transition problems have complicated the life of task forces and committees. By serving a few months longer, the officers and Executive Council members taking office January 1, 1988, will end rather than begin their term with a LASA Congress, making the event a convenient juncture for retiring and incoming officials.

**Revisions to the constitution and by-laws**, approved by the Executive Council, have been submitted to the membership for approval. The Constitution Revision Committee, chaired by Paul Doughty, and members of the Executive Council put much effort into this document. Some revisions update articles that have fallen into disuse; others regularize procedures that have caused confusion in the past. The latest version, for example, centers responsibility for preparing a slate in the Nominating Committee, but also gives the Executive Council authority to influence its composition in special cases.

**The Latin American Research Review** was scheduled to move from the University of New Mexico in July 1989, and steps to find a successor would have begun this year. In light of the consistent praise for the quality of *LARR* and the work of its editor, Gilbert Merx, the Executive Council authorized me to seek renewal of the contract with New Mexico. The University has agreed to continue its substantial financial support to the *Review* for an additional three-year period. We are gratified to have *LARR* in such good hands.

**The country task forces** have continued their activities throughout the past year-and-a-half. Christopher Mitchell, of New York University, led a group for a conference on inter-American relations convened in **Cuba** July 9-11, 1987, under a grant from the Ford Foundation. In addition to participants' prepared papers, there was much free-wheeling discussion. Former LASA President Helen Safa led the first phase of this project, and Lars Schoultz, of the University of North Carolina, is in charge of the next phase; he is making plans for future meetings with Cuban scholars. Wayne Smith, co chair of the Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, has been active in focusing public attention on the impediments to scholarly exchanges with Cuba.

The Task Force on Scholarly Relations with **Nicaragua**, chaired by Charles Stansifer, has published two more issues of *LASA-NICA Scholars News*, edited by Michael Conroy and Laura Enríquez. Thomas Walker, Ohio University, and Harvey Williams, University of the Pacific, have coordinated study groups to Nicaragua for the past three summers and are planning another one for June 11-25, 1988. As the year drew to a close, the Executive Council authorized LASA to dispatch country teams to Central America to observe compliance with the Guatemala peace accord. This project is discussed further below.

The Task Force on Scholarly Relations with the **USSR**, chaired by Alejandro Portes, has proposed a change, beginning in 1988, from the conference format to individual and small group visits with an emphasis on research.

The Task Force on **Human Rights and Academic Freedom**, chaired by Martin Diskin, prepared a report on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua; it was published in the Spring and Summer 1986 issues of the *Forum* and as a separate reprint. In addition, a LASA-supported legal complaint filed by the Center for Constitutional Rights (another successful initiative from the previous LASA administration), has culminated in two policy directives implemented by the U.S. Customs Service to prevent harassment of Americans returning from Nicaragua.

**The Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP)**, under the leadership of Richard E. Greenleaf, Tulane University, has continued its preparation of instructional materials, training programs, and programs to forge links between Latin American studies and the business community. CLASP has also been long engaged in mobilizing federal support for Latin American studies programs.

**Program and Nominating Committees**, which are elected at full meetings of the Executive Council, have been especially active. Merilee Grindle, Harvard University, did an impressive job organizing the program of the Boston Congress in October 1986; Joseph Criscenti, Boston College, was in charge of local arrangements. As in previous years, Arturo Valenzuela offered highly valuable service as parliamentarian. The first delegation of Latin Americanists from the Peoples' Republic of China ever to attend a LASA congress participated in Boston. Charles Bergquist, Duke University, has completed the program for the New Orleans Congress, March 17-19. Richard Greenleaf and Karen Bracken, of Tulane, are handling local arrangements. Mark Rosenberg, of Florida International University, is chair of the Program Committee for the XV International Congress, scheduled for the end of September 1989 in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Nominating Committee, chaired by Lars Schoultz, produced a strong slate of candidates for Vice President and the Executive Council for terms beginning January 1, 1988. [See full election results elsewhere in this issue.] We are most

grateful to all the nominees, whether elected or not, for their willingness to serve LASA. James Malloy, of the University of Pittsburgh, will chair the next Nominating Committee, which will produce a slate for the elections in 1989.

**Silvert and Media Awards.** During the Boston Congress, LASA presented the Kalman Silvert Award to Albert Hirschman, of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, in recognition of his distinguished lifetime contribution to the study of Latin America. The award will be given to Charles Wagley, University of Florida, at the New Orleans Congress. Also honored in Boston was Bill Buzenberg, National Public Radio, who received the Media Task Force's award for outstanding coverage of Latin American affairs; the award was presented by Cynthia McClintock, chairperson. The Executive Council has been considering a proposal for a Book Award in Latin American Studies. An ad hoc committee chaired by Susan Eckstein, Boston University, is investigating how this proposal might best be implemented.

**The Future.** Membership continues to be the bedrock foundation of LASA. Its current level is relatively high, but it could be higher. We need to convince nonmembers that LASA provides the best access to scholarship and professional activities in the Latin American studies field. We also need to attract those Latin Americanists who left LASA when the organization's policy orientations differed sharply from their own. Despite the brief controversies that erupt in business meetings and are sometimes aired in the *Forum*, LASA has always been, and will continue to be, essentially an academic organization dedicated to the promotion of teaching and research. Even at the height of controversy, policy issues are only a small fraction of LASA's activities.

Next to membership, LASA's future depends on the willingness of universities to provide space and significant financial support to the Secretariat and the *Latin American Research Review*. The former is assured at Pittsburgh until 1991 and the latter at New Mexico until 1992.

We must continue to build the endowment funds to give LASA a cushion for hard times and greater flexibility in its programs. To accomplish this our annual income must continue to exceed our expenses and we should refrain from dipping into endowment funds until they reach more substantial levels. Simultaneously we need to raise more money for endowment from members and close friends and to realistically assess the possibilities for raising money from corporations and foundations.

A significant issue within LASA is its involvement in policy-related activities not ordinarily associated with academia, such as observation of the Nicaraguan elections. In early December the Executive Council authorized LASA to send an observer team to Central America to monitor compliance with the Guatemala peace accord. Charles Stansifer

will head the team. The Executive Council has determined that this activity serves LASA's interests as a professional academic organization and that LASA can have a constructive impact on outcomes. LASA also recognizes its obligation to capitalize on the expertise of its members in the public interest.

A continuing concern of the officers and members of the Executive Council has been how to get academics from Latin America involved in LASA's affairs. Over the years substantial sums have been raised from foundations and the U.S. Government to bring Latin Americans to LASA congresses. There has been one Latin American on the Executive Council for some years, but there needs to be wider participation in association affairs generally in spite of the fact that distance and money make continuous participation difficult.

As a leader in Latin American studies worldwide, LASA has concentrated its efforts on countries where scholarly ties are most difficult to establish and maintain: Cuba, Nicaragua and the USSR. The association made its first formal contact in the United States with China at the 1986 Congress in Boston, and these ties should be developed further. We have not been in close enough touch with Latin Americanists in Japan, and an invitation has been sent to them for the New Orleans Congress.

LASA's future is assured as long as Latin Americanists maintain their dedication to multidisciplinary studies of the region and to collaboration in the support of teaching and research on the area. Latin America seems blessed, or doomed, to attract widespread public interest as crisis follows crisis. In helping our many constituencies to better understand Latin America, LASA has more than fulfilled the hopes of its founders some twenty years ago.

### ARTICLES INVITED

The *Forum* invites the submission of brief, research-based articles of timely interest to LASA members. Please submit two clear copies with all material, including extracts, notes, and references typed double-spaced; notes and/or references should be typed separately at the end of the manuscript. Please consult the latest edition of *A Manual of Style*, University of Chicago Press, for matters of style, especially format for notes and bibliographies. The *Forum* is published four times a year: January, April, July, and October. Address contributions to: Editor, *LASA Forum*, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Wagley

Professor Wagley founded the Institute for Latin American Studies at Columbia University and served as its director from 1961 to 1969. He was also a major figure in the development of the Center of Latin American Studies at the University of Florida, joining the faculty there in 1971. He was one of the founders of the Latin American Studies Association, president of the American Anthropological Association in 1970-71, and has held various positions on the Social Science Research Council, the National Research Council, and the Inter-American Foundation.

Professor Wagley has been widely recognized for his work. He received the Cruzeiro do Sul from the Brazilian government, the highest honor accorded foreigners, for his service in public health in that country during World War II. In 1962 he was awarded a Doctor Honoris Causa degree from the Universidade de Bahia, and in 1964 a Doctor of Laws from Notre Dame University. Most recently, in 1980, he received the Medal for Science in Amazonia from the National Institute of Amazon Research in Brazil.

As a scholar, Professor Wagley is best known for his work in Brazil. His monograph *Amazon Town* has become a classic in anthropology, and his most recent book, *Welcome of Tears: The Tapirape Indians of Central Brazil*, is noted for its sensitivity and insight into indigenous life. Although considered one of the leading Brazilianists in the United States, Professor Wagley is also known as the delineator of "Plantation America," a concept that has been crucial to scholarship on culture area studies in the New World, and for his notion of "social race," which is widely cited in the literature on race relations in Latin America.

The Kalman Silvert Award Panel, honoring Professor Wagley, will take place on Friday morning, March 18, at 10:45. Titled "Recent Directions in Social Science Research in Latin America," the panel will include introductory remarks by Professor Wagley and presentations by Helen Safa (University of Florida), "Research on Women"; Emilio Moran (Indiana University), "Human and Cultural Ecology"; and by Marianne Schmink and Charles H. Wood (University of Florida), "Frontier Societies in the Amazon Basin."

Professor Wagley is the fourth recipient of the Kalman Silvert Award, created in 1982 to honor senior members of our profession who have made a distinguished lifetime contribution to the study of Latin America and to the advancement of the profession generally. Previous winners were John J. Johnson (1983), Federico Gil (1985), and Albert O. Hirschman (1986). The winner is selected by a committee consisting of LASA past presidents and the editor of the *Latin American Research Review*. The 1988 committee consisted of Cole Blasier, chair (University of Pittsburgh), Wayne Cornelius (University of California, San Diego), Helen Safa (University of Florida), and Gilbert Merckx (University of New Mexico).

