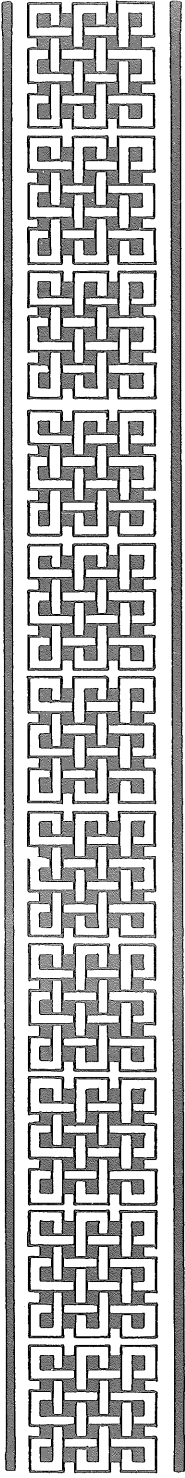


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SEPTEMBER 1972



LATIN

AMERICAN

STUDIES

ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

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The LASA Newsletter is distributed only to members of the Association. For information regarding membership, please see back cover of Newsletter.

Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association and of its officers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOURTH NATIONAL MEETING

MADISON, WISCONSIN

May 3 - 6, 1973

The final program and pre-registration information will appear in the December, 1972, Newsletter.

Extra rooms will be available for groups desiring to hold additional panels. Room reservations should be made with Program Chairperson Martin Needler and Prof. Orlando Rodriguez, Chairperson of Local Arrangements (Ibero-American Program, University of Wisconsin, Madison).

Chairpersons of LASA committees wishing to arrange committee meetings in Madison are requested to write Prof. Needler so that he can schedule meeting rooms and times.

Persons wishing to show films at the National Meeting are asked to get in touch with Prof. June Nash, Department of Anthropology, City College, New York 10031.

Foreign scholars participating in the National Meeting include Professors Julio Côtler, Eric Hobsbawm, and Aníbal Quijano.

1972 ELECTIONS AND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

On October 31, 1972, official 1972 ballots and the constitutional amendment (see Executive Council minutes) were mailed to all Members and Graduate Student Associates. Any Member or Graduate Student Associate who did not receive a ballot and amendment should communicate with the Secretariat immediately, especially if a change of address is involved.

1973 ELECTION SCHEDULE

February 1, 1973	Preliminary Ballot
March 21, 1973	Official Ballot
May 15, 1973	Process Completed

EDITORIAL NOTE

Because of the need to harmonize the new quarterly publication schedule with the former Newsletter cycle, the September and December, 1972, issues have deliberately been delayed in publication. It is hoped to distribute the December issue in late January, with the March, 1973, issue appearing in mid or late month. Copy deadlines will be as follows: December, 1972, issue: December 20, 1972; for succeeding issues, the 10th of the month preceding month of publication.

EDITORIAL STATEMENT

We begin. Will you help us continue? Please send us your personal and institutional news, and your comments and contributions. Please help make the Newsletter a true mirror of our profession and a true vehicle for the expression of scholarly interest and concern regarding research, pedagogical, and other issues. This is an open Newsletter, open to us all.

Felicity M. Trueblood
Charles M. Nissly

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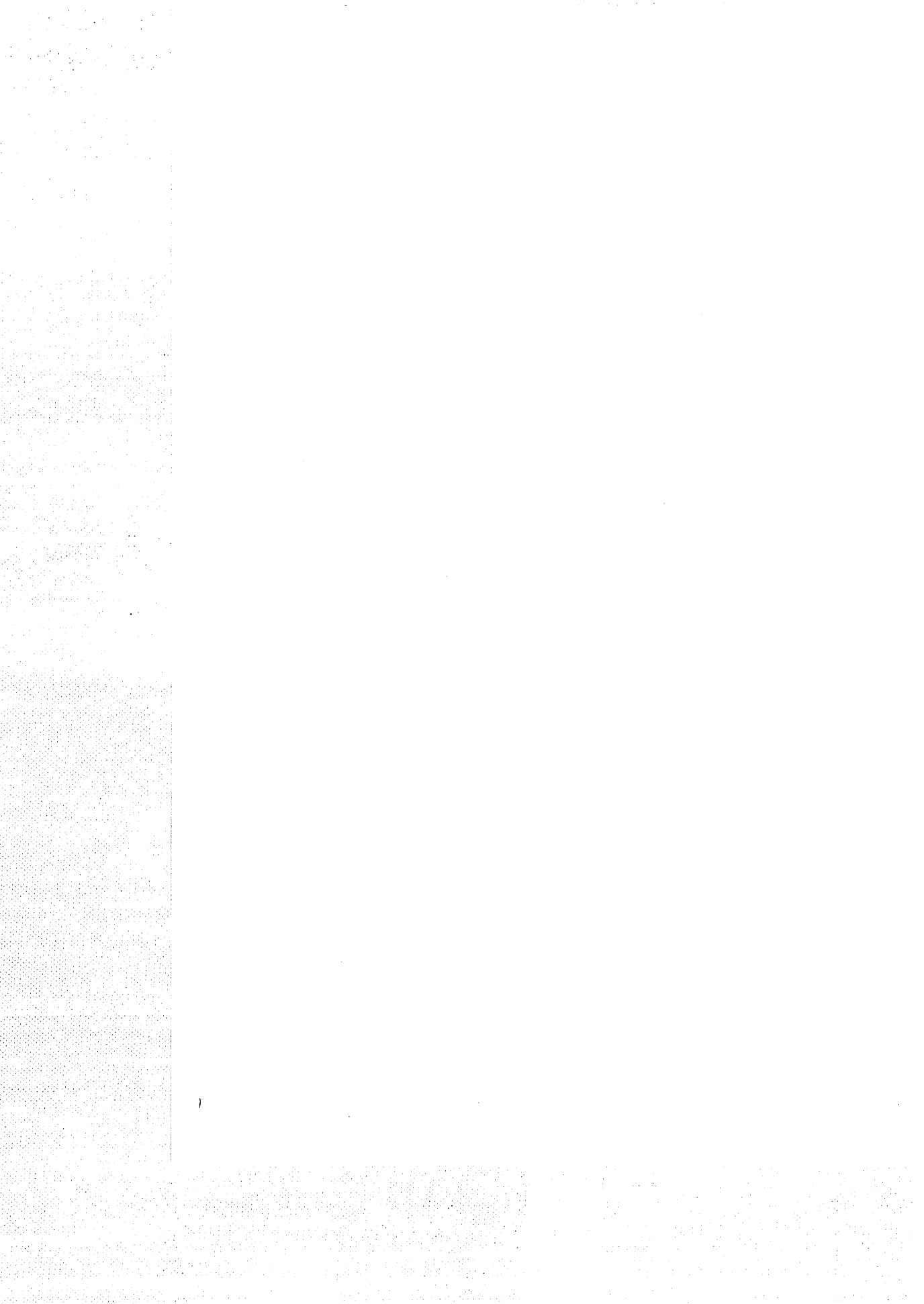
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THE ASSOCIATION



Constitution and By - Laws of

The Latin American Studies Association

CONSTITUTION

I. Name and Status

1. The name of this organization shall be The Latin American Studies Association.

2. It shall be a non-profit corporation that shall qualify and remain qualified as exempt from federal income tax under Section 501 (c) (3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as the same may be from time to time amended.

II. Purposes

The purposes of the Association are to provide a professional organization that will foster the concerns of all scholars interested in Latin American studies and will encourage more effective training, teaching, and research in connection with such studies, and will provide both a forum and an instrument for dealing with matters of common interest to the scholarly professions and to individuals concerned with Latin American studies.

III. Membership

1. There shall be two categories of membership: Members and Associates.

2. Members shall be elected from among scholars whose professional commitment and attainment in Latin American studies, or whose professional careers, have made substantial contributions to the development of scholarship in the various disciplines of the field. Associates shall include Graduate Student Associates who shall enjoy voice and vote in the conduct of the Association; and other Associates who have demonstrated a substantial interest in scholarly matters relating to Latin America. For the purpose of this article, "Graduate Student Associate" shall be defined to mean a student who, on the basis of completed academic work toward the highest professional degree attainable in his or her chosen discipline and of declared intention to devote substantial attention to Latin America during his future career, is certified as such by his or her graduate student advisor and is declared by the Membership Committee to qualify for Graduate Student Associate status.

3. The Membership Committee shall nominate Members and Associates under procedures specified by the Executive Council. Election of Members and Associates shall be by majority vote of the

Executive Council. The Executive Council by a two-thirds vote of its full membership may suspend or cancel membership of a Member or Associate, following 90 days written notification with particulars to the affected Member or Associate of the proposed suspension or cancellation of membership.

4. The Executive Secretary shall prepare and present annually to the Executive Council a list of the membership, including Members and Associates, which list shall be open to inspection by the membership, and may be published at the discretion of the Executive Council.

5. Only Members and Graduate Student Associates in good standing shall be eligible to vote and to serve on the Executive Council and on committees. Only Members in good standing shall be eligible to serve as officers of the Association.

6. Members and Associates shall equally receive general communications and publications which the Association distributes to its membership.

7. Annual dues for membership shall be fixed in the By-Laws. There shall be no initiation fees.

8. The By-Laws may provide for means by which institutions may become associated with the Association.

IV. Officers

1. The Officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice President, an Executive Secretary, and a Treasurer.

2. The President shall serve a one-year term. Upon retirement as President, he shall remain on the Executive Council for one year.

3. The Vice President shall serve a one-year term upon the completion of which he shall advance to the Presidency. The Vice President shall be elected annually by mail ballot as prescribed in the By-Laws. In the event that the Vice President does not advance to the Presidency, nominations and elections for the Presidency shall be carried out as prescribed in the By-Laws for the Vice Presidency. If the Vice President's inability to advance to the Presidency becomes known after the regular annual elections but before the time when the new President is to take office, the Executive Council shall call a special election for the Presidency, to be carried out as prescribed in the By-Laws for the Vice Presidency. In the event of the absence, death, resignation or incapacity of the President, his duties shall fall upon the Vice President, who shall serve as President through the current and succeeding one-year terms. If neither the President nor the Vice President is able to serve, the Executive Council shall elect one of its own members to serve as Acting President through the current one-year term; nominations and elections for the Presidency for the succeeding one-year term shall be carried out as prescribed in the By-Laws for the Vice Presidency.