## A View of New Orleans

by  
Alma H. Young  
University of New Orleans

New Orleans is in a class by itself. At the time it became a part of the United States in 1803, it was already a 100-year-old European-style city and the fifth largest in the country. New Orleans considered its Franco-Spanish civilization superior to the English, and even after the Louisiana Purchase it successfully resisted cultural assimilation.

That New Orleans is a "foreign" city will be apparent from the beginning of your visit: from its tropical climate, the Latin character of much of its architecture, and the rich, varied ethnic mix, to the permissiveness of its Catholicism and the distinct racial mix of blacks, Creoles and whites. New Orleans has preserved its cultural individuality and gone its own way, at its own inimitable pace, with seemingly little regard for the way things are done elsewhere.

For a proper appreciation of New Orleans, one needs to start at the beginning, the **Vieux Carré (French Quarter)**, where the city began in 1718. The Vieux Carré was designed along the lines of a medieval French village. In its center was the parade ground, the Place d'Armes. Facing the river and the square was the church. The Old Ursuline Convent at 1114 Chartres Street, an outstanding example of pure French colonial architecture, is the only surviving structure of the original village. Two disastrous fires, in 1788 and 1794, completely devastated the town.

New Orleans was a busy port city when it passed into Spanish hands in 1762, and the reconstruction following the two great fires reflects the influences of different nationalities: Creole cottages with grey mansard roofs; white stuccoed Spanish buildings with filigreed arches; Italianate courtyards with sculpted fountains and lush tropical plants; carved gingerbread curlicues gracing the eaves of early American homes. Today the Vieux Carré remains a picturesque potpourri of many architectural styles, but the French imprint is still noticeable.

In 1856, the Place d'Armes was renamed to honor General Andrew Jackson, the hero of the fierce 1815 Battle of New Orleans. **Jackson Square** is now the heart of the French Quarter. St. Louis Cathedral, the oldest active cathedral in the country, is flanked by the Cabildo on one side and the Presbytere on the other, both now part of the Louisiana State Museum. The Cabildo, built in 1795 and graced with wide Spanish arches, was used for government offices and law courts when the Spanish ruled New Orleans. The formal transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States took place here. The Presbytere was built in 1791 as a residence for the priests of the cathedral but was later used for shops and then for the Supreme Court. Lining the square are the graceful

wrought-iron facades of the Pontalba Apartments, completed in 1852 and believed to be the oldest apartment buildings in the United States. On any day the square is filled with portrait painters, jugglers, mimes, musicians of all kinds, and of course people-watchers.

Immediately across from the square is the **Moonwalk**, a lovely promenade leading to the river's edge. There you can watch domestic and foreign freighters, barges, tugs and river-boats move up and down the river in a stream, evidence that New Orleans is the world's fourth largest port. The Moonwalk connects the renovated Jackson Brewery on the right with the Café du Monde on the left. The brewery is one of two festival marketplaces in the downtown area (the other is the Riverwalk, a nearby Rouse development that begins at Spanish Plaza and goes to the city's new convention center). Café du Monde is a twenty-four-hour haven where people go to enjoy cafe au lait and beignets, hot rectangular doughnuts topped with powdered sugar. Behind the cafe is the French Market, where elegant shops and eateries join the long, open sheds of the original farmers' market, in operation for over 160 years. Behind the market is the recently renovated Old U.S. Mint, which is the oldest mint building still standing in the nation and houses the New Orleans Jazz Museum and the Museum of Mardi Gras.



Pontalba Apartments

Joseph A. Arrigo

If you move away from the river back past the Cathedral, you will come to two of the most famous streets in the French Quarter. The sedate **Rue Royale** is a veritable paradise of antiques, jewelry, rare books, and art galleries plus the 19th century Gallier House, the Historic New Orleans Collection, and the Louisiana State Museum. The other is "sexy, sassy, brassy" **Bourbon Street**. It is a pedestrian mall and constantly in motion as people go from bar to bar and nightclub to nightclub in search of alcoholic and musical frenzies. A night in the Quarter, which comes alive around 10 p.m., is not complete without jazz. There are about fifty clubs offering different varieties of jazz, rhythm and blues, zydeco, and some reggae. A few blocks off Bourbon Street on **St. Peter Street** is the Quarter's busiest bar, Pat O'Brien's, home of the Hurricane. Next to the bar is the Quarter's best known jazz landmark, Preservation Hall, where musicians of the '20s play the old songs once again.

A visit to the French Quarter will help you understand that this is a "living museum." The architecture may date back to the 18th century, but the uses for many of the buildings reflect the 20th century. Many people still live in the Quarter, most of them in apartments over shops, with patios in the back; residential use is balanced with commercial and historical uses. As architectural historian Bernard Lemann wrote, "As an historic storehouse, the Vieux Carré represents a cumulative effect, not an isolated moment of history, but a kind of mobile moment, ever receding into the background, or moving forward, depending on how one prefers to see it."

Force yourself to leave the French Quarter, for New Orleans has much more to offer. Cross Canal Street, the historic neutral ground between the French and the Americans who settled in Faubourg St. Mary, today's central business district. Take the streetcar uptown and follow the path of development for the Americans. The streetcar, an official historic landmark, is the oldest continuously running street railway system in existence. It affords a stunning view of the garden district and uptown New Orleans. On **St. Charles Avenue**, perhaps the most beautiful street in the city, it rolls beneath huge arching oaks, past miles of gracious mansions. It also passes the former site of the 1884 World's Fair, where today are situated Tulane and Loyola Universities (side by side) and Audubon Park, home of the zoo. The streetcar ends at Carrollton and Claiborne; a round-trip takes about an hour and a half.

If you continue your trip away from the river and towards the lake, (This is how directions are given in New Orleans: away from and toward the river, uptown and downtown of Canal Street; there are no east, west, north, south, yet the city is easy to negotiate.) you will come to **City Park**, home of the New Orleans Museum of Art, which houses the largest collection of Latin colonial sculptures and paintings and an outstanding selection of pre-Columbian art.



(Don't forget Tulane's Middle American Research Institute, with 26 showcases of Mayan and pre-Columbian pottery, costumes, marble vessels, and figures from Honduras, Guatemala and Mexico.)

Facing the park is **Esplanade Avenue**, the 19th century home of French Creoles who sought to leave the crowded Vieux Carré. Here again you will find majestic trees, lovely homes, and French cafes. You will also find one of the city's largest cemeteries. In New Orleans, cemeteries look like little cities. Because the city is five feet below sea level, graves are not put underground due to the threat of flooding (it could also be the French influence of above-ground burial). The raised tombs of various architectural styles are the "houses" comprising the "cities within the city" or "cities of the dead," as New Orleans cemeteries are known. The tombs resemble rowhouses and even temples, made of marble, brick or stucco.

Moving away from City Park, we follow **Bayou St. John**, the original route for coastal vessels to gain a Mississippi portage. Without the bayou there would have been no New Orleans as we know it today. Overlooking the bayou is the authentically restored 18th century plantation home of James Pitot, first New Orleans Parish Court Judge. Inside this West Indies-style mansion is a collection of late 18th and early 19th century antiques.

At the end of the bayou we come to the **Lakefront**, where you can watch sailboats, have a picnic, and see the Mardi Gras Fountain, a year-round tribute to New Orleans' favorite celebration. Along the Lakefront you will also find 20th century mansions and New Orleans' two public universities, the University of New Orleans (part of the LSU System), with 16,000 students, and Southern University at New Orleans (part of the Southern University System), with 3500 students. The University of New Orleans faces Lake Pontchartrain, where one of the first major submarine battles was fought. Further out, across the lake and the world's longest overwater bridge (called the causeway), lies Covington, an artists' colony and health resort. The seat of government for St. Tammany Parish in the mid-1800s, Covington is a historical monument, with shopping areas created in old Creole cottages.

As you can see, New Orleans is more than the French Quarter, and the Quarter is more than Bourbon Street. New Orleans reveres its past and thrives on diversity. It is this diversity, the mixture of cultures—French, Spanish, African, Caribbean, Italian, Irish, German, Vietnamese—that gives New Orleans its magic. The magic is reflected in the cuisine, the music, the architecture, and the folklore that surrounds the city. While each ingredient plays an important role, it is the rich blend of ingredients that makes New Orleans unique.

Listen to the way New Orleanians speak, here the stories they tell, watch the way they act: you will be enraptured. An interesting way to engage New Orleanians is to ask them about the local cuisine, for cooking and eating are taken seriously. The variety of food is dizzying, from continental Creole cuisine (at places like Arnaud's and Commander's Palace) to soul Creole (at places like Dooky Chase and Chez Helene, after which *Frank's Place* is patterned) to seafood eateries (from Felix's to Casamento's) to po-boy delights (from Mother's to Napoleon House).

As the song asks, "Do you know what it means to miss New Orleans?" By the time the congress is over, we think you will.



Jackson Square

Joseph A. Arrigo

**REPORT FROM THE  
PROGRAM COMMITTEE  
XIV INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
March 17-19, 1988  
Clarion Hotel**

By the time you read this report in the *Forum*, you may already have received in the mail the program for the congress. Although the number of sessions this year is roughly the same as in recent meetings, the program itself is a shorter document. This year the Program Committee, with the approval of the LASA Secretariat, decided to eliminate translations of session and paper titles; session organizers and individual presenters chose the language in which they will present their material, and that is the language used for the listing in the program. The result is a more readable program and reduced costs.

The Program Committee is particularly pleased with the quality and number of special sessions, which focus on comparative themes as well as contemporary issues. A list of these sessions was sent to members in a special mailing in December.

Many people, including the session organizers, the staff at the LASA Secretariat, and members of the Executive Council have helped us in our labors since they began in Boston in October 1986. We wish to thank especially the staff at the Center for International Studies at Duke University, who assembled all program material and oversaw its publication and distribution.

See you in New Orleans.

Charles Bergquist, Chair (Duke University)  
Douglas Bennett (Swarthmore College)  
Jan Flora (Kansas State University)  
Regina Harrison (Bates College)  
Nora Lustig (El Colegio de México)  
Scott Whiteford (Michigan State University)

### Congress Highlights

Activities begin on Wednesday, March 16, at 5:00 p.m. with a **welcoming reception** for all LASA members at the World Trade Center, 2 Canal Street.