4. The Executive Council shall elect the Executive Secretary and the Treasurer, who shall hold office for such terms and under such conditions as the Council may specify.

5. The President, with the advice and majority consent of the Executive Council, shall appoint such committees as are specified in the By-Laws, and such others as may be found appropriate from time to time. The President shall serve as Chairman of the Executive Council and shall be responsible for preparing the annual budget for submission to the Council.

6. The Executive Secretary may be a salaried executive officer of the Association and shall be responsible to the Executive Council. He shall supervise the permanent secretariat of the Association, and he shall report the activities of the Association to the membership at least once a year.

7. The Treasurer, under the direction of the Executive Council, shall be custodian of the funds of the Association and carry out such other duties as are specified in the By-Laws.

8. Any person made a party to any action, suit, or proceeding by reason of the fact that he is or was an officer of the Association or of any corporation which he served as such at the request of the Association, shall be indemnified by the Association against the reasonable expenses incurred by him in connection with the defense of such action, suit, or proceeding except in relation to matters as to which it shall be adjudged that such officer is liable for negligence or misconduct in the performance of his duties.

V. Executive Council

1. The Executive Council shall administer the affairs of the Association, and for corporate purposes be considered its Board of Directors.

- a. The Executive Council shall be composed of nine persons: Retiring President, President, Vice President, and six elected Members.
- b. The terms of the elected Members shall be for three years. Two shall be elected annually by mail ballot as prescribed in the By-Laws.

2. The Executive Council shall carry out the Association's purposes and promote its professional interests.

3. The Executive Council shall conduct and supervise the business of the Association, manage its properties, receive gifts, grants, donations, approve and implement annual budgets, and take all necessary actions in the interest of the Association.

4. The Executive Council shall meet as frequently as the interests of the Association dictate, and at least once a year. The President is empowered to call meetings of the Executive Council, and is required to do so on the petition of four council members.

5. The Executive Council is authorized to call meetings of the Members of the membership.

VI. Annual Audit

There shall be an annual audit of the accounts of the Association, the results of which shall be reported to the membership.

VII. Amendments

Amendments to this Constitution may be proposed by two-thirds of the members of the Executive Council, or by petition of one hundred Members in good standing. Ratification of such amendments shall require approval of a majority of those Members who vote within 90 days following a mailing by the Executive Secretary of a request for such vote.

BY-LAWS (Adopted with amendments by two-thirds of the Executive Council at its meeting in September, 1970)

I. Nominations

1. The Nominations Committee annually shall make nominations for the Vice-Presidency and the Executive Council, and shall submit them to the membership six weeks prior to the formulation of the official ballot.

2. The Nominations Committee shall include at least one representative from each of at least three different disciplines represented in the Association.

3. The Nominations Committee shall seek to assure the broadest possible representation on the Executive Council. To that end, in making nominations the Committee shall take into consideration the desirability of maintaining diversity in the following characteristics of members of the Council:

- a. Disciplines: The Committee shall seek to assure that at least four different disciplines are represented on the Executive Council at all times;
- b. Geography: The Committee shall seek to assure representation on the Executive Council from the various regions where Members reside;
- c. Age and academic rank or its equivalent: The Committee shall seek to assure that younger Members are represented on the Executive Council at all times;
- d. Sex: The Committee shall seek to assure that women be represented among the nominees for the Executive Council at all times.

4. Candidates for the Vice-Presidency shall be nominated according to the following procedures:

- a. The Nominations Committee shall nominate two candidates each year;
- b. Members of the Association may propose additional candidates by submitting petitions signed by at least one hundred members in good standing for each such candidate;

- c. The Executive Secretary shall enter on an official ballot the names of the two candidates proposed by the Nominations Committee and the names of all candidates by petition.

5. Members of the Executive Council shall be nominated according to the following procedures:

- a. The Nominations Committee shall nominate six candidates each year for two vacancies on the Executive Council for three-year terms;
- b. Members of the Association may propose additional candidates for the Executive Council by submitting a petition signed by at least twenty Members in good standing for each such candidate;
- c. The Executive Secretary shall enter on an official ballot the names of the candidates proposed by the Nominations Committee together with the names of the candidates by petition.

6. In the event of death or resignation of a member of the Executive Council, two candidates will be nominated for each vacancy at the next regular election. During the current year, however, the alternate member of the Executive Council who received the highest number of votes at the preceding election shall serve as a member of the Executive Council in the place of the member who has died or resigned.

II. Elections

1. The Vice-President and the members of the Executive Council shall be elected by mail ballot.

2. Of the candidates for the Executive Council on the ballot, the two receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to the Council for the ensuing three years. The two receiving the next highest number of votes in that order shall be alternates for one year to serve in the event of temporary inability of a regular member of the Executive Council.

III. Treasurer

The Treasurer shall cooperate with the President in preparing an annual budget and in proposing long-range financial policies and plans. Receipts and disbursements of all monies shall be handled by duly authorized persons after it has been ascertained by the Treasurer that the amounts are correct and after the expenditures have been authorized by him. The Treasurer may be bonded at the discretion of the Executive Council.

IV. Removal of Officers and Council Members

Any elected officer or member of the Executive Council may be removed from office by a petition bearing the signatures of two-thirds of the members. In such an event the Council shall call a special election to fill the vacated post.

V. Committees

1. The Standing Committees shall include a Membership Committee and a Nominations Committee and such other as the President, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, may appoint.

2. The President may also appoint ad hoc committees, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council.

3. The size and terms of office of all committees shall be determined by the Executive Council. Each standing committee shall ordinarily include a member of the Executive Council. The chairman of each committee shall make such reports on the work of his committee as may be requested by the Executive Council. The names of the members of each committee and their terms of office shall be made known to the membership of the Association at least annually.

4. No funds shall be solicited or accepted by any committee without the prior approval of the Executive Council.

VI. National Meeting

1. When the Executive Council calls a National Meeting, there shall be a business session, during which only Members and Graduate Student Associates may vote. Such a vote at such a meeting shall be effective for any legislative purpose consistent with the Constitution and By-Laws. Neither the Constitution nor the By-Laws can be amended at any such meeting.

2. The agenda for the business session shall include such committee reports and legislative business as the Executive Council may deem appropriate. A member or associate who wishes to propose an item for the agenda must give written notice to the Executive Secretary at least two weeks before the date of the business meeting.

3. Any legislative action of the Members taken at a National Meeting shall be submitted to a mail ballot of all the Members upon the receipt by the Executive Secretary of written requests for such ballot from one hundred or more Members or Graduate Student Associates within 90 days of the date of the business session.

VII. Dues

The annual dues of the Association, which shall include a subscription to the Latin American Research Review, and the LASA Newsletter, shall be due and payable to the Executive Secretary on January 1.

- a. The annual dues for Members shall be \$13.00
- b. The annual dues for Associates shall be \$10.00
- c. The annual dues for Graduate Student Associates, whose status shall be certified by their principal advisors, shall be \$8.00. Graduate Student Associates shall be permitted to pay dues at this special rate for a maximum of five years.

VIII. Amendments

Amendments to these By-Laws may be proposed either by two-thirds of the Members of the Executive Council or by petition of fifty Members or Graduate Student Associates. Ratification procedures shall be as follows:

1. Amendments proposed by two-thirds of the Members of the Executive Council must be published and distributed to the membership by the Executive Secretary.
2. Such amendments shall be considered ratified unless at least one hundred Members or Graduate Student Associates protest in writing to the Executive Secretary within ninety days of distribution of the proposals.
3. Any proposed amendments that have been so protested must be submitted to a mail ballot and shall be considered ratified if approved by a majority of the voting membership which responds within ninety days of the distribution of the ballot.
4. Amendments proposed by petition and subsequently endorsed by two-thirds of the Executive Council shall then be subject to the same ratification procedure as provided in sections 1 - 3 of this Article.
5. Amendments proposed by petition but not endorsed by two-thirds of the Executive Council shall be submitted to a mail ballot of the voting membership and shall be considered ratified if approved by a majority of those Members and Graduate Student Associates who vote within ninety days of the distribution of the ballot.

Latin American Studies Association

SECRETARIAT

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GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COMMITTEE

Over the past several years the LASA Government Relation Committee has had two main areas of activity: (1) LASA relations with the U.S. Government, and (2) LASA concern over the action of Latin American governments. As for LASA relations with the U.S. government, the Committee's early actions centered on attempts to liberalize U.S. regulations on travel to and from Cuba. The Committee was effective in bringing pressure to bear on U.S. government authorities. In 1971 that area of concern was assumed by a new Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, chaired by Ivan Schulman (SUNY-Stony Brook). The Schulman Committee is now engaged in a number of plans to improve scholarly relations with Cuba. A second aspect of LASA relations with the U.S. government has been participation in the academic community's support for federal funding of international studies. More recently this representation was handled by LASA officers or other LASA members designated on an ad hoc basis. Other area studies associations follow such a practice, rather than relying on a committee structure.