The **film festival** also begins on Wednesday, 6:00 p.m.-12 midnight in the Exhibition Hall of the Clarion Hotel. Festival films, those awarded the 1988 LASA Award of Merit in Film, will be screened Thursday and Friday from 12 noon until 12 midnight, and Saturday from 12 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.

**Panels, breakfast roundtables, and tertulias** begin on Thursday morning, March 17. Roundtables will meet during breakfast (7:30-8:30 a.m.) on Thursday and Friday in the Grand Ballroom, Salon A; tertulias will meet Thursday from 6:15 to 7:45 p.m. in the same location. Most participants will have purchased roundtable and tertulia tickets in advance and will find their tickets in their registration packets. Tickets still remaining will be available at the registration area in advance of the sessions.

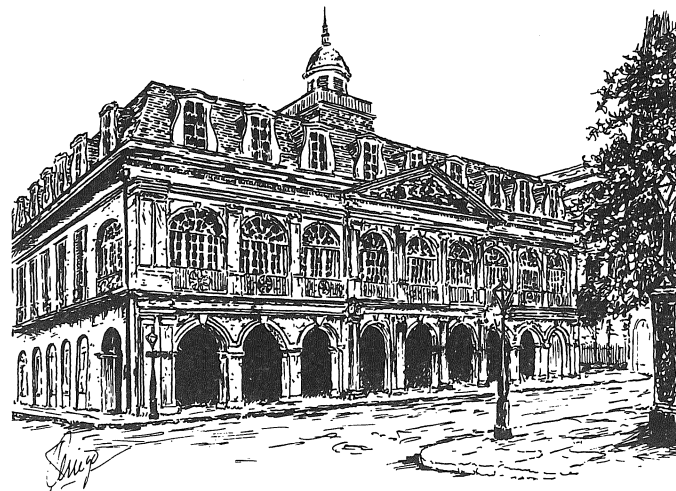
Supplementing the regular panels and workshops is a series of **special sessions** scheduled from 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons. Some of these sessions emphasize comparative themes, often featuring comments by noted scholars from outside the field of Latin American studies. Others deal with contemporary issues of great moment in Latin America and may include addresses by important political figures.

**The Kalman Silvert Award Panel**, "Recent Directions in Social Science Research in Latin American," will take place on Friday at 10:45 a.m. in the Oak Room. It will feature introductory remarks by Charles Wagley.

Also on Friday is the **LASA business meeting** at 6:15 p.m. in Audubon A/B/C; the meeting is open to all current (paid-up) members. A *gran baile* will be held at 9:00 p.m. in Salons B/C of the Grand Ballroom. Tickets may be purchased in advance at the registration area.

Some thirty-five publishers of materials on Latin America will display their wares in the Clarion Hotel's Tulane Room. **Book Exhibit** hours are Thursday from 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m., Friday from 9:30 a.m. until 4:00 p.m., and Saturday from 9:30 a.m. until 2:00 p.m. **Congress papers** will be sold for \$1.00 each at a location designated by posted signs.

The final congress event is the **LASA reception**, with jazz combo, on Saturday at 6:30 p.m. in Audubon D/E.



The Cabildo

Joseph A. Arrigo



## State, Regime, and the Democratization Muddle

by  
James Petras  
State University of New York  
at Binghamton

It has become fashionable to write about the state, but much of the current writing reveals confusion on essential concepts. The *state* refers to the permanent institutions of government and the concomitant ensemble of class relations which have been embedded in them. The permanent institutions include those which exercise a monopoly over the means of coercion (army, police, judiciary) as well as those that control the economic levers of the accumulation process. Types of states include liberal, terrorist, capitalist authoritarian, and democratic socialist.

The *government* or *regime* refers to the political officials that occupy the executive and legislative branches of government and are subject to renewal or replacement. There are various types of government classified along several dimensions: civilian, military, elected, or self-appointed. There are, in turn, various kinds of regimes that attempt to represent different socioeconomic strategies.

In analyzing the process of political change, it is important to recognize the different levels at which transformation takes place in order to adequately characterize the process. For example, in Latin America recently, there have been a number of political changes that have been dubbed a "democratization" process, producing "democratic states." In terms of our conceptual distinctions, however, these political changes have not in the least changed the nature of the state but rather have led to changes at the level of government and regime. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the military, police, and judicial officials have remained in place, with the same controls over "security," with the same values and ideologies, and without having been brought to justice for their terrorist behavior.

Moreover, the same class linkages that defined the state before the changes continue under the new regimes. The political regime exercises its prerogatives and its executive and legislative initiatives within the framework established by the preexisting configuration of power. This means that any characterization of the process of political change must include both the continuities of the state as well as changes at the level of the regime. Moreover, since the state is prior and more basic than the regime in the functioning of the social system, it is the nature of the state which is the "noun" and the regime which is the "adjective" in characterizing the political configuration. Hence, in the case of Guatemala, for example, the continuities in the state apparatus—organizationally and ideologically intact from the period of terrorist rulership—provides the key to defining the political

system, while the change from an appointed military to the elected Cerezo regime provides the modification. The Guatemalan political system could thus be referred to as an elected-civilian police-state.

The accommodation between elected-civilian regimes and the terrorist-military state is based upon a convergence on socioeconomic projects, and not—as many analysts would argue—circumstances "forced" upon reluctant reform-minded civilians. In both the cases of Argentina and Uruguay, the incumbent civilian regimes have elaborated development strategies that are essentially directed toward integrating the export-oriented growth projects of their predecessors with more "rational management" of the domestic economy and more effective mobilization of outside economic resources. Since the civilian regime's economic models are built on supply-side incentives and premised on creating a favorable climate for external funding, it engages in the same restrictive domestic income policies as its predecessors. Upon taking office, the civilians are very aware that the political capital accumulated from their displacement of the terrorist-military regime will sooner or later begin to dissipate. In anticipation of popular protest and in defense of their economic strategy, the elected-civilian regimes retain their ties to the existing state apparatus. The socioeconomic continuities serve to bridge the political differences between the military and civilian, as the former retains the state and the latter is relegated to managing the regime.

Changes of regime are not always congruent and compatible with the preexisting state. Elected regimes may attempt to restructure the state apparatus, and linkages between classes and the state apparatus, to bring them in line with their social-economic project. When the project of a new regime differs substantially from the basic orientation of the state upon which it rests, a period of conflict ensues; but invariably it is the state apparatus that wins, overthrowing or forcing a modification in the behavior of the regime. For example, the conflict between the state and the regime in Chile during the Allende regime was resolved by the state, which proceeded to form a new regime reflecting the structure of the repressive apparatus. Likewise in Cuba in the period following the Batista regime, the revolutionary army became the basis of the new state while the liberals formed the regime. In the ensuing conflict between the state and regime over social policy, it was the state, linked to the working class and peasantry, that prevailed. Thus the composition, orientation, and class relations of the state shape the long-term, large-scale policies of a political system. That is why Washington is willing to accept changes in regime (even from military to civilian) in order to preserve the continuity of the state; conversely, and for the same reason, Washington is adamant in opposing political changes that dismantle the existing state, particularly when the new state is organized to sustain a regime with a nationalist and socialist project. Washington is willing to sacrifice regimes such as those of Marcos and Duvalier and accept

civilians as long as it can preserve the state apparatus—a policy that was tried and failed in Cuba and Nicaragua.

There is no question then of discussing political regimes, electoral-civilian or otherwise, without referring to the state-class relations upon which they depend. Regimes cannot defend themselves when they act contrary to state interests. This is understood by the incoming civilian politicians who fashion development agendas and political relations that adapt to these institutional realities. In many cases the need to adapt is minimal since the civilians share a common perspective with the state elites. This agreement over policy between the regime and state is obscured by the ideologues of the civilian regime who promote the ideology of “democracy without adjectives”—who attempt to reduce the political system to regime changes and the accompanying electoral procedures, without examining the larger historical-structural configuration within which those changes take place.

A major problem in this neoliberal discourse is the marked tendency to dichotomize the political process in terms of authoritarian/democratic categories. This analysis is flawed at several levels. First, the authoritarians are active negotiators and facilitators during the transition. Second, the authoritarians continue to exercise power and control over the instruments of violence. Third, there are issue areas (punishment of military human rights violators, debt obligations, reform) which are off limits to the civilian regime. Fourth, in some cases human rights violations have continued under the civilian regimes and at times increased massively (Peru under Belaúnde and El Salvador under Duarte are two clear examples). In other cases political terror has become more selective: killing of peasants advocating agrarian reform continues in Brazil under Sarney, while over 200 political murders took place during the first eight months of the Cerezo regime in Guatemala. The continuation of repressive institutions, policies, and practices demonstrates the interpenetration of electoral-civilian regimes and authoritarian institutions.

The facile equation of elected-civilian regimes with “democracy” or “democratization” and the concomitant respect for elementary rights is thus contrary to numerous examples in recent Latin American history. The civilian Balaguer regime, elected in the aftermath of the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic, oversaw the emergence of paramilitary death squads responsible for several hundred political murders. The Méndez Montenegro regime, elected in 1966 in Guatemala, presided over one of the bloodiest chapters in that country’s gory history. If we add the Belaúnde regime in Peru—with its over 8,000 civilian deaths, and the Duarte regime with over 60,000 citizen deaths, we get some notion of the gap between electoral processes and the elementary ingredients of citizenship—the right to life.

In some cases one could argue that certain “authoritarian” military regimes provided more of the essen-

tial conditions for citizen participation than the elected regimes which succeeded them. This is clearly the case in Peru if we compare the Velasco military regime with the Belaúnde electoral-civilian regime. Under Velasco a vast number of neighborhood, trade union, peasant, and professional associations emerged and, despite efforts at cooptation, managed to establish broad areas of popular social participation and even control over decisions affecting their lives, without any of the terrorism so common under the elected civilian regime. Under Belaúnde, on the other hand, trade unions were undermined, shanty towns were assaulted, and hundreds, if not thousands, of peasant activists were assassinated. Likewise under Colonel Cerna’s leadership, during the ill-fated popular uprising in Santo Domingo in 1965, there was far more freedom and citizen involvement than was to emerge during the subsequent civilian regime.

The presence or absence of civilians or military, or even elections, is less important in shaping the democratization process than the relationship of the state to the class structure and the underlying relationship of power between classes within the state. Thus electoral-civilian regimes linked to class and states promoting regressive socioeconomic policies frequently rule within an authoritarian framework. Conversely we find, on rare occasion, military regimes linked to popular classes which open up opportunities for extending and deepening citizen participation and extending popular control over important areas of social life.

What neoliberals describe as the “democratization process” has the dual character of reconsolidating authoritarian state power—both the military institution and accumulation model—while conceding political space for individual expression and limited social mobilization. The contradictory nature of this conjunctive process creates the basis for deepening the alienation of those majoritarian social movements which conceived of democratization as a process in which regime change would be accompanied by profound change in the state apparatus and the accumulation model. The delusions and self-deceptions of these ex-leftist intellectuals turned neoliberal and their adaptation to the needs of capital leads directly to an attack on the class content and program of labor union and left parties.

### **The Evolution of Neoliberalism**

Progressive intellectuals from the late 1940s through the 1970s worked from a perspective which defined the nature and process of the class struggle and the insertion of that struggle into the process of state formation and transformation. A rich and profuse theoretical, empirical, and historical literature was accumulated that simply overwhelmed the conventional North American conception of “state” as government, of government as an “open sesame” to competing interest groups, of civil and military bureaucracies as neutral actors merely pursuing their professional institutional interests. The rise of mass social movements in the 1960s and the success of

the Cuban Revolution spelled the demise of “liberal political science” and with it liberal ideology and conceptual frameworks in Latin America (even to the point of spreading “class analysis perspectives” into North American academia).

The counterresponse to the ascendancy of class analysis was the emergence of two alternative frameworks, namely “bureaucratic-authoritarianism” and “corporatism,” which in their own way subsumed class relations and differences into supraclass political categories that cut across basic class cleavages. In the early 1970s the intellectual pressures emanating from the hegemony of class analysis made its presence felt on these precursors of contemporary neoliberalism; the Weberian categories of bureaucratic authority wielded power among and between competing and conflicting Marxian classes; the fascist categories of corporatist repression were reinterpreted to provide benign and malignant variants of “state association with interest groups”; a bastardized Gramscian notion of “hegemony” served as an intellectual gloss over this effort to substitute the categories of fascism for class identity.

Early on these intellectual currents had devised categories that underplayed the centrality of class struggle and modified the class nature of state power through the mystification of the state as an autonomous bureaucratic actor. Henceforth the intellectual movement reified the state by emptying it of any class content; this was accomplished through the rather vacuous notion of “political space,” and the arbitrary separation of electoral process from real power vested in the armed forces. Cutting off political analysis from its long-standing and deeply entrenched power matrix, the neoliberal theorists focused on the epiphenomena of narrow electoral interests, personalities, and partisan party concerns—the stuff of North American political science vintage 1950 but passed off as the latest up-to-date post-Marxist intellectual innovations.

The superficiality of the analysis evokes a kind of Norman Vincent Peale approach to political reality: the neoliberals define themselves as “Optimists about the Chances of Democracy” and dub critics as the “Pessimists about Democracy”—in the milder versions. In the worst of cases, the defenders of civilian-terrorist cohabitation resort to scurrilous labeling techniques, amalgamating the critics of the process as “*pro-golpistas*” or “enemies of democracy.”

Neoliberalism’s revival and attempt to regain intellectual hegemony occurs as a consequence of the military defeat and extermination of the revolutionary left during the 1970s. That defeat and the terror imposed by the military succeeded in defining new boundaries for political discourse. Within this framework, however, some sectors of the 1970s left contributed by practicing an authoritarian-militaristic style of politics that substituted elite vanguards for class action and the “seizure of power” for the growth of democratic social control from below. Where the left was able to promote a revolutionary conception of democratic socialism—in Chile

and Uruguay—the neoliberal conceptions of democracy have not gained hegemony. Where the 1970s left was dominated by “centralized authoritarian elites,” neoliberal conceptions of “democracy” have gained virtual absolute hegemony—as in the case of Argentina. In countries where mass popular social movements have emerged parallel to, and independent of, the traditional left parties, neoliberal conceptions of democracy are contested by class and quasi-class modes of theorizing (Peru and Brazil).

Neoliberal concepts of politics emerge in a transitional period: in the aftermath of military terror and at the beginning of the revival of mass social movements. The new civilian regimes capitalize on the temporary mutual impotence: the bourgeois-military can no longer directly rule and the mass movements cannot yet project their own political program. In this transitional context, the neoliberal theorists delve deeply and ponder seriously about the “durability of democratic institutions,” the “intrinsic value of democratic freedoms,” and the “autonomy of the individual.” Meanwhile their colleagues in the civilian regime promote “democracy without adjectives” by imposing class-selective austerity programs to pay foreign bankers, promote multinationals to “modernize” the economy, and promulgate amnesties to absolve their military cohabitators of terrorist crimes. The working class and peasants, who fortunately do not read the texts about classless democracy but feel the painful class effects of their policies, engage in growing numbers of class actions: eight general strikes in Argentina, several major strikes in Brazil and Uruguay, and growing popular insurgency in the Peruvian countryside.

In the face of the reemergence of class politics, the proponents of neoliberal doctrines of democracy can be expected to retreat further into the fantasy world of “individual choice” and ad hoc ahistorical notions of political “cycles.” What is clear is that the debate goes far beyond the confines of academia. Today for the left to allow itself to be held hostage to a claim to democracy built on the twin pillars of the terrorist state and supply-side economics is to abdicate its role in the emerging class struggles which will inevitably come into conflict with the real basis of politics—the state and capital.

In the period immediately following the retreat of the military and in the euphoria of mass electoral victories, neoliberalism could live the illusion that the political regime overcomes all barriers, represents all classes, and embodies the democracy of every person. Theory was formulated as an electoral celebration. Political realities are revealed, however, as the regime’s policies and practices unfold and class cleavages and international conflict sharpen. The appeal of neoliberalism is in this conjunctural moment—when it resonates with the cynicism of repentant leftists and the ambitions of upwardly mobile intellectuals (fast approaching middle age). As one former left-wing intellectual turned government advisor stated, “I woke up one day and asked, ‘What have I got to show after twenty years of activity, and I’m over forty!’” He, like others of his generation who have

joined the civilian regimes, have tied their personal fortune to the survival of these regimes, thus explaining the vehemence and irrational posture they have adopted toward their critics. The problem is that what is decisive for the personal fortune of the neoliberal is not tied to the destiny of the great majority of the population.

The particular conjuncture which gave rise to neoliberalism is quickly passing. The euphoria accompanying electoral fronts is giving way to sharp class cleavages and new popular movements; and the targets are increasingly the civilian regimes and their military guardians. As the civilian regimes turn toward the military to solve the problems of insuring stability, the distinction between "democratic" and authoritarian regimes becomes irrelevant. The populace is awaiting a new conception of democracy, one that combines changes in regime with transformation of the state and accumulation models.

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### **Federación Internacional de Estudios Sobre América Latina y El Caribe**

by  
**Jorge J.E. Gracia**

The III Congress of the Federación Internacional de Estudios sobre América Latina y el Caribe (FIEALC) took place in Buffalo, New York, September 23-26, 1987. Among the 100 scholars who participated were representatives from more than twenty countries of Latin America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. In addition, close to 200 scholars, educators, and other interested individuals from North America attended. Cole Blasier, LASA President, was one of the two keynote speakers.

Many of the congress participants and attendees were not well acquainted with FIEALC and were interested in knowing something of its goals and history. The brief description that follows may prove helpful to LASA members in a similar situation.

FIEALC is an international association consisting of national and local societies, institutions, centers, departments, and programs. Its aims are: (1) to establish extensive exchanges among its members that contribute to their research and experience in Latin American studies; (2) to facilitate the exchange of information, publications, and scholars and the planning of congresses, symposia, panels, courses, and lectures; (3) to stimulate the interdisciplinary character of Latin American studies, promoting the enrichment that results from the confluence of diverse disciplines; and (4) to collaborate in the creation of libraries and specialized centers of information on Latin America in locations where there are none, and to help expand those libraries and centers already in existence.

It is in the worldwide nature of its activities that FIEALC can make a unique contribution. Although national and local societies, organizations, and centers carry out an indispensable task in the development and promotion of Latin American studies, they cannot be expected to serve as worldwide clearinghouses. It is very difficult to maintain a worldwide perspective when the members of a particular group are mostly nationals of one country and the product of its culture and educational system. The understandable tendency toward parochialism applies to large associations as well as small ones, and, of course, to both Latin American and non-Latin American organizations. There is consequently a need for an organization whose members come from all parts of the world and in which no point of view, methodological or otherwise, becomes institutionalized. We are all aware of the complaint among many scholars from Latin America that North American Latin Americanists do not understand them, and we have even heard the view, expressed by some North American Latin Americanists, that Latin Americanists from Latin America do not understand themselves. The existence of such claims point to a need for an organization of Latin Americanists that transcends not only national frontiers, but continental and cultural barriers as well. That is the role FIEALC tries to fulfill.

FIEALC was founded in response to a UNESCO call for the stimulation and coordination of Latin American studies worldwide. This would be accomplished through the establishment of an institute or coordinating center for Latin American studies that would promote the creation of other such centers throughout the world. The National Autonomous University of Mexico agreed to become the federation's permanent headquarters and in 1979 established the Coordination and Communication Center for Latin American Studies (CCYDEL) with Leopoldo Zea as director. FIEALC's first meeting took place in Caracas in 1983 and the second in Madrid in 1985; the third was the Buffalo meeting this past September, and the fourth is planned for 1989 in Paris.

More than 100 non-Latin American organizations, representing some twenty different countries outside of Latin America, are currently affiliated with FIEALC. The Latin American Society for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (SOLAR), which includes more than 100 organizations representing nineteen Latin American nations, is also a member. FIEALC is organized to insure the participation in its governance of the broad spectrum of nations and points of view represented by its members. The federation's three presidents so far have come from three different continents.