As for LASA concern over the action of Latin American governments, the Government Relations Committee has itself depended on ad hoc assistance, as in the case of Brady Tyson's report on academic conditions in Brazil (delivered at the Third National Meeting in Austin). Based on past experience, the Executive Council decided that the area is too broad and the nuances too demanding for a single committee to handle. Specific cases, such as the Argentine case of 1967, can best be met by ad hoc arrangements, such as the Harrison mission. In line with this policy, the Executive Council has recently created an Ad Hoc Committee on Guatemala to implement the provision for an investigation included in the resolution ("On Terror in Guatemala") passed by LASA members at the National Meeting in Austin. In sum, the Council concluded that the currently defined functions of the Government Relations Committee could best be fulfilled by other LASA committees or officers. Therefore the Council decided in April, 1972, to terminate the Committee with thanks to those LASA members who have generously given their time and effort to the past work of the Committee.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON GUATEMALA

The Executive Council at its September 22-24, 1972, meeting authorized the creation of an Ad Hoc Committee on Guatemala to carry out the investigation described in the resolution "On Terror in Guatemala" passed at the December, 1971, LASA business meeting. The committee, chaired by outgoing Executive Council member Seymour Menton, includes Suzanne J. Bodenheimer, and James Nelson Goodsell. The committee will serve until the next National Meeting in May, 1973, and is authorized to prepare a report to be made to LASA members. The committee invites interested persons to send pertinent information directly to committee members or to the Secretariat for forwarding.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE

MEMORANDUM

To: Committee Members
From: Daniel Goldrich

Here is the series of proposed activities, in order of priority as determined by committee members' response. On the first two, there is little controversy regarding priority:

1. Sponsoring a lecturship(s) in the U.S. by a distinguished Latin American scholar in social science or humanities to present a significant point of view on a significant problem, such as dependency. (Of special interest would be an intellectual from Chile or Peru, because of the significance of social-political change in these countries and the relative lack of U.S. academic access to working intellectuals in these countries.) The scholar would visit one or more universities for a period that must be determined. Present thinking is that the university sites should be at the scholar's selection, though this may not coincide with greatest university interest in Latin America. Perhaps the committee could ultimately negotiate some range of universities, combining the scholar's chief interests with universities' interest. A scholar might be based at one university and make a series of short visits to other campuses. This would probably facilitate his research plus the increase in U.S. academic access.

Problems: how many such lectureships over what period in what areas? How selected? (by the committee developing a pool of names from Latin American scholars and its own collective experience, from which it develops a priority listing? Otherwise?)

2. (Could readily be combined at least in part with #1) Sponsoring a research period in the U.S. for a Latin American scholar(s) working on U.S. studies and seeking to establish or increase his institution's capability in this area. LASA would be expected to support the scholar by helping arrange access to documents, people, etc., for the research, and by providing a fund for materials acquisition. Research of obvious interest would be the multi-national firm, problems in inter-American political economy, or U.S. policy on Latin America.

Perhaps this activity could be co-sponsored if financially or otherwise desirable by the Joint Committee on L.A. Studies-SSRC-ACLS. Some Latin American institutions are establishing centers for North American studies. Perhaps the committee should seek to support them, or at least consult them on what would be strategic support at this time.

Problems: how many scholars, for what period, selected in what manner?

3. On publicizing Latin American research among U.S. academics.

People vary in their reading of the significance of this problem, some thinking that each scholar has to keep up, and the committee has no

special responsibility here. Some think there should be more information in U.S. universities on the activities of Latin American institutions. Some suggest that LARR should be asked to provide a regular place (and subsidize if necessary to implement this) for the publication of research by Latin Americans on key topics.

Another idea is that either LARR or the new LASA Newsletter include a section noting mimeos and monographs produced by L.A. centers but not generally publicized, or even including précis of such.

4. A related suggestion - translation of significant Latin American monographs for U.S. academia. Distribution seems to be the key problem here, unless the suggestion that LARR regularly include such pieces were to be implemented. Arrangements with commercial or even university presses are complicated.

Regarding #3 and #4 how would the works be selected? Bluntly put: who would do the selection work and how would the translation and distribution be done?

5. Distribution of U.S. dissertations on Latin American topics.

We assume the importance of this, and it has been duly noted in LASA's proposal to the Ford Foundation. We assume that a program is underway to distribute these to a set of Latin American centers, but this matter will be pursued to see whether additional committee effort is called for to supplement what previous committees and LASA personnel have done.

6. On inter-American research problems.

No one has picked up on this area, most explicitly holding that proposed steps are the only indicated ones until further specific problems are put to the committee. Since a committee member, Richard N. Adams, has been appointed LASA liaison with CLACSO, we expect formulation of problems and suggestions to come from this source. We note that the new LASA Newsletter will include more coverage of research conditions, research problems, etc., which should increase awareness of problems.

7. On restricted employment opportunities for new Ph.D.'s in Latin American studies.

There is variation in belief as to the significance and magnitude of this problem. How do we determine the magnitude? Is there a pattern of difficulty in employment-holding ability and achievement? If we determine that there is a problem, then we could sponsor a post-doctoral research year, providing both employment at a modest level plus the chance either to extend research or to acquire additional skills. There is an N.S.F. precedent for such a program. Maybe we could co-sponsor through FAFFP. The terms in which it is couched are obviously crucial.

8. Grants for Latin American scholars to buy U.S. scholarly journals in exchange-scarce countries.

We could provide some funds for this, but the administration suggested for this limited program seems to me out of proportion. I

think there should be a minimum of oversight and maximum confidence and simplicity or it's not worth the trouble or hard feelings (that would result from asking for a set of references and a detailed curriculum vitae, etc.). What should the applicant provide by way of documentation of need and his background?

COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL LIAISON

H. Jon Rosenbaum

In the past, the Regional Liaison Committee operated informally and was restricted largely to having a breakfast meeting every eighteen months at the LASA National Meeting. During the past six months, the Committee has attempted to increase its activities. Constant communication among the members has been maintained during this period.

We have now established a routine exchange of published material. Newsletters, summaries of meetings, and scholarly papers are being sent to the LASA Executive Secretary and to all Committee members. However, the Committee recognizes that it must expand its activities. Recently, members were asked for suggestions for new Committee functions.

Unfortunately, it is difficult to conduct business entirely by mail. All ideas must be sent to the Chairperson, and he must then poll the membership by mail. This procedure is slow and time consuming. It would be of great assistance if we could meet at least once a year as a group. However, funds for this purpose would have to come from LASA at first. In the future perhaps the regional councils would be willing to pay for part of the expenses.

The Committee feels that its next major undertaking should be to improve relations between LASA and the regional councils. Establishing joint membership and meetings are two possibilities. The New England Council, for example, has informally proposed that it might be willing to host a joint meeting with LASA in 1973/74. Such a meeting might insure a good attendance for both groups. About half of the regional councils meet in the fall while the other half meet in the spring. Therefore, it would be possible to rotate the LASA meetings, holding them in different parts of the country each eighteen months at the time of a regional council meeting. Joint membership poses a more complex problem. Some regional council members want to maintain complete independence from LASA.

Naturally, the Committee would welcome suggestions from the Executive Council, regional councils, and the LASA membership. How do you feel the Committee can be of most value?

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY RELATIONS WITH CUBA

Minutes of meeting 2 June 1972

New York City

Center for Inter-American Relations

Ivan A. Schulman

The meeting was divided into two sessions. The morning session was planned for committee members exclusively. Professors Graham, Leiner and Schulman attended. Events and activities since the previous meeting in Austin (December, 1971) were discussed first, particularly the relative certainty of funding from Ford. The Cuban Resource Center was given major consideration in preparation for the afternoon session to which several guests were invited to give their expert, professional opinion on this project. The need for a Resource Center raised the general question of the Cuban cultural blockade and the need to obtain experienced legal assistance in Washington to work out a reasoned solution to the prevailing obstacles facing Cuban professionals invited to this country. A second matter raised in relationship to the blockade was the advisability of putting together a fact book on travel to Cuba. Inquiries have come to Committee members on this problem from so many sources and so frequently that all felt it would be a worthwhile project to produce a booklet containing the official information on the subject as well as some unofficial information and personal experiences.

A Committee luncheon meeting followed, to which our afternoon session guests were invited: Irene Zimmerman (University of Florida Library), Earl Pariseau (Hispanic Foundation, Library of Congress), Carmelo Mesa-Lago (University of Pittsburgh) and Cole Blasler (University of Pittsburgh). The main subject discussed in the afternoon was the Cuban Resource Center, in particular, the need for it, the feasibility of setting it up, possible duplication of services existing elsewhere, its specific functions and services. It was generally agreed that the Center should in no way function in such a manner as to duplicate services of institutions or of libraries currently devoting major time and effort to Cuban materials nor would the Center attempt to initiate a general, exhaustive bibliographic project. The discussion proved to be especially revealing, --and supportive of our project--in that the assembled "Cuban experts", Committee members and guests, at various points confessed to bibliographic gaps, which in the end, convinced everyone of the decided need for more information and better coordination through a Resource Center which would:

1. Upgrade presently available Cuban bibliography with additional kinds of entries and fuller coverage on pre- and post-revolutionary materials;
2. Better coordinate location of materials;

3. Provide faster, more efficient reproduction of materials, periodicals and books, long and short runs.

It was suggested that one of the means of underwriting the maintenance of such a Center would be to have subscribing libraries across the country pay a basic, annual fee for the Center's services. However, an initial sum of money would be needed to start the center and keep it running for at least a year.

To facilitate the organization of the Center, and define the guidelines for its operation, it was suggested and agreed that a memo of inquiry would be sent to the following institutions: Stanford University's Hoover Library, University of Miami, Library of Congress, University of Florida, University of Pittsburgh, Yale University, University of Texas, Harvard University. The memo would describe our interest in forming a Cuban Resource Center and request each institution to reply to the following questions:

1. Have you published or do you plan to publish lists of Cuban holdings?
2. What is the extent of your Cuban acquisitions?
3. What exchange programs do you maintain regularly with Cuban libraries or government agencies? Which new ones have you begun in the last two years?
4. Describe the major strengths of your Cuban holdings.
5. What reproduction services do you offer to faculty and students from other institutions of Cuban materials? How long do you take to Xerox or micro-film such materials for borrowers from other libraries? What are your charges for this service?

At some point, it was suggested, the Center or the Committee should draw up and circulate a manual of Cuban materials, available in different libraries, including a list of collecting projects. This would permit all those libraries with a major interest in the collection of Cuban materials to pursue projects with some assurance that with the Center acting as a clearing house they were not being undertaken elsewhere.

It was then agreed that a meeting of the Chairman of the Committee would be arranged with the two other Cuban institutions in New York City (Center for Cuban Studies and Cuban Resource Center) so that they would be informed of our activities and there would be no duplication of efforts.

The meeting closed with a review of the progress to date on securing the presence of Cuban scholars at the forthcoming national meeting. Approaches have been made to two highly placed officials extending our official and unofficial invitations. These have been reinforced through the personal presence in Havana of a member of the Association. We are awaiting the response of the Cubans.

STATEMENT

Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba

In connection with the Latin American Studies Association's efforts to arrange participation of Cuban scholars in our national meeting at Madison, Wisconsin, in May, 1973, the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba wishes to express its opposition to the existing American embargo against trade with Cuba, and to declare its full support for prompt removal of restrictions which have hindered and continue to hinder the establishment of normal relations between this country, Cuba, and the rest of the hemisphere. In academic life it has restricted fundamental cultural and intellectual contacts. We vigorously reaffirm the resolution "On the Freedom of Scholarly Communication" previously passed by the LASA membership and pledge to continue efforts to arrange for Cuban participation in our national meeting. In connection with the invitation to Cuban scholars, we wish to express our willingness to undertake all measures necessary to secure visas for our Cuban guests, assure their welcome, and provide them with a friendly, hospitable atmosphere.

Ivan A. Schulman, Chairperson

LASA RESOLUTION

On the Freedom of Scholarly Communication

We, the members of the Latin American Studies Association, regard the maintenance of the right of free inquiry as absolutely necessary to our function as scholars and our concern with promoting a deeper understanding of Latin American realities. Furthermore, the United States has publicly committed itself to maintain this right by its subscription to the Declaration of Human Rights of the United Nations.

1. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the members of LASA, reaffirm our commitment to the principle that scholarly communication and the pursuit of knowledge should be restricted by no political boundaries.

2. Since such a scholarly communication cannot easily take place without the presence of scholars, we deplore the actions of the United States government that restrict the free exchange of ideas between the United States and Cuba by barring Cuban scholars from this country, and insist that Cuban scholars have full access to the libraries, archives, universities, and scholarly personnel of this country.

3. We further affirm that we shall exert our efforts to obtain the adherence of the United States government to the principle of free inquiry by reversing its restrictive measures against Cuban scholars.

MINUTES

Executive Council

Gainesville

September 22-24, 1972

In attendance: Federico G. Gil, Daniel Goldrich, Lewis U. Hanke, Henry A. Landsberger, Thomas F. McGann, Seymour Menton, John Van Dyke Saunders, Thomas E. Skidmore, and Karen Spalding.

Guests: Vice-presidential candidates Paul Doughty and Gilbert Merckx

Rapporteur: Felicity M. Trueblood

The meeting was called to order Friday, September 22, 1972, at 5 p.m. by the President, Thomas E. Skidmore.

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

Draft minutes of the Washington, D.C., Executive Council meeting March 24-25, 1972, were approved as circulated.

FOURTH NATIONAL MEETING, MADISON, MAY 3 - 6, 1973

Program Chairperson Martin Needler's committee's draft program was discussed. It was moved and passed that the Executive Council express its deep appreciation to Martin Needler and the Program Committee for the vast progress made in preparing the 1973 program, and assure chairperson Needler that he has the Council's fullest support in urging those Chairpersons who have not yet completed their panels to do so in time.

Regarding resolutions to be submitted to the Business Meeting, it was moved and adopted that the Executive Council must receive proposed resolutions at least two weeks in advance of the Business Meeting, so that resolutions may be referred to appropriate committees and individuals, and wording clarified with resolution authors where necessary. Resolutions should be sent to the Secretariat for forwarding to Executive Council members.

Cuban attendance at the National Meeting was then discussed. Ivan Schulman, Chairperson of the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, has been actively attempting to arrange Cuban participation in National panels. He has been in touch with Cuban colleagues, and is distributing LASA materials for their information. LASA Member Miles Wolpin also personally delivered official invitations from President Skidmore to Cubans in Cuba this past summer, and the Union of Radical Latin Americanists (URLA) has expressed its desire to invite Cubans to participate in an URLA-sponsored panel or session at the National Meeting if LASA's invitation is not accepted. The Executive Council has given the Schulman Committee complete responsibility for attempting to arrange Cuban participation in the National Meeting.

The problem of arranging U.S. entry visas for Cuban participants continues. UN credentials would not help, since Cubans are prohibited

from travelling more than 25 miles from New York. The Executive Council resolved to continue its efforts to achieve Cuban participation in response to the expressed wishes of the LASA membership.

FALL 1974 AND SPRING 1976 NATIONAL MEETINGS

Various places were discussed as possible meeting sites. Lewis Hanke is to investigate New England sites. Seymour Menton and Felicity Trueblood are to write Eugene Savaiano of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese to determine the feasibility of holding a National Meeting in Mexico. Invitations to prospective universities should go out by late 1972. The Executive Secretary was instructed to check on already scheduled fall 1974 meetings so that an exact 1974 date may be fixed. A motion to retain the schedule of National Meetings every 18 months was introduced and passed. Regarding the possibility of holding a National Meeting concurrently with a meeting of a regional Latin American Studies council, it was decided to set LASA's 1974 National Meeting date and place and then see what can be arranged.

FINANCES 1972

Unaudited Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements

July 1, 1972 - August 15, 1972

CASH RECEIPTS	<u>CLASP</u>	<u>LASA</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Dues	300.00	611.00	
Grant - Ford Foundation		5,000.00	
Interest Income	-----	-----	
	-----	-----	
	300.00	5,611.00	
TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS			5,911.00
CASH DISBURSEMENTS			
Gross Salaries	1,242.81		
1972 Payroll taxes	544.36		
Office Stationery and Printing			
Printing and copying	63.75		
Postage meter tape	3.75		
Postage	75.00		
Bookkeeper	82.50		
Packing supplies	17.00		
REA shipment to Gainesville (Secretariat transfer)	52.99		
Charge to transfer savings account	2.00		

Travel		
T.E. Skidmore		182.24
Diane Holloway-Vest		118.00

Miscellaneous		
Phone calls re: National Meeting Program Comm.		10.01
Foreign mailing of membership list from Florida		12.32
Bulk permit mailing of LASA membership list		36.56

LARR 2nd Quarter Dues Share		3,000.00
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Lambert Project		1,500.00
Library of Congress		
(Pariseau Cuba Comm.)		76.75

Total		<u>7,020.04</u>
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TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS:		7,020.04
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CASH BALANCES 6/30/72		19,152.65
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EXCESS OF DISBURSEMENTS OVER CASH RECEIPTS		1,109.04
--	--	----------

CASH BALANCES 8/15/72		18,043.61
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Adjusted to correct error		<u>14.95</u>
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		<u><u>18,058.56</u></u>
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ACCOUNTED FOR AS FOLLOWS:

LASA Savings Account		7,784.82
CLASP Savings Account		8,191.02
LASA Checking Account		<u>2,082.72</u>
		<u><u>18,058.56</u></u>

COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

1. Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba

Chairperson Ivan Schulman has sent out a questionnaire to eight Universities with significant Cuban library holdings to determine exactly what Cuban materials are available. Results of this questionnaire are not yet in. Chairperson Schulman's committee's activities and proposed 1973 budget were discussed. The committee's idea of a Cuban Resource Center was examined at length, in terms both of LASA's possible role and that of other organizations. It was agreed by the Executive Council that the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba is at the moment simply exploring whether a Cuban Resource Center should be established. Any further step, financial or otherwise, must

receive prior Executive Council authorization. Until further investigation is made, including the results of the Committee's questionnaire, there is no LASA commitment to such a proposed Cuban Resource Center. The Executive Council was in favor of approving funds for exploratory meetings, though as President Skidmore noted LASA cannot subsidize physical activity, only exploration and investigation, since funding for actual operation must come from other sources. President Skidmore agreed to consult Chairperson Schulman about the whole idea of a Cuban Resource Center and inform the Executive Council at a later date.

The Executive Council approved \$3,000 for general committee activities in 1973, including publication of a FACT folder containing official and unofficial information regarding travel to Cuba, and \$1,000 for legal counsel and fees. In its discussion of the latter, the Executive Council suggested that the committee might consider stimulating interest and exploring problems in Cuban-U.S. exchange through university meetings and conferences devoted to visa problems and the whole issue of Cuban-U.S. travel. The help of law students and law professors could profitably be enlisted. The Executive Committee complimented Chairperson Schulman on his hard work, and that of his committee, and made clear that if his committee needs additional funds it should submit proposals for the Executive Council consideration.

The Executive Council reaffirmed its support for the Schulman committee's attempts to facilitate transportation to and from Cuba by North Americans and Cubans.

Action on the final proposal submitted by the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, LASA financial support for the Cuban Newsletter published at the University of Pittsburgh, was deferred, pending further discussion with Chairperson Schulman.

2. Committee on Scholarly Exchange in the Social Sciences

Chairperson Daniel Goldrich was in attendance as an Executive Council alternate member and discussed his committee's current and proposed activities with the Executive Council. Though his committee did not submit a budget for Executive Council consideration, Chairperson Goldrich said that the committee's activities could be expanded to fit any budget. After approving in principle the committee's proposal (1) to sponsor lectureships in the U.S. by distinguished Latin-American scholars in the social sciences and humanities, and (2) U.S. research stays for Latin-American scholars, the Executive Council asked Chairperson Goldrich to pinpoint areas of concern for special attention, and to prepare a specific budget and set of award procedures by December 1, 1972. Chairperson Goldrich suggested proposed U.S. research grants to Latin-American scholars could be undertaken on a pilot basis for, say, a three-months period, and grantees could be selected through consultation with the Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) and/or other appropriate Latin-American committees. If successful, perhaps other organizations and foundations would continue the program in the future. The Executive Council expressed its interest in giving LASA an active role in making U.S. research aid and opportunities available to Latin Americans, and in helping to make available a broad spectrum of Latin-American scholarly opinion to Latin Americanists in the U.S.

It was moved and adopted that the committee's name be changed to Committee on Scholarly Exchange.

The Executive Council agreed to provide Program Chairperson Martin Needler with \$3,000 to help defray expenses of Latin-American participants in the Fourth National Meeting, with emphasis to be given to participants in the special Peruvian Colloquium, and any remainder to be used to invite Latin Americans visiting the U.S. to the Madison meeting. Participants so subsidized were to be urged to come early or stay late so that they could lecture at or visit other universities and groups. Executive Council member Spalding suggested that Program Chairperson Needler let Daniel Goldrich know which of the Peruvian participants could spend extra time in the U.S. so that a program of visits could be arranged.

It was also decided that participants on whom money is spent to attend the National Meeting should be required to furnish a written paper in advance, preferably at least three weeks in advance.