Centers, institutions, and organizations devoted to the study of Latin America are encouraged to seek membership in FIEALC by contacting the president, Jorge J. E. Gracia, Department of Philosophy, SUNY at Buffalo, Amherst, NY 14260. No fees are required for membership.

## Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs Major Activities, 1985-87

by  
Richard E. Greenleaf, Chair

The Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) is the institutional affiliate of the Latin American Studies Association with responsibility for furthering Latin American studies throughout the United States. Its programs range from the stimulation of research activities and the funding of professional workshops to the encouragement of citizen outreach activities and the development of classroom teaching aids.

CLASP has adopted a position of refraining from involvement in political controversy so that it can effectively carry out its mission: (1) protection of the research environment of its institutional members; (2) promotion of serious scholarship; (3) active encouragement of precollegiate teaching; (4) communicating with and serving the informational needs of the international business community active in Latin America; and (5) advocacy of the field of Latin American studies, especially in the funding area, before the U.S. Congress and Department of Education.

In September 1983, CLASP developed a five-year plan to produce instructional materials and location guides for schools, universities, and foundations. Following discussions with the LASA Executive Council, CLASP authorized Tulane's Center for Latin American Studies to publish the manuals and directories under the joint aegis of Tulane and CLASP. Five such publications issued so far and a sixth in the final stages of editing are listed below; they are distributed free of charge to CLASP members, libraries, foundations, and the federal government.

Georgia Kilpatrick. *As We See Ourselves: A Look at Latin Americans*. 1984.

Robert J. Knowlton. *Teaching About Latin America. Curriculum Projects for Grades 6-12*. 1985.

Patricia O'Connor and Nancy J. Nystrom. *Siestas and Fiestas: Images of Latin America in United States History Textbooks*. 1985.

Nancy J. Nystrom. *Latin American Education: A Quest for Identity*. 1986.

David B. Bray and Richard E. Greenleaf. *A Directory of Latin American Studies in the United States*. 1986.

Thomas K. Niehaus. *A Guide to Publishers and Booksellers in Central America*. Forthcoming.

CLASP has conducted three training seminars for primary and secondary teachers: Boston, 1985; New Orleans, 1986; and Tuscaloosa, 1987. It has also distributed free packets of pretested materials. In 1986 CLASP established an educational outreach clearinghouse and has conducted workshops on how to organize, finance, and disseminate pedagogical materials. As its part of our mutual efforts, Tulane circulates an outreach newsletter for CLASP and distributes a model for the organization of a curriculum resource center. CLASP and the Tulane Curriculum Resource Center were recently recognized by the National Federation of State High School Associations for their work in the area of educational outreach. Beginning in the fall of 1987 and continuing until 1992, CLASP and the Title VI National Resource Centers are cooperating in a national program entitled "Americas 1992," sponsored by the University of Florida and funded by American Express.

Under the aegis of Tulane and the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, CLASP has launched a well-received international business outreach program. CLASP's business task force, chaired jointly by Donald Shea (Wisconsin-Milwaukee) and Richard Greenleaf (Tulane) has organized four national conferences: "Latin American Studies and the International Business Community" (New Orleans); "Financing and Protecting Investments in Latin America" (Miami); "Latin American Studies and Business Careers" (Mexico City); and "Latin American Studies and the International Business community: The Tulane Model" (Amherst). These meetings, as well as the CLASP session planned for LASA 88, stress strategies for forging linkages between Latin American studies programs and the business community.

Over the past six years, CLASP's secretariat (located at Tulane University) has conducted sixteen sessions on how to organize Latin American studies programs, how to organize library and photographic collections, and how to forge linkages with professional schools. The secretariat has been consulted by the Association of Graduate Schools of Business and the Pan American Health Organization, as well as institutes in Spain, Canada, Japan, India, and Mexico.

The CLASP steering committee visits legislators and government representatives, and annually mails over 200 letters to congress lobbying for appropriations to and recognition of Latin American studies. It is currently gearing up for the budget fight over allocation of resources for the next three years.

## REGIONAL ACTIVITIES

[Editor's Note: With a view toward encouraging communication between LASA and the regional Latin American studies organizations, the secretariat has formalized a newsletter exchange with the regionals and will report on their activities in the Forum as information is received].

### NCCLA

The North Central Council of Latin Americanists celebrated the twentieth anniversary of its founding during the annual meeting on October 2, 1987. Robert J. Knowlton, one of the "founding fathers," delivered retrospective remarks, concentrating on the organization's second decade. (The first decade had been chronicled by John J. Harrigan in the *Latin American Research Review*, Vol. 14, No. 3, 1979.)

In reiterating the organization's purposes, he mentioned two over-arching ones: "to provide an academic/intellectual organization to promote mutual understanding of the Americas and to provide committees by which communication, coordination, and cooperation of efforts might be realized with those individuals, corporations, and public bodies that have an interest in Latin America." Some of the organization's major decisions during the last ten years were the change from two meetings a year to one annual meeting (1981); the establishment of NCCLA Research and Teaching Awards to recognize a professional research work, teaching project, and student research project each year (1984); approval of reduced registration fees and subsidized participation for student members (1983); and regular sponsorship of sessions at LASA congresses. Professor Knowlton also pointed out the value of NCCLA's association with the Center for Latin America at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, a relationship that has made possible a number of the Council's activities and accomplishments.

### RMCLAS

The Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies is holding its 1988 annual conference February 4-6 in Fort Collins, Colorado. The meeting features twenty-five panels on such diverse topics as "Women in Latin America," "Contemporary Greater Caribbean Theater," "The Politics of Presidential Succession in Mexico," "Economic Adjustment in Latin America," "The Nicaraguan Popular Revolution," and "Latin American Literature of Social Protest." RMCLAS's president is Dr. Stephen P. Mumme, Department of Political Science, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO 80523; (303) 491-5156/7428.

### PCCLAS

The Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies has established an executive secretariat at Arizona State University that will be responsible for membership, finances, record keeping, and the council's ongoing business. For information or inquiries contact: PCCLAS Executive Secretariat, Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-2401; (602) 965-5127.

PCCLAS will publish a new semiannual interdisciplinary journal, the *Review of Latin American Studies*, which will contain papers presented at the annual meetings as well as those submitted directly to the journal. Editorial correspondence and inquiries should be directed to the editor, Frederick M. Nunn, Office of the Dean, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Portland State University, Portland, OR 97207; (503) 464-3514.

The PCCLAS 1988 meetings will be held in Mexicali, Baja California, Mexico. They will be hosted by San Diego State University, Imperial Valley Campus; cohosts are Universidad Autónoma de Baja California, Secretaría de Educación y Bienestar Social de Baja California, Colegio de la Frontera Norte, and Centro de Enseñanza Técnica y Superior. Unusual special events are planned: visits to *ejidos* and *maquiladoras*, lectures by prominent Latin American political and literary figures, and cultural events. For information contact: Dr. Reynaldo Ayala, President PCCLAS, Institute for Border Studies, SDSU Imperial Valley Campus, 720 Heber Avenue, Calexico, CA 92231; (619) 357-4747.

### SCOLAS

The Southwestern Council on Latin American Studies will hold its annual meeting April 7-9, 1988, in Hemisfair Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. The meeting is being sponsored by Trinity University, the University of Mexico-San Antonio, and the Institute of Texan Cultures. A recent grant from the Texas Committee for the Humanities will make possible a special project, "Mexico as a Metaphor for the Americas," to be carried out within the context of SCOLAS. Invited guest speaker is Elena Poniatowska, the Mexican author of *Night of the Massacre* and *Dear Diego*.



## NEW LASA OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS

On January 1, 1988, Paul Drake became President of the Latin American Studies Association, and Cole Blasier, Past President.

LASA's 1987 election was completed on December 15, 1987, with the official vote count at the LASA Secretariat of the 779 valid ballots received (32 percent of LASA's 1987 membership). Jean Franco was elected Vice President. Cynthia McClintock, Adolfo Figueroa and Peter Evans were elected to the Executive Council joining Peter Bell, Lorenzo Meyer and Marta Tienda; Richard Newfarmer is first alternate. Gilbert Merckx, editor of LARR, Richard Greenleaf, chair of CLASP, and Reid Reading, Executive Director, remain ex officio members of the Executive Council.

Warm congratulations to the winning candidates and thanks to all those who allowed their names to be placed in nomination; your willingness to serve LASA is much appreciated.

## FOURTH ANNUAL LASA FIELD SEMINAR IN NICARAGUA June 11-25, 1988

The LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua will conduct its fourth two-week field seminar in Nicaragua for LASA members June 11-25, 1988.

As in the past, this seminar is designed to introduce established Latin Americanists and advanced graduate students to the variety of institutions, people, resources, protocols, and methods for studying Nicaragua and conducting research there. Participants will be introduced to various social science "think tanks," academic institutions, and research facilities.

In addition, Latin Americanists with a general interest in Nicaragua, not necessarily tied to specific research objectives, may also participate. In this regard, a second objective of the seminar is to give LASA scholars a close-up view of the multifaceted reality of revolutionary Nicaragua. The group will have discussion and interview sessions with important political and social actors from across the political spectrum, including representatives of the churches, mass media, business community, grassroots organizations, diplomatic community, government, and the military.

Though much of the time will be spent in Managua, trips outside of the city to a variety of rural communities are also

envisioned. Group activities will be tailored to the major interests of the participants. In addition, throughout the seminar an effort will be made to accommodate individual interests through special interviews, etc. To understand how this type of seminar works in practice, prospective participants are advised to read the reports on the 1986 and 1987 seminars, published in the Winter and Fall 1987 issues of the *LASA Forum*.

Unless there are unforeseen price changes, the entire seminar—including living expenses, in-country transportation, and round-trip group airfare between Mexico City and Managua—will cost around \$1160 per person. (Bona fide graduate students will receive a \$200 discount.) The group will be limited to 15-18 participants plus the co-coordinators. Participants must be Spanish-speaking LASA members. **All philosophical and political points of view are welcomed.**

Each applicant will be requested to submit a current resume and a 250-500 word letter of application explaining what (s)he expects to gain professionally from the seminar. Participants will be selected primarily on the basis of the potential relevance of the seminar to their professional plans as outlined in that letter. An effort will also be made to balance the group in terms of gender, discipline, region of origin, etc. Deadline for the first round of selection is May 1, 1988. Qualified late applicants will be included if space permits.