The Peruvian Colloquium will be recorded and published as quickly as possible by the Committee on Scholarly Exchange. The Committee will accordingly request publication funds.

3. Committee on Scholarly Resources

Chairperson Mary Kahler has arranged a meeting of her committee for November 3, 1972, in Washington, D.C. It was decided to defer action on the committee's 1973 budget and activities until after December 1, 1972, the date by which Chairperson Kahler will be asked to submit specific proposals for committee activities.

The Executive Council discussed various areas which the committee might wish to explore. President Skidmore said that the suggestion made by Karen Spalding regarding a guide to microfilm resources on Latin America at the March Executive Council meeting had been transmitted to Chairperson Kahler in April. Lewis Hanke suggested that Chairperson Kahler be asked to investigate the current status of the Gunnar Mendoza manuscript collection project (a guide to Latin American manuscript collections existing in the U.S.).

Regarding the Ford-funded project of distributing U.S. dissertations on Latin America to Latin-American institutions, President Skidmore quoted Mary Kahler as believing that it is impractical to distribute microfilmed Ph.D.'s in Latin America and that any dissertations distributed should be hard (bound) copies. The Executive Council agreed that dissertations distributed should be those appearing after 1970. President Skidmore, who had previously discussed the project with Enrique Oteiza of CLACSO, suggested the following procedure for the committee's consideration:

1. An annual list of Ph.D.'s completed on Latin America and abstracts will first be distributed to CLACSO-designated institutions for their information.
2. The number of dissertations which each institution may obtain gratis will be indicated. Additional dissertations will have to be ordered and paid for.

3. Institutions would have to order from the annual lists. No random distribution would be made.

The LASA Secretariat will prepare an annual list of dissertations completed, together with abstracts, for each calendar year for publication in the Newsletter. Ms. Kahler will be asked whether any updated lists of dissertations exist, such as that prepared by Allan Bushong some years ago.

The Executive Council suggested that the Committee on Scholarly Resources consider setting up sub-committees for each separate activity it undertakes.

Finally, the committee was also to be urged to send whatever publications are distributed under its aegis on exchange to libraries and institutes, rather than simply to individuals, in an effort to help build up institutions.

4. Committee on Regional Liaison

Chairperson Jon Rosenbaum's committee report was read and discussed. The Executive Council approved a meeting of his committee, composed of the heads of the regional Latin American councils, early in 1973. It was suggested that the Canadian Council on Latin American Studies be invited to join the group, and that closer liaison between LASA and the Canadian group be maintained. Among other items to be discussed at the 1973 meeting of this committee are possible incentives to members of regional councils to join LASA.

5. Ad Hoc Committee on Guatemala

Because of the demise of the Government Relations Committee, the Executive Committee established a new Ad Hoc Committee on Guatemala to follow up and implement the Guatemalan resolution passed at the Austin meeting. The new committee will serve until the next National Meeting in Madison in May, 1973; outgoing Executive Council member Seymour Menton will serve as Chairperson. The committee was specifically charged with collecting current information on Guatemala, and making evaluations and recommendations. The Executive Council, in turn, will welcome suggestions as to how best to implement the committee's report. LASA members will be asked in the Newsletter to send pertinent information to the Ad Hoc Committee, and the Committee's report will be published in the Newsletter. The Ad Hoc Committee was given full power to determine how best to use the results of its investigations and its report. Funds were authorized from LASA's own dues income for one full meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee. The committee was to be cautioned, however, that no official LASA investigation in Guatemala itself was to be undertaken, though committee members could, of course, travel there as private individuals. The 1971 Guatemalan Resolution will be transmitted to appropriate government agencies by President Skidmore.

In a final act of committee business, the Executive Council decided that all LASA committee appointments would expire annually on December 31st, beginning December 31, 1972. Chairpersons and members can be reappointed at the discretion of the incoming President, or new persons appointed.

LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH REVIEW

1. Finances

Editor Thomas McGann will submit a complete financial statement by December 31, 1972, for the year ending August 31, 1972, and a 1973 budget.

2. Personnel

Thomas Glick was appointed to the LARR Editorial Advisory Committee for a two-year term beginning January 1, 1973, to replace Richard Fagen whose term expires at the end of 1972.

3. New LARR location and editor beginning September 1, 1974

Since LARR's tenure at the University of Texas ends in 1974, the procedure for soliciting bids for LARR's new location and editor was discussed. Editor McGann commented that he felt that LARR should rotate in location and in the field represented by the Editor. Thus far, LARR has had an anthropologist and an historian as editors. Currently, LARR enjoys the services of an Editor, Administrative Editor, a half-time mailing aide, a full-time secretary, a half-time Editor, and University of Texas student aides when needed. Editor McGann felt that in the future one other additional faculty member should be added to the staff.

President Skidmore appointed a LARR Search Committee composed of Editor McGann, President-elect Henry Landsberger, and Lewis Hanke to help prepare the specifications for LARR bids. President Skidmore asked the Executive Council to begin thinking of possible sites and editors, and to sound out between now and the May, 1973, Executive Council meeting which universities might be interested in housing the editorship of LARR. Bid specifications and criteria will be drawn up during this time period and presented for Executive Council approval at the May, 1973, meeting. The fall, 1973, Executive Council meeting will review bids and make the final decision, leaving a one-year transitional period after the decision to relocate LARR is made and before the actual transfer.

PROPOSED 1973 BUDGET

Final action on the proposed 1973 budget was deferred, pending receipt of detailed committee budgets by December 1, 1972, and the extraordinary Executive Council session early in 1973.

1973 NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

In accordance with the decision taken at the Executive Council meeting in March, 1972, 1973 elections will follow the following timetable: Preliminary ballots will be mailed to members about February 1st, 1973; and final ballots about March 21st, 1973. It is hoped to complete the entire process by approximately May 15, 1973.

PROPOSED UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS PRESS PRIZE

The Executive Council decided that LASA must regretfully decline to participate in the creation of a joint prize, because of the Executive Council's previous decision at the March, 1972, meeting to proceed with the prize on a one-year experimental basis only, while the University of Texas Press understandably requires guaranteed continuity in the name of the prize over a period of years. President Skidmore is to inform Mr. Frank Wardlaw, Director of the University of Texas Press, and to thank him for his generosity.

CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

1. Questionnaire Regarding Resolutions

In an effort to assess the wishes of the membership, the Executive Council approved sending out a short questionnaire regarding resolutions with the final 1972 ballot to be mailed in late October, 1972. A statement of the Executive Council's reasons for so doing will accompany the questionnaire.

2. Dues increase

It was noted that LASA dues are extremely modest and that the Association will be in financial difficulties again after expiration of the present Ford grant unless dues are raised. Dues of other area studies and professional associations are all much higher. The Executive Council agreed to defer this item one year, pending membership acceptance of the new Newsletter and other LASA projects.

3. LASA membership procedures

By a 7-2 vote, the Executive Council moved to amend the constitutional qualification for membership in LASA in the following way: if approved by member mail ballot, membership in LASA will henceforth be open to anyone with a scholarly interest in Latin American studies. Existing membership categories of Member and Associate would thus be consolidated into one category of Member, and Graduate Student Associate membership would be retained for those who wish (and qualify for with faculty adviser signature) reduced student rates. Graduate students who wish to pay full member rates would be considered as such. The Membership Committee would be abolished. Institutional (CLASP) membership would be retained. The proposed constitutional amendment will be sent out to the membership for approval or disapproval with the final ballot mailing in late October, 1972.

4. 1972 Balloting

a. The Executive Council decided not to ask for a personal opinion statement from 1972 Executive Council and Vice-Presidential candidates to be included on the final ballot.

b. The Executive Secretary was charged with appointing a local three-person Ballot Counting Committee to certify the results of the balloting.

CONSORTIUM OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS (CLASP)

CLASP Steering Committee Chairperson Paul Doughty gave a brief report in which he noted that CLASP publication number 4 appeared this

year and number 5 is in the works. The CLASP Steering Committee will meet in Gainesville, October 6-8, 1972. The Executive Council appointed the Executive Secretary as the Executive Council's representative to CLASP, since the present representative, Thomas McGann, is leaving the Executive Council at the expiration of his term in December, 1972. The Executive Council suggested that the Chairperson of the CLASP Steering Committee attend meetings of the Committee on Regional Liaison. It was also suggested that CLASP publications be displayed at all regional and national meetings. The Executive Council agreed that expanding CLASP membership was a major goal. The Executive Secretary was instructed to bill unpaid CLASP members.

In a discussion of possible future CLASP projects, the following were mentioned and are to be forwarded as suggestions to CLASP:

1. Routing foreign visitors through small as well as large schools; and,
2. Establishing regional lectureships through which smaller schools in a given area could share in the lectures and services of a lecturer at a large university.

LASA NEWSLETTER

An employment section will be added to the Newsletter. LASA members will receive one free listing. Non-members will be charged \$3.00 per listing and institutions, \$5.00. Entries will be coded by the Secretariat.

It was decided that the LASA Newsletter will be available to LASA members only, with the exception of free distribution in Latin America and Europe under the Ford Foundation grant. The Newsletter will appear quarterly, in September, December, March, and June of each year. The first two issues, September and December, 1972, will appear late to permit catching up with the existing cycle.

The Executive Secretary was instructed to seek legal opinion regarding LASA's liability or the liability of its officers for statements published in the Newsletter.

SALE OF LASA MEMBERSHIP LIST

It was decided to charge \$100 for sale of the LASA membership list on gummed mailing labels. The Executive Secretary was instructed to poll the membership through the Newsletter as to whether LASA should sell its list to all reputable comers or to no one.

INTERNATIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE

Executive Council member Lewis Hanke is exploring the question and will report back to the Council at its next meeting.

LIAISON WITH THE CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (CLACSO)

Richard N. Adams has been designated the official LASA liaison person with CLACSO and will attend the November, 1972, CLACSO meeting in Mexico. His reports will be published in the LASA Newsletter.

1973 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS

An extraordinary Executive Council meeting is planned for late January or early February, 1973, at the Secretariat, depending upon President-elect Henry Landsberger's schedule and that of other council members. The meeting will be devoted to funding committee activities under the Ford Foundation grant and to the final 1973 budget.

The usual spring Executive Council meeting will be held in Madison at the National Meeting, with an initial session scheduled for Wednesday, May 2, 1973, beginning at 5 p.m.; a Thursday, May 3rd session from 9-12 and possibly into the afternoon; and a final session on Sunday, May 6 from 9 a.m. on.

Motions of appreciation and thanks were passed for Thomas McGann, Federico Gil and Seymour Menton who are leaving the Executive Council. A motion of appreciation for outgoing President Skidmore was also passed, citing especially his successful labors with the Ford Foundation grant proposal.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 11:25 a.m., Sunday, September 24, 1972.

FORD FOUNDATION GRANT

On September 27, 1972, the Ford Foundation approved a three-year grant of \$105,000 to the Latin American Studies Association for strengthening its services to the scholarly community. Under U.S. laws applicable to the Ford Foundation, all grant funds must be expended for charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes. Grant funds as well as any interest earned thereon may not be expended for any other purposes without the Foundation's prior approval. The approved budget includes \$36,000 for LASA committee meetings; \$15,000 for Latin-American distribution of North American doctoral dissertations on Latin America; \$4,500 for Latin-American travel by LASA officers, committee chairpersons and CLACSO liaison officer; \$24,000 for the Newsletter; \$10,500 for other publications; \$4,500 for free distribution of the Newsletter and other publications to Latin America and Europe; and \$10,500 as a reserve for special activities, including conferences with Cuban scholars.

As noted in the grant proposal, LASA's highest priority goal at the moment lies in expanding its services to the scholarly community in the U.S., Latin America, and Europe. There are a number of specific steps which should be taken, particularly in the area of expansion of LASA's publication program. Of equally high priority is LASA's long-held objective of helping to the limit of its modest resources to forge links between North America and Latin America, through exchange and interchange of scholars, publications, data resources, etc., as well as cooperative agreements among U.S. and Latin-American institutions and individuals. At this stage, it is wished to extend this policy to Europe as well.

SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

Although the Secretariat was officially moved to Gainesville September 1, as most of you know the actual transfer of functions and duties has been taking place since the March Executive Council meeting and, especially, since June 30th. The 1971 membership list was printed, though not composed, in Gainesville, and some 1,480 copies were mailed out from Gainesville in July. The Secretariat at the Hispanic Foundation was effectively closed when its files and possessions were shipped to Gainesville in late July.

Diane Holloway-Vest, outgoing Executive Secretary, spent August 7 - 11 in Gainesville, advising incoming Executive Secretary Felicity M. Trueblood and her assistant, Roberta Cripe, unpacking, and setting up the Association's files. This all permitted a relatively smooth transfer of operations. The only real difficulty has been an inherited backlog of work, primarily membership applications originating from the successful mailing directed to non-LASA members in the National Directory of Latin Americanists just before the Secretariat transfer, which could not fully be tackled until the Gainesville Secretariat opened on September 5, the date Ms. Cripe officially joined the Secretariat as Ms. Trueblood's assistant.

President-elect Henry Landsberger spent August 21 - 22 in Gainesville preparing the 1973 budget and the September, 1972, Executive Council meeting agenda with Ms. Trueblood.

On September 7, 1972, the preliminary ballot for 1973 officers was mailed to all LASA Members and Graduate Student Associates. The deadline for write-in petitions is October 26th, and the final ballot will go out as soon as possible after that date.

Other future activities of the Secretariat include the fall Newsletter in October, and dues renewal bills in November. National Meeting preparations will assume increasing urgency in this period, with the Secretariat chiefly concerned with general coordination, and arranging book exhibits and program advertising. Year-end activities will include a financial audit for 1972, and careful checking of membership addresses and mailing labels. The latter has historically been LASA's Achilles heel and we hope through continuous checking and review, already under way, to maintain the mailing lists accurately and efficiently.

In sum, the Secretariat's activities in the past quarter have chiefly centered around the mundane details of transferring a going concern with as little sacrifice of efficiency as possible, setting up a new office and staff, and beginning the process of expansion of LASA's activities under the terms of our new Ford Foundation grant. Much of Ms. Trueblood's work in this period has been developmental, primarily in the areas of an expanded Newsletter and closer liaison

with Latin Americanists in Latin America and Europe. She has also, of course, simply been occupied with learning her job, a process still under way. Newsletter Associate Editor Charles M. Nissly spent September 6 - 10 in Gainesville, working with Ms. Trueblood on the forthcoming Fall issue.

Our chief problem at the moment, and one which compounds our backlog, is the fact that a great deal of LASA mail is still directed to the Hispanic Foundation. Its personnel have been kind enough to forward our mail, but mail is of course delayed and arrives in great lumps. Time will solve this problem, but it complicates Secretariat activities at the moment.

THANK YOU, DIANE

October 25, 1972

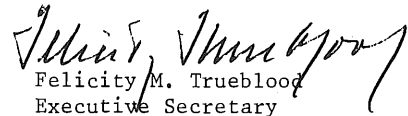
Ms. Diane Holloway-Vest
4593 McArthur Blvd., N.W. - #5
Washington, D.C. 20007

Dear Diane:

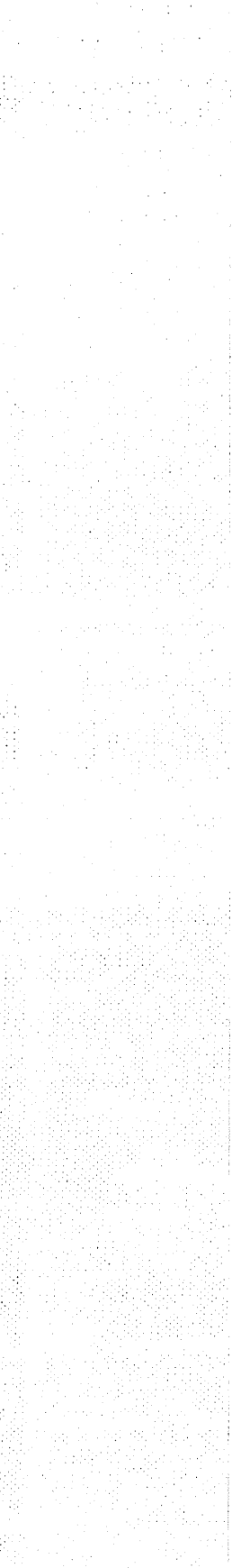
On behalf of the Latin American Studies Association, I extend to you our grateful thanks for all you have done for the Association and its members. The Association owes you a very great debt indeed.

We shall miss you, and wish you well in your new career.

Yours sincerely,


Felicity M. Trueblood
Executive Secretary

THE PROFESSION



1997-1998

Latin American Studies in England and West Germany

Thomas E. Skidmore
President, Latin American Studies Association

Between April and June of 1972 I visited a number of Latin American centers in England and Germany. On April 14-16, the Society for Latin American Studies (SLAS) held its national conference at the University of Sussex. Both Vice President Henry Landsberger and I attended. The large attendance and liveliness of the meeting offered further proof of the successful expansion and vitality of Latin American Studies in England. 119 members and visitors were officially registered as participating. The principal address was given by Professor Celso Furtado (now permanently based at the Sorbonne), who spoke on the current strategy of economic development in Brazil. His excellent paper (subsequently published as Análise do "Modelo" Brasileiro [Rio de Janeiro, 1972]) was followed by a spirited discussion from the floor. Argentina figured prominently in a number of the panel discussions at the conference -- reflecting the influence and activities of the outstanding group of Argentine scholars and students who have visited England during the growth of Latin American Studies there.

The Annual General Meeting of SLAS was chaired by Dr. D.C.M. Platt (member of the SLAS General Committee), filling in for the President, Professor Clifford T. Smith, who was unfortunately unable to attend. The business meeting seemed remarkably tranquil in comparison with the debates which have enlivened LASA National Meetings. Other eras,

The conference center at the University of Sussex offered a most pleasant setting for the meeting, which ran smoothly thanks to the efforts of the SLAS Secretary (Mr. R.F. Colson) and the Treasurer (Mr. G. Roberts). Out of the conference came a proposal to hold an international Social Science conference on Latin America in the United Kingdom in 1975 (possibly December). The General Committee of SLAS subsequently endorsed the proposal and decided to sponsor the conference. The emphasis will be on Social Science, thus complementing the work of the Americanista meetings, scheduled for 1974 and 1976. SLAS has established a Steering Committee which includes the Chairman (Prof. C.T. Smith) and Vice Chairman (Dr. C.J.J. Anglade) of SLAS and the President of LASA. Further details on this conference or on the activities of SLAS may be obtained from the Secretary: Mr. R.F. Colson, Department of History, University of Southampton, Highfield, Southampton SO9 5NM.

Between mid-April and mid-June, I remained in England as a visiting Professor at the Latin American Studies Center of St. Antony's College, Oxford. The Acting Director of the Center was Mr. Malcolm Deas, a Historian and Fellow of St. Antony's. In September, he was succeeded as Director by the new Professor of Latin American History, Dr. D.C.M. Platt (formerly at Queens College, Cambridge). While at Oxford I

visited the Latin American Center at Cambridge University (where Mr. Brian Van Arkady, an Economist, has recently succeeded Dr. D.C.M. Platt as the director), the University of Warwick (where Professor A.C. M. Hennessy [History,] and Mr. John Rex - [Sociology] offer courses on Latin America). I also made visits to the University of London (appearing at the seminar on Brazil directed by Dr. Leslie Bethell) and Chatham House (Royal Institute of International Affairs). Mr. Emmanuel De Kadt (Institute of Development Studies - University of Sussex) directed a regular seminar on Latin America at Chatham House, which drew participants from universities, banking and business firms, and government. Mr. De Kadt spoke at one seminar on the prospects for the Allende government. Finally, I visited the Latin American Center at the University of Essex where Dr. Simon Collier (History) directs a large and active program.