Co-coordinators of the seminar will be Tom Walker and Harvey Williams. For more information write or call:

Professor Thomas W. Walker  
Department of Political Science  
Ohio University  
Athens, Ohio 45701  
(614) 593-4376 (or 4372)

Professor Harvey Williams  
Sociology Department  
University of the Pacific  
Stockton, CA 95211  
(209) 946-2931

### NICARAGUAN ELECTION REPORT

Due to continuing demand, including requests for use in courses, the report of the LASA delegation to observe the Nicaraguan general election of November 4, 1984, "The Electoral Process in Nicaragua: Domestic and International Influences" (November 19, 1984), has been reprinted. Copies are available for \$3.00 each from the LASA Secretariat, 9th Floor, William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

**LASA/88  
New Orleans, Louisiana  
March 17-19, 1988**

**Mail 3 copies to:**

LaVonne C. Poteet, Coordinator  
1988 LASA Film Festival  
Bucknell University  
Lewisburg, PA 17837

Film Council:  
LaVonne C. Poteet  
Julianne Burton  
Dennis West  
Randal Johnson

**PROPOSAL FOR FILM FESTIVAL SUBMISSIONS**

Film and video materials not integrated into a panel, workshop, roundtable, or meeting may be presented in one of two ways: (1) as selections in a LATIN AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL; or (2) as part of a noncompetitive FILM EXHIBIT of visual and informational materials. Materials not selected for the festival may be presented at the exhibit for a fee. Please use a separate form for each film/video suggested.

Films and videos chosen for the FESTIVAL are designated as recipients of the 1987-88 LASA Award for Merit in Film for "excellence in the visual presentation of educational and artistic materials on Latin America." Approximately 15 such awards will be made. Criteria used in selecting films or videos to be screened are: artistic, technical and cinematographic excellence; uniqueness of contribution to the visual presentation of materials on Latin America; and relevance to disciplinary, geographic and thematic interests of LASA members, as evidenced by topics proposed for panels, workshops and roundtables at recent congresses. Films and videos released after March 1986 and those that will premiere at the congress will be given special consideration if they also meet the above criteria.

The noncompetitive FILM EXHIBIT of Latin American films, videos and descriptive materials (brochures, catalogues, etc.) is organized in coordination with the book exhibit. For information on the film exhibit contact Harve C. Horowitz & Associates, LASA Film Exhibit, 10369 Currycomb Court, Columbia, Maryland 21044; phone (301) 997-0763.

Title of work:

Format [ ] Film (16 mm [ ] ); 35 mm [ ] )  
[ ] Video (available formats: \_\_\_\_\_ )

Distributor (name and address):

Director: \_\_\_\_\_ Producer: \_\_\_\_\_  
Year of release: \_\_\_\_\_ Screening time: \_\_\_\_\_ Language: \_\_\_\_\_

Brief description (25-50 words) of subject matter, including country or area treated:

Your name: \_\_\_\_\_ Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_  
Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: (office) \_\_\_\_\_ (residence) \_\_\_\_\_

If you have questions, call LaVonne C. Poteet at (717) 524-1353.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Peace Corps/Campus Compact.** Campus Compact, a national consortium of more than 100 colleges and university presidents and their institutions, and the Peace Corps are developing an overseas internship program to help undergraduates internationalize their college experience. Offered year-round, internships may begin in January, March, June or September, and interns may serve either one quarter, trimester or semester. Possibilities for 1988 are four Latin American countries: Honduras, Ecuador, the Dominican Republic and Belize. Interns are offered a taste of life and work in one of these countries, and in exchange assist the Peace Corps staff through projects tailored to the needs of a particular office and the talents and interests of the intern. The Peace Corps covers housing and work-related expenses abroad, and provides orientation as needed. Other costs, including travel, food and medical expenses, and incidentals are the responsibility of the intern and/or the home institution. For information contact Campus Compact, Box 1975, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912, (401) 863-1119.

**Valleinclanistas.** A partir de los numerosos congresos celebrados en 1986 en distintos lugares del mundo con motivo de celebrar el cincuentenario de la muerte de Ramón del Valle-Inclán (1866-1936), se organiza una Asociación de Valleinclanistas. La Asociación tendrá por objetivo no solo mantenerse al corriente de diversos proyectos de investigación en torno a la figura del autor, sino también promover cualquier actividad escolar sobre la obra de Valle-Inclán en cualquier país y cualquier lengua, mediante la publicación de un boletín informativo. El boletín dará a conocer intereses y proyectos tales como títulos de trabajos recientemente publicados y los en preparación, tesis y tesinas, y otras actividades profesionales. Los interesados en ser miembros de la Asociación deben dirigirse a la Profesora Virginia M. Garlitz, Secretaria de la Junta Organizadora, Asociación de Valleinclanistas, Plymouth State College, Plymouth, NH 03264, USA. Miembros de la Junta Organizadora: Carol Meier, Bradley University; Leda Schiavo, University of Illinois at Chicago; John P. Gabriele, College of Wooster; Albert LeMay, Kellogg Institute-Notre Dame University; Iris Zavala, Spaans Inst-Rijksuniversiteit, Utrecht.

**NEH Seeks Proposals for Five-Hundredth.** As part of the international observance of the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus' voyage, the National Endowment for the Humanities is inviting proposals for original scholarship on related topics and for the dissemination of both new and existing scholarship. Topics may include the expansion of European civilization through the efforts of the Spanish and Portuguese crowns; the establishment of new societies and new forms of cultural expression through encounters among native American, European, and African peoples; and the political, religious, philosophical, scientific, technological, and aesthetic ideas that shaped the processes of exploration,

settlement, and cultural conflict and transformation set in motion by the momentous voyage. For further information: Division of Fellowships and Seminars, National Endowment for the Humanities, Room 316, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506.

**Ibero-Latin American Studies Center.** The Ibero-Latin American Studies Center has been created at the University of Colorado, Boulder. The Center will facilitate the coordination of current and forthcoming activities of University personnel interested in Latin America and in the topic of Hispanics in the United States. As part of the College of Arts and Sciences, the Center is housed in the Department of Spanish and Portuguese.

**Arizona State University.** The Center for Latin American Studies at Arizona State hosted the 1987 annual meetings of the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies, held October 8-11 on the ASU campus and the nearby Sheraton Tempe Mission Palms Hotel. Over 250 people registered. There were 55 panels, and special events included a drama presentation, a salsa dance, movies from Latin America and the annual awards luncheon. In other developments, the Center was awarded a \$3.48 million grant from USAID to undertake research, training, and technical assistance for land reform beneficiaries, particularly agricultural cooperatives in El Salvador. ASU's linkage grant with the Catholic University of Bolivia also was extended for one more year; the grant is designed to help establish master's degree programs in business administration and agribusiness at the Catholic University, the first such programs in Bolivia.

**Smithsonian Institution's Quincentennial Commemoration.** The Smithsonian currently is developing a series of diverse programs, exhibits and publications designed to stimulate scholarly and public interest in the impact of the voyage on the past, present and future cultures of the Americas. As part of this series, the Quincentenary Program of the Smithsonian is presenting a conference entitled "Explorations, Encounters and Identities: Musical Repercussions of 1492." Internationally distinguished scholars will present new insights and research examining the diverse musical history of the Americas and address such issues as: the meaning of the "age of discovery" in the arena of ideas, composition and performance; the relation of musical thought to social processes; and performance as mediator of change. Musicologists, ethnomusicologists, anthropologists, educators, and all persons interested in interdisciplinary perspectives on history are welcome. The conference will be held from March 10-13 in Washington, D.C. Admission is free, but advanced registration for each day is necessary. To request a registration form, please call (202) 357-4794.

**Latin American and Caribbean Studies Unit at Queen's University.** As part of its ongoing programme of studies in national and international development (SNID), Queen's

University at Kingston, Ontario, Canada, recently established a Latin American and Caribbean Studies Unit (LACSU). The unit was created primarily to provide a multidisciplinary forum for Queen's professors and graduate students with Latin American interests and to develop links with other scholarly groups in and outside of Canada. Faculty include Abigail Bakan and Catherine Conaghan, political studies; George Lovell, geography; Catherine Legrand, history; and John Walker, Spanish. Scholars interested in presenting their work as part of the SNID/LACSU Seminar Series should contact Abigail Bakan or Catherine Conaghan, Department of Political Studies, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, K7L3N6, Canada, (613) 545-6230. Limited funds are available for travel reimbursement.

**First ODC-CONACYT Visiting Fellow.** The U.S.-Mexico Project of the Overseas Development Council announces the arrival of Sergio Martín Moreno, the first Mexican visiting fellow to participate in the joint ODC-CONACYT (National Council on Science and Technology) Visiting Fellow Program. Dr. Martín Moreno will investigate the impact of the U.S. economy and U.S. economic policy on the Mexican public sector and the repercussions in other sectors of the Mexican economy.

**New Documentary Available for Classroom Use.** *Minefield* is an 87-minute color documentary on the politics of democratization in Argentina, Chile and Uruguay. It utilizes historical footage and interviews with prominent public figures (e.g. President Raúl Alfonsín, Cardinal Raúl Silva Henríquez, General Liber Seregni) to describe the dynamics of this process in the three countries. For further information contact: Enrique Baloyra, Associate Dean, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Miami, P.O. Box 248123, Coral Gables, FL 33124; (305) 284-4173/74.

## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES/SYMPOSIA

**Women, Development, and Health.** The Women in Development Program of Michigan State University will sponsor an international conference on Women, Development and Health, October 21-23, 1988. The conference will examine the connection between socioeconomic change and women's health in the Third World. Session topics will include: rural production, migration, international division of labor, the informal sector, transfer of technology, child survival, reproduction and sexuality, women as health care providers, health care and the community, and public policy. Deadline for submission of paper abstracts is March 15, 1988. Send abstracts and requests for conference information to: Rita S. Gallin, Director, The WID Office, 202 Center for International Programs, East Lansing, MI 48824-1035; (517) 353-5040 or TELEX 650-277-3148 ISP.