Although Latin American Studies in England have gone through a period of remarkable growth and show great vitality, many scholars expressed concern over the difficulty of placing recent graduates. Naturally, there is a strong interest in possible positions in the United States and the Commonwealth. The most active Centers in England (with extensive graduate-level instruction) continue to be London, Oxford, Cambridge, Essex, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Unfortunately, I was unable to visit the latter two. One important recent development is the strong interest and activity shown at other universities not designated as centers, and therefore concentrating on including Latin America in their undergraduate instruction. Such institutions as Birmingham, Bristol, Southampton, Portsmouth, and Warwick all have scholars with a strong interest in Latin America. This is evidence of a "broadening of the base" of Latin American Studies in England, although Latin Americanists still face curricula which are relatively rigid in many disciplines and make difficult the introduction of courses on non-European areas. I should add that my comments are impressionistic and in no way pretend to be a systematic survey of Latin American Studies in England. For those who wish further details, there are excellent guides prepared annually by Mr. Harold Blakemore and available from the Secretary, Institute of Latin American Studies, 31 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9HA. One guide lists "Staff Research in Progress or Recently Completed in the Humanities and the Social Sciences," and the other, "Latin American Studies in the Universities of the United Kingdom," lists staff and syllabuses by university.

Also in April I undertook a brief trip to Germany where I visited the Institut für Iberoamerika-Kunde in Hamburg and the Lateinamerika Institut in Berlin. The Hamburg Institut is a research center separate from the University of Hamburg and supported both by state funds and by private contributions. The director is Dr. Albrecht Von Gleich, who is also the Executive Secretary of the Asociación Alemana de Investigaciones Sobre América Latina (ADLAF). The Institut maintains an active program of research and publications on Latin America including, for example, recent monographs on private investment in Brazil by Hans Jolowicz. The Institut has an excellent working library on Latin America and also operates a Documentation Center which publishes an excellent quarterly bibliographical review of periodical literature on Latin America: Dokumentationsdienst Lateinamerika. Subscriptions (\$10 annual rate) may be ordered from: Dokumentations-Leistelle am Institut für Iberoamerika-Kunde, 2 Hamburg 36, Neuer Jungfernstieg 21, Germany.

Conversations with German scholars revealed considerable concern over the future of their association, ADLAF. It has previously been supported by grants from the Volkswagen Foundation but will now have to seek other sources of support. The relatively small number of Latin American specialists in Germany (several hundred at most) makes revenue from dues income relatively modest.

The Lateinamerika Institut in West Berlin is officially sponsored by the Free University of Berlin and in the past has included most of the faculty who are Latin American specialists. Recent staff disagreements - closely related to the political upheavals within the University - have taken a toll at the Institut, and a number of Senior faculty have withdrawn from its activities. The Acting Director last year was Dr. Volker Lühr, who has been succeeded in the fall of 1972 by Professor Gerdt Kutscher, an Ethnohistorian.

Among the more active young scholars presently at the Center is Ignacio Sotelo, a Sociologist. The Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut in Berlin, an independent library supported by state funds, continues to be the finest collection of Latin Americana in Europe, and its inter-library loan services make the collection available to scholars throughout Europe. The new director of acquisitions is Dr. Wilhelm Stegmann who recently moved to Berlin from the Hamburg Institut. Dr. Stegmann is interested in maintaining contacts with American bibliographers and acquisitions specialists in order to exchange information on Latin American acquisitions.

On a later trip to Germany, I visited the Latin American specialists at the Universities of Cologne and Bonn. The most active group at Cologne is in History and maintains a seminar on Latin American History, directed by Professor Gunter Kahle. The seminar sponsors a publications series and would like to increase its exchange activities with American institutions. In Bonn, the Historisches Seminar is directed by Professor Hans Pohl, a specialist in Latin American Social History. Professor Pohl is also the editor of the Vierteljahrschrift Für Sozial- Und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, and is most interested in the possibility of increased North American collaboration by specialists on Latin America.

Conversations with German scholars indicated that there is considerable financial support in Germany for research from such institutions as the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, a national research funding agency supported with state funds (similar to the National Science Foundation in the U.S.). It has made block grants for research to a group of Latin American specialists in Hamburg and has supported a Mexico-Projekt which has sponsored research on the geology and ethnography of the Puebla-Tlaxcala area. Other grants are probable in the future.

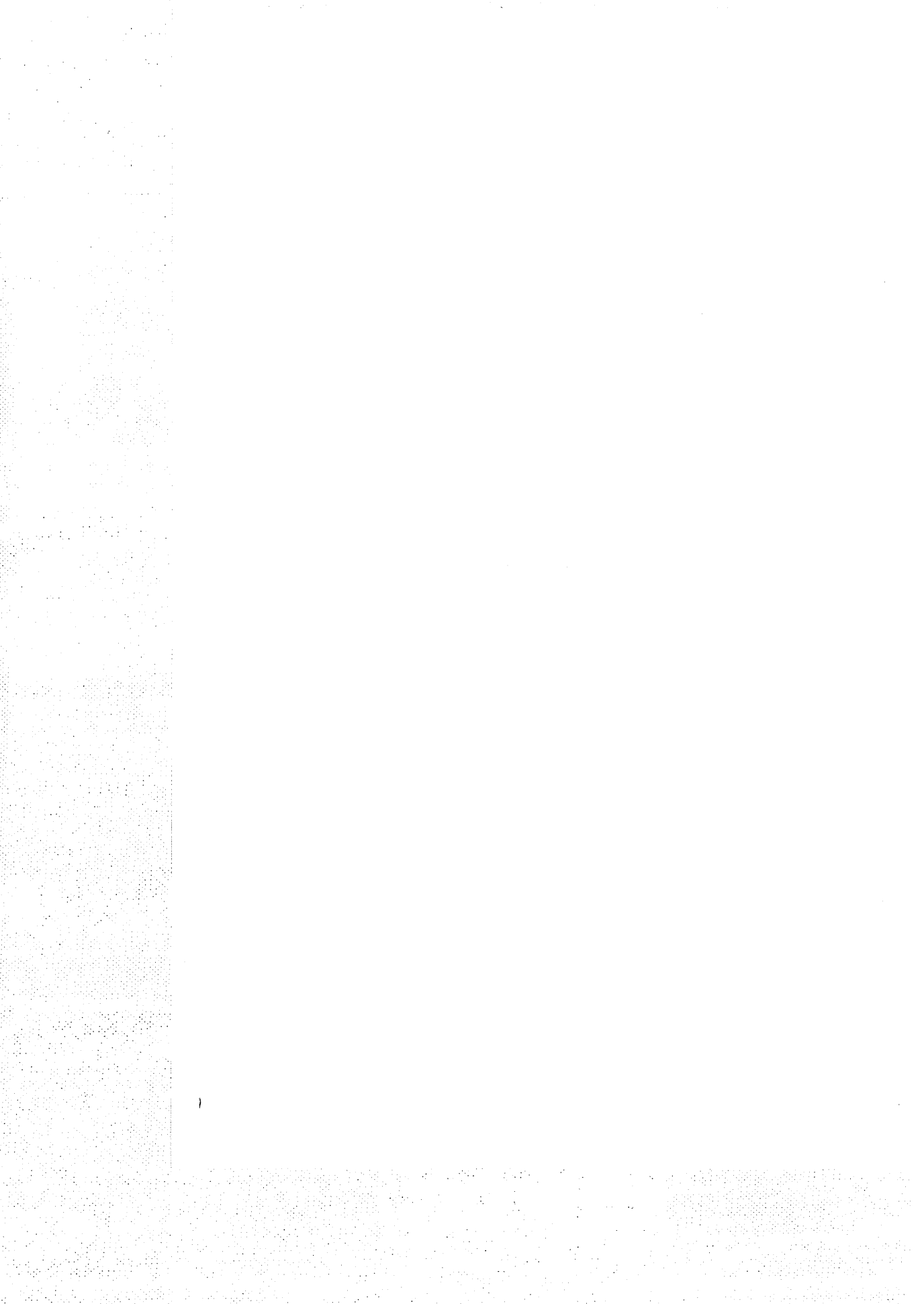
Although I had only a brief time in Germany, I gained the impression that the traditional disciplines are still strongest in Latin American Studies there - History and Geography. There are however, important new groups of Social Scientists such as in Economics in Göttingen and Political Science in Freiburg. Latin American Studies in Germany appear to be less well-organized than in England and to have suffered from more organizational problems and more resistance within the curricular structure of the universities. The sweeping reforms recently

introduced in many German universities have complicated the issue because the reforms have been accompanied by (often bitter) political battles within the faculties. This has been the case in Berlin and Hamburg and threatens to occur in Bonn.

My contacts at all Centers revealed a very strong desire for closer contacts with Latin American specialists in the United States. Fortunately there are increased opportunities for such contacts. The Joint Committee on Latin American Studies (SSRC-ACLS) has recently announced the opening of competition for its post-doctoral grants to scholars in all countries. It is now possible for European scholars to apply individually for research grants. The door is also now open to collaborative research and teaching projects of several types. On the research level, there are the Post-doctoral Collaborative Research Grants and the Commissioned Group Research Projects, both administered by the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies. On the teaching level, there are the Inter-American Research Training Seminars and the Collaborative Research Training Fellowships administered by the Foreign Area Fellowship Program. Collaboration might well include "triangular" participation, i.e., by Europeans, North Americans, and Latin Americans. Further details on all these programs (including information on previous grants) may be obtained from the Foreign Area Fellowship Program, 110 East 59th Street, New York, New York, 10022. Professor Lewis Hanke, a member of the LASA Executive Council, has proposed that the editor of LARR might visit Eastern Europe as a further step in the attempt to improve our relationships with Latin Americanists elsewhere. The Council would be grateful for other suggestions which members may have for further steps in this direction. It is clear that we have much to gain from closer contacts with our colleagues in Europe, who often bring a different perspective to research and teaching on Latin America.

EDITORIAL NOTE The Profession will be a regular feature of the Newsletter. Guest editorials or short, relatively-informal state-of-the-art pieces are invited.

RESEARCH



**Latin American Inter - State Politics and
Transnational Interactions: Patterns of
Cooperation and Conflict**

Weston Agor
University of Florida

Beginning a search at the end of the 1950's for a strategy that will reduce their relative dependency on the United States and other developed nations, and building upon historical processes never conclusively ended, the Latin American nations appear to be at the threshold of constructing a regional sub-system of international politics (composed in turn of several component and at times conflicting sub-systems) which if successful, will profoundly affect inter-state politics within the area and United States foreign policy toward the region in the decades ahead. Particularly striking is the increasing number of state and non-state interactions (both cooperative and conflictual) at all levels between Latin American nations.