**Continental, Latin American, and Francophone Women Writers.** Wichita State University will sponsor a conference on this subject April 7-9, 1988. For information contact: Eunice Myers or Ginette Adamson, Department of Modern and Classical Languages, Box 11, Wichita State University, Wichita, KS 67208.

**Latin American Fiction in the '80s.** This conference will be held April 7-9, 1988, at Rice University. For information contact: Juan Manuel Marcos, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078.

**Gauchos and Nation-Builders in the Río de la Plata.** A conference with this theme, focusing on the arts and literature, will be held April 14-16, 1988, at the University of Wisconsin, La Crosse. Write William Katra, Department of Foreign Languages, University of Wisconsin, La Crosse, WI 54601.

**Transportation and Communication in Latin America.** The Southeastern Council on Latin American Studies (SECOLAS) will host this conference at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, April 14-16, 1988. For information contact: Paula Heusinkveld, Department of Languages, Clemson University, Clemson, SC 29634.

**Western Social Science Association.** The Latin American studies section is calling for paper and panel proposals for the association's meeting to be held in Denver, April 27-30, 1988. Proposals may be sent to Steve Ropp, Department of Political Science, University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming 82071; (307) 766-6517.

**Dialectología del Caribe Hispánico.** The IX Simposio de Dialectología del Caribe Hispánico will be held on the San Germán campus of Inter American University of Puerto Rico, April 28-30, 1988. For information contact: Dr. Bohdan Saciuk, Dean of Studies, Call Box 5100, San Germán, Puerto Rico 00753; (809) 892-4300.

**Romance Languages and Literatures.** The Eighth Annual Cincinnati Conference on Romance Languages and Literatures will take place May 11-13, 1988, at the University of Cincinnati. For further information contact: Sadek Anis, Conference Chair, Department of Romance Languages and Literatures, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio 45221-0377.

**Conference on Basque, French and Hispanic Literatures.** A conference on this subject will be held June 22-25, 1988, in San Sebastian, Spain. For information contact: Félix Menchacatorre, Departamento de Lengua y Literatura, Universidad del País Vasco, Apartado 644, 48080 Bilbao, Spain.

**International Institute of Iberoamerican Literature.** The Institute's Congress will be held in Mexico City, July 24-31,

1988. For information contact: Alfredo A. Roggiano, Hispanic Languages and Literatures, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

**American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese.** The AATSP will meet in Denver, August 19-23, 1988. For information contact: AATSP, P.O. Box 6349, Mississippi State, MS 39762-6349; (601) 325-2041.

**El Español en los Estados Unidos/Spanish in the United States.** Call for papers on original research, written in Spanish or English, for this conference to be held in Miami, Florida, October 13-15, 1988. For information contact: Dr. Ana Roca, Conference Chair, Department of Modern Languages, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199; (305) 554-2851 or 554-2046.

**Symposium on Spanish Linguistics.** The College of Liberal Arts and Sciences and the Department of Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese of the University of Illinois at Chicago are sponsoring a conference on Spanish linguistics November 3-5, 1988. The organizers welcome 20-minute-long papers dealing with synchronic and diachronic issues in Spanish linguistics. For information contact: Rafael Nunez-Cedeno, Department of Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese, University of Illinois, Box 4348, Chicago, IL 60680.

## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**Council on International Educational Exchange.** CIEE is currently accepting applications for two positions: (1) Resident Director of the Spanish Language and Caribbean Area Studies Program at Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra, Santiago, Dominican Republic. Qualifications include fluency in Spanish and knowledge of the Latin American university system. Candidates should be on the faculty of a North American college or university. Previous group leadership experience, residence in Latin America, and administrative experience are preferable. (2) Resident Director of the Language and Area Studies Program at the University of Alicante, Alicante, Spain. Qualifications include fluency in Spanish and knowledge of the Spanish university system. Candidates should be on the faculty of a North American college or university. Previous group leadership experience, residence in Spain, and administrative experience are preferable. For both positions, appointment is for two years beginning July 1988. Send resume, names and current addresses/telephone numbers of three references, and salary history to Academic Programs Department, CIEE, 205 East 42nd Street, New York, NY 10017. Application deadline is February 29, 1988 (or as soon thereafter as possible).

**University of Connecticut.** The Department of Anthropology seeks a tenure-track assistant professor in

sociocultural anthropology beginning September 1988. Applicants must have conducted significant ethnographic research with Amerindian or peasant populations in South or Central America, have significant publications, and be committed to field research. Candidates should be prepared to teach introductory and advanced courses, including the history of anthropological theory. Ph.D. required at the time of application. Application, curriculum vitae, and the names of four referees should be sent immediately to Prof. R.P. Rohner, Chair Search Committee, Department of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, 344 Mansfield Road, U-158, Storrs, CT 06268.

**Comparative Politics/Latin America.** The Department of Political Science at Amherst College invites applications for a tenure-track position in Latin American politics effective September 1988. Preference will be given to candidates at the assistant professor level who have special interest in political development, broadly defined, including revolutionary change, authoritarianism, transitions to formal constitutional democracy, and the articulation of conflicts in civil society at the grassroots level. Additional areas of teaching and research interest may include the relationship between the domestic politics and foreign policy of Latin American states and/or U.S. Latin American relations. Scholars from related fields in the social sciences, whose work focuses on Latin American politics, are encouraged to apply. Please send a resume, three letters of reference, and writing samples by March 1, 1988, to Pavel Machala, Chair, Department of Political Science, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002. Amherst is an AA/EO employer.

**Associate Director, Latin American and Caribbean Program.** The Carter Center of Emory University is accepting applications for Associate Director of the Latin American and Caribbean Program. M.A. or Ph.D. (or ABD) in political science, economics, or history and specialty in U.S. policy toward Latin America and the Caribbean is preferred. Candidate will assist director in organizing a public policy and research program and staffing the Council of Freely Elected Heads of Government, which is chaired by former President Jimmy Carter and includes many current and former presidents of countries of the Americas. Principal responsibilities will be administrative, with limited time for research and the possibility of teaching, if desired. Fluency in Spanish is required; Portuguese is desirable. Contract is for one year, with possible renewal for second year, beginning in August or December 1988. Salary at assistant professor level. Send letter, resume, recent publications or writings, and two letters of reference to Dr. Robert Pastor, Director, Latin American and Caribbean Program, Carter Center of Emory University, 1 Copenhill, Atlanta, Georgia 30307 before March 1, 1988.

**Assistant Professor of Economics.** The State University of New York at Albany has a tenure-track position in the Department of Economics for an assistant professor with a

primary interest in Latin American economies. Applicants will be judged on their potential and commitment to scholarly research and teaching at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Candidates should have a solid foundation in economic theory and econometrics. The selected person will be expected to give regular support (teaching, advisement) to the Department of Latin American and Caribbean Studies. Teaching load is two courses per semester. Persons with Ph.D. pending will be considered only if there is an extremely high probability of completion of all degree requirements by August 1988. Send resume, letters of recommendation, and research papers to Chair, Recruitment Committee, Department of Economics, University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222. The University at Albany is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer; applications from minority persons, women, handicapped persons, and Vietnam-era veterans are especially welcome. Position will remain open until filled.

**Assistant Professor of Educational Administration.** The University of New Mexico's Department of Educational Administration seeks applicants with doctorates for a tenure-track assistant professor position. Candidates must be able to speak Spanish fluently and have a special interest and ability to provide graduate-level instruction and advisement for Spanish-speaking educators from Latin America as well as for English-speaking students. Special skills are sought in one or more of the following substantive areas: educational policy, law, administrative applications of educational technology, economics of education, or educational finance. Experience in Latin American settings is highly desirable. Appointment will be for August 1988. Salary range is \$22,000 to \$29,000 depending upon qualifications. Summer employment is highly probable. Interested persons should send letters of application, curriculum vitae, three references, and placement file to Mike Milstein, Educational Administration Department Chair, Room 211, College of Education, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

**Latin American History.** The History Department of the State University of New York, College at Cortland, seeks a Latin American historian who can also teach survey courses in world history. This is a tenure-track position beginning in fall 1988. Applicants should have the Ph.D. and a documented commitment to excellence in teaching and research. The department encourages women and minority candidates to apply. Send curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation to Dr. F. Czerwinski, History Department, State University College at Cortland, Box 2000, Cortland, NY 13045.

**Latin American History.** The History Department at Dartmouth College seeks candidates for a visiting professor in Latin American history for the academic year 1988-89. Teaching responsibilities would be five courses at the introductory and upper level for undergraduates. Candidates should have Ph.D. or be nearing completion of degree

requirements. Teaching experience is desirable. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Applicants should contact Prof. Marysa Navarro at the LASA XIV International Congress in New Orleans March 17-19, 1988. Thereafter, applicants should send dossiers to Prof. Kenneth Shewmaker, Department of History, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755. Dossiers should be received by April 15, 1988. Dartmouth College is committed to affirmative action and is especially interested in identifying female and minority candidates.

## RESEARCH & STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

**NEH Grants for Elementary and Secondary School Teachers.** The National Endowment for the Humanities' new Teacher-Scholar Program will provide grants to allow teachers sabbatical leave for one academic year of full-time, independent study in history, literature, foreign languages, or other humanities disciplines. The stipends may be as high as \$27,500 to replace the applicant's salary or to supplement sabbatical pay up to the amount of the academic-year salary. Each applicant must submit a thoroughly planned course of study focusing on important primary and secondary texts in the humanities. NEH will evaluate applications according to the intellectual quality of the proposed plan; the significance of the topic and materials to be studied; and the relevance of the plan to the applicant's teaching responsibilities. The deadline for applications is May 1988; grant-funded study could begin in September 1989. For information contact: Division of Education Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; (202) 786-0377.

**Public Programs on the Columbian Quincentenary.** The National Endowment for the Humanities announces a special competition for planning grants in public humanities projects. Colleges and universities, museums, historical societies, archives, libraries, community organizations, and other nonprofit institutions are encouraged to submit proposals for projects focusing on the scholarly issues raised by the Columbian Quincentenary. Awards in this competition could support symposia, film series with colloquia, debates, reading and discussion groups, and panel exhibits for the general public; of special interest are collaborative projects or those combining various formats for programs addressing out-of-school audiences. Nonprofit organizations or institutions—with resources in the humanities and the ability to reach general audiences—are eligible to apply. Priority will be given to those applicants who outline an effective strategy for reaching national, regional, or metropolitan audiences. Planning grants of up to \$20,000 will be offered for projects ranging from six months to one year. The deadline for receipt of applications is March 18, 1988. Inquiries regarding more in-



formation, guidelines and application forms should be addressed to: Public Humanities Projects, Columbian Quincentenary, Planning Grants, Division of General Programs, Room 426, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; (202) 786-0271.

**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 of up to \$1,500 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 1988 is March 15, 1988. 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 indicate how a period of residence 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) 702-8420.

**Social Science Program in Chile.** The University of Iowa will offer a program of study in Santiago, Chile, June 6-July 29, 1988. The program will take place at the Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile; it is coordinated by Prof. Joseph L. Scarpaci of Iowa's Geography Department. The program will consist of three courses carrying graduate and undergraduate credit. Latin American Economic Development will analyze the structural conditions of regional development in Latin America with emphasis on the postwar period. The State and Society in the Southern Cone will be taught at the Latin American Faculty of the Social Sciences (FLACSO) under the direction of Prof. Manuel Antonio Garretón. It will deal with the determinants of the rise of authoritarianism and the transition to democracy in Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Chile. The third course will consist of an independent study project. For more information contact: Prof. Joseph L. Scarpaci, 316 JH, Department of Geography, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; (319) 337-4794.

**Fellowships in the Humanities at Newberry Library.** The Newberry Library invites applications for resident fellowships in the humanities for 1988-89. Although most of the fellowships are designed for postdoctoral scholars, many awards are available for graduate students and others. Terms in residence are a few weeks to eleven months; stipends also range broadly. For further information and application forms contact: Awards Committee, Newberry Library, 60 W. Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610; (312) 943-9090.

**NEH Travel Grants.** The Travel to Collections program of the National Endowment for the Humanities provides grants of \$750 to assist U.S. scholars meet the costs of long-distance travel to research collections of libraries, archives, museums or other repositories throughout the United States and the world. Application deadline is July 15 for research travel between December 1 and May 31. For information contact: Travel to Collections Program, Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; (202) 786-0463.

**Fellowship Program in Combined Soviet/East European and International Security Studies.** The Ford Foundation and Columbia University announce the tenth round of the dual competence fellowship competition for academic year 1988-89. This is a training award (not a research grant) to provide support for Soviet and/or East European analysts to study international security affairs or for international security analysts to study Soviet and/or East European affairs. Advanced graduate students with Ph.D. or equivalent experience (including nonacademic experience) are eligible. The deadline for applications is March 1, 1988. For information and application form contact: Soviet/East European & International Security Program, Box 53 International Affairs Building, Room 1328A, Columbia University, 420 West 118th Street, New York, NY 10027; (212) 280-3535.

**Summer Seminar in Mexico.** The Oregon International Council, in cooperation with the University of the Americas in Puebla, Mexico, offers a four-week seminar designed to introduce professional educators to the history, culture, and current concerns of Mexico, and to assist them in developing curricular applications on this subject. The seminar runs from July 1 to July 29, 1988, and offers six graduate credits. A knowledge of Spanish is not required. Cost for the seminar is \$1395, and includes predeparture briefing, round-trip fare from Portland, Oregon, to Puebla, Mexico, room, and all field trip expenses. For more information contact the Oregon International Council, 999 Locust Street NE, Salem, OR 97303, (503) 378-4960.

## PUBLICATIONS

**European Americana.** Volume V of *European Americana: A Chronological Guide to Works Printed in Europe Relating to the Americas, 1493-1750*, will be released shortly. Published by the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University and Readex Books, *European Americana* is a multivolume chronological guide to the printed record of all that Europeans wrote about America, from Columbus' first address to the Court of King Ferdinand through the mid-eighteenth century. Volume V, edited by Dennis C. Landis, covers the years 1701-1725. For more detailed information about the series

and the volumes published to date, contact READEX, 58 Pine Street, New Canaan, CT 06840, or call toll free 800-223-4739 (In Connecticut or Canada, 203-966-5906).

**Latin American Pamphlet Collections on Microfilm.**

Through a Title II-C grant, Princeton University Library has microfilmed thus far approximately 7,000 items consisting primarily of pamphlets, serials with short runs, broadsides and some posters. Organized by country and therein by subject or issuing body, each of the 225 filmed collections carries a full set of subject headings and listing of corporate bodies (e.g., political parties, revolutionary groups, government agencies, women's organizations). The materials cover approximately 1960 to the present although many titles published earlier in the 20th century are included. A brief listing of all the filmed collections is available. For further information contact the Latin American Collection, Princeton University Library, Princeton, NJ 08544.

**Latin American Monographs.**

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

**Colonial Latin American Literature Editions Series.**

The Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies, Ltd. and the members of the Editorial Board announce a new series of editions devoted to the publication of texts from the colonial period, in celebration of the quincentennial of Columbus' voyage. New editions of canonical texts, previously unedited texts, and collections of documents which constitute important research tools for colonial scholars are included. An invitation is extended to potential editors from the disciplines of literature, linguistics, history and anthropology to submit proposals. For more information contact Margarita Zamora, General Editor, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.

**Léxico Hispanoamericano.**

The Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies, Ltd. announces the publication of *El Léxico Hispanoamericano del Siglo XVI*, the latest in a series of reference works designed to illustrate the development of Spanish-American vocabulary from the 16th century to the present. The latest volume contains a wealth of 16th century medical and technical terms, several hundred Amerindian loanwords, and an index of recorded forms featuring common Hispanic suffixes. The series, based on documentary sources representative of each region, illustrates usage in

America in particular regions or periods. For information, contact the Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies, 3734 Ross Street, Madison, WI 53705.

**Directory of Master's Programs.** The Modern Language Association of America announces the publication of the *Directory of Master's Programs in Foreign Languages, Foreign Literatures and Linguistics*, a current and comprehensive listing of such programs in the United States. The volume not only provides information for prospective graduate students and their advisers, but also offers departments a useful tool in comparing and evaluating curriculum. Entries contain data on languages offered, curricular emphases, requirements, program options, and certificates or diplomas. Contact the MLA, 10 Astor Place, New York, NY 10003.

**The Americas Review and Hispanic Autobiography.**

The *Americas Review* announces a special issue in 1988 on U.S. Hispanic autobiography and invites papers on the expression of self and culture in Latino autobiography and fiction. Of special interest is the application of recent critical theory on autobiography to Hispanic autobiography and innovative essays on first-person narrative fiction. Studies challenging the culture of crime and poverty as portrayed in works published by mainstream and commercial presses are encouraged. For information: The Americas Review, Arte Publico Press, University of Houston, Houston, TX 77004.

**Occasional Papers Series.**

The Institute of Latin American Studies at La Trobe University announces the availability of the following titles in its occasional papers series: *Juana Manso-Argentine Feminist* (Jim Levy); *Góes Monteiro and the Role of the Army in Brazil* (Peter Seaborn Smith); *Echeverría and the United States: Mexico's Deepening Dependency* (Errol D. Jones); *The English and the Portuguese Brazil Trade, 1660-1780: Some Problems and Personalities* (C.R. Boxer); *Whatever Became of the "Southern Cone Model"?* (Laurence Whitehead); *Obstacles to Redemocratization in Brazil: A Historical Perspective* (Richard Graham); *The Church and Revolution: Cuba and Nicaragua* (Margaret E. Crahan). Available for \$2.50 each from: The Institute of Latin American Studies, La Trobe University, Bundoora, Vic., 3083, Australia.

## COMMUNICATION VIA COMPUTER

Theo Crevenna, Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of New Mexico, notes that LASA members who have BITNET accounts can use them to communicate with each other. If you have a BITNET account, you may wish to report your user name (maximum of eight letters) to the Secretariat; if there is enough interest, this information will appear in the *Forum*.

# LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

LASA Secretariat  
William Pitt Union, 9th Floor  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

## 1988 Membership Renewal or Application

Please use this form to renew your membership or to become a LASA member. Dues are for one calendar year: January 1 - December 31, 1988.

Membership Categories and Rates: 1988 only	Amount
<b>Introductory (for new members only)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> \$21	\$ _____
<b>Regular:</b>	
Under \$20,000 annual income <input type="checkbox"/> \$28	\$ _____
Between \$20,000 and \$29,999 annual income <input type="checkbox"/> \$32	\$ _____
Between \$30,000 and \$39,999 annual income <input type="checkbox"/> \$38	\$ _____
Over \$40,000 annual income <input type="checkbox"/> \$44	\$ _____
<b>Joint Membership</b> (for second member at same mailing address as first member; <b>one</b> copy of publications sent. Add to rate (above) for highest income of the two, or to categories below: <input type="checkbox"/> \$13	\$ _____
<b>Student Associate (five-year limit)</b> [Professor's signature certifying student status]: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> \$18	\$ _____
<b>Latin Americanists permanently residing in Latin America or the Caribbean (incl. Puerto Rico)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> \$18	\$ _____
<b>Emeritus Member (for retired members)</b> <input type="checkbox"/> \$18	\$ _____

All members receive three issues of the **Latin American Research Review** and four issues of the **LASA Forum** per year. If you wish to receive the **Forum** by air mail, please add the following amount **per year** for postage: Canada and Mexico, \$3; all other countries, \$13. If you desire air mail delivery of **LARR**, please contact the LARR office at the Latin American Institute, 801 Yale NE, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

We encourage you to make a contribution to the LASA Endowment Fund. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL PAYMENT ENCLOSED** ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to the **Latin American Studies Association** and mail along with this page to: LASA Secretariat, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Members residing outside the U.S. must send either a money order, a check in U.S. dollars **drawn on a U.S. bank**, or a UNESCO coupon for the U.S. dollar amount payable. There will be a \$10 charge for all returned checks.

### PERSONAL DATA

(If this is a new application for membership, please provide the information requested below; if a renewal, please fill in your name and any information that has changed since you last renewed.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip, Country \_\_\_\_\_

Business Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Home Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Institutional Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Country Interest/Specialization \_\_\_\_\_

## MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

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