I am now beginning a long-term research project which will have as its objective a systematic computer-based analysis of the patterns and trends of Latin American inter-state and transnational interactions for the period 1960-to-date.* The focus will:

1. be exclusively on Latin America (both cooperative and conflictual) versus the traditional inter-American approach;
2. include both inter-state and transnational (e.g., multinational corporations) interactions; and
3. analyze both bilateral and regional interactions along economic, political, social and cultural dimensions in terms of level, nature, intensity, and direction. Special emphasis will be placed on Mexico and South America--particularly the Andean Group, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela.

Among questions to be asked and hopefully answered are:

1. have Latin American inter-state and transnational interactions increased in the last decade (quantity, nature, level, intensity, direction)?
2. is a regional Latin American sub-system or series of sub-systems emerging?
3. are cooperative or conflictual interactions prevailing?
4. as a result of the above data analysis, what are the implications in the next decade for Latin America (on a regional and bilateral basis)?

A preliminary review of the academic literature, conversations with scholars and diplomats, and the scope of this project convince me that the most productive first step is to (1) advise you of my research goals and objectives, (2) solicit your data and published/unpublished research, and offer mine on a quid pro quo basis and (3) establish a systematic means of continuing communication so that we may all jointly move more effectively towards common research objectives. Accordingly, I shall be chairing a luncheon round-table on "Latin American Inter-State Politics" at the 1973 Latin American Studies Association National Meeting May 3-5, 1973 in Madison, Wisconsin. In the meantime, would you please advise me:

1. if you (or other scholars, agencies, etc.) are conducting research on this subject or part thereof;
2. if you can provide me with copies of your published/unpublished research; and
3. of published or unpublished data or data banks (in Latin America, the United States, or elsewhere) which may be useful for this project.

I shall try to respond in kind. Please mail all correspondence to Professor Weston H. Agor, Department of Political Science, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32601.

Data of Particular Interest for the Above Project:

1. Pattern of trade transaction--bilateral and regional
2. Pattern of intra-regional aid and technical assistance--bilateral and regional
3. Pattern of intra-regional communications--by media source on a bilateral and regional basis
4. Private sector interaction--bilateral and regional (especially multinational corporations) including industrial and agricultural firms, banks, etc.
5. Union interactions--bilateral and regional (e.g., CLASC)
6. Military interactions--bilateral and regional (e.g., exchange of trainees)
7. Student, university and violence groups interactions--bilateral and regional
8. infrastructural interactions--bilateral and regional
9. migration patterns--bilateral and regional
10. transportation interactions (e.g., plane flights)--bilateral and regional
11. cultural congresses, plays, etc., interactions--bilateral and regional
12. IDB, LAFTA, CACM, CARIFTA, ECLA, INTAL, UNCTAD--interactions through these institutions which are of Latin American initiative
13. Inter-State Politics--bilateral and regional
 - A. meetings of heads of state and cabinets
 - B. meetings of "técnicos" at different levels representing different agencies
 - C. meetings and institutionalization of such units as CECLA
 - D. meetings of military
 - E. policy evaluation of the implementation of accords agreed to at these meetings

As indicated above, the first objective is to inventory what has already been done or is in the process of being done (published and unpublished) before subsequent analysis, project refinement and specification in operational terms is completed, and field work undertaken. The above list outlines some of the most important areas for analysis. As a political scientist, I am most interested personally in points 2,3,4,5,6, and especially 13.

*For a very preliminary examination, see Weston H. Agor and Andrés Suárez, "Latin America: An Emerging Political Subsystem" in Douglas A. Chalmers (ed.), Changing Latin America: New Interpretations of Its Politics and Society (New York: Academy of Political Science, 1972) and Weston H. Agor, "Latin American Inter-State Politics: Patterns of Cooperation and Conflict", Inter-American Economic Affairs (Fall, 1972 forthcoming).

The Climate for Historical Research in Colombia

Joseph L. Arbena
Clemson University

At a time when scholars are reporting new obstacles to research in certain Latin American countries, Colombia still offers a relatively open and hospitable atmosphere for foreign investigators, especially historians. In addition, the quantity and quality of research facilities are gradually increasing, such that the opportunities for the study of Colombian history are at a new high.

As a result, more foreigners are researching in the area. During the summer of 1972, for example, there were in Colombia, principally in Bogotá, no less than thirteen North American historians, including four graduate students, and two Englishmen, both graduate students; their research interests range from the late colonial period to the early twentieth-century, though most are nineteenth-century specialists. Generally, Colombians appear flattered by this growing interest in their own history; yet the potential for nationalistic resentment of foreigners building careers exploiting Colombian resources is evident. Such potential will be more easily restrained if in the future Americans publish more of their research findings in Colombia, a practice which Colombian scholars say they would like to see expanded. Also, the foreign researcher gains greater cooperation and respect if he speaks Spanish with facility and, at least while working, dresses in the more conservative fashion still popular in the scholarly community. In addition, recent incidents have shown that "run-ins" with the law, no matter who is to blame, can cost a foreigner access to research materials.

Except for certain restricted topics, the most useful facilities are still those found in Bogotá. In the Academia Colombiana de Historia the library and the archive, the latter under the able direction of Padre Alberto Lee López, offer a chilly but commodious atmosphere in which to explore holdings that are spotty yet important. The Biblioteca Nacional, with its fine collection of national newspapers, has a research room with typewriters and book storage space for persons with long-term projects. Housed in the same building is the Archivo Nacional, rich in colonial and nineteenth-century materials and maintained by a cooperative staff headed by Carlos Restrepo Cana. The Archivo de Congreso, located in the capitol on the Plaza de Bolívar, contains records of legislative activity, runs of the Diario Oficial, and a good collection of ministerial reports. The most efficiently operated library in the city (country?) is probably the Banco de la República's Biblioteca Luis Angel-Arango, though the sterile atmosphere and restrictive regulations can be frustrating for the researcher who prefers to work in a leisurely and informal manner.

An encouraging development in recent years has been the liberalization of rules governing access to the Archivo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. While there is no set policy, such as governs the United States Department of State records in the National Archives, a person who is working on a non-sensitive topic, preferably before

1900, and who takes the time to petition the Comisión Asesora, stands a good chance of gaining entrance. However, the untimely death of José Manuel Pérez Ayala earlier this year has left the archive without a permanent director. Consequently, researchers must wait for material to be carried to them twelve blocks away to the ministry's cultural affairs office. All notes are subject to review.

In short, the biggest obstacle to working in these places is not so much suspicion of foreigners, but limited hours of service and poor organization. The Academia de Historia is open only seven hours a day, the Archivo de Congreso six. The Archivo Nacional and Archivo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores have continual service, but close early in the afternoon. All four of the above operate five days per week. More discouraging is the fact that many valuable holdings are still not catalogued and many more are catalogued incorrectly. This means either more hours spent in finding things or, where the stacks are closed, not finding them at all. The best hope is that after gaining the confidence of the staff, a researcher will be guided into the "holy of holies" by an authorized person.

Adding to Bogotá's value as a historical research center is the presence of private archives and libraries, especially those of Horacio Rodríguez Plata, Luis Martínez Delgado, and Monseñor José Restrepo Posada. Of course, access to these collections is by special permission only.

Outside the capital the quality of research facilities markedly declines. The major exception is the Archivo Central del Cauca (Popayán), a monument to the dedication and skills of the late José María Arboleda Llorente. Also, the departmental archive and university library in Medellín are useful. But beyond that the historian is thrown pretty much on his own resources. A published guide to public and private collections outside Bogotá is badly needed.

Another serious lack in Colombia at present is in the used book trade. The recent death of Senén del Camino deprived historians of the most knowledgeable and dedicated person in the business. A handful of small dealers in Bogotá now offer only spotty service. The best selection of new books in Colombian history is found in the Librería of the Academia de Historia; new Colombian books in the social sciences are most likely to be available at the Librería Tercer Mundo.

For researchers who wish to copy materials, the Academia de Historia, Archivo Nacional, and Biblioteca Nacional provide duplicating service; the last two also have microfilming facilities. The Archivo del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores has on occasion permitted items to be carried to the Biblioteca Nacional for Xeroxing; there is no stated policy on microfilming. Monseñor Restrepo has allowed microfilming in his private collection.

Despite the recent influx of students into the field of Colombian history, the research opportunities remain virtually endless, even in the more heavily worked nineteenth century. On the national level, we still lack studies of many political leaders and movements, especially after 1910, and of many facets of economic, diplomatic, ecclesiastical, and intellectual history. Departmental and urban histories are almost

unknown, as are studies of individual business enterprises. With the exception of work on education and slavery, social history has likewise gained little attention.

While disciplines other than history have not yet experienced the same move to Colombian studies, the possibilities for new research seem equally bright. Public and private agencies are expanding their publications of statistical reports, universities are developing programs in the social sciences, and Colombians on all levels appear willing to cooperate with interviewers. Again, the subjects which need to be explored far exceed those already investigated.

This growing interest is long overdue in the country that will soon be the second nation of Spanish America. If only we as scholars can properly repay the hospitality and trust that are now being shown us by our Colombian hosts!

A GUIDE TO SELECTED FELLOWSHIPS
AND GRANTS FOR RESEARCH IN LATIN
AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
(Pre- and Post-Doctoral)

Available on application from the
Foreign Area Fellowship Program
110 East 59th Street
New York, New York 10022

Up - dating on Spiritism in Brazil

Parke Renshaw
West Georgia College

The spirits are alive and well in Brazil, and the number of their mediums, local centros, and convinced followers continues in unabated growth. A study of the Espiritismo of Allan Kardec by this writer several years ago* indicated the functions of the movement in facilitating for many Brazilians the transition to the post-war urban-industrial society, and in helping to stabilize that society. The mediumistic movement begun in Paris by Kardec in the 1850's had been brought to Brazil by young men educated in France. Its reincarnationist doctrinal studies, seances, and spirit-healing found acceptance principally among middle-class intellectuals, bureaucrats, professionals, and military officers, and they came under heavy attack by the Church. Their greatest numerical expansion and social acceptance came after World War II. They are not to be confused with the can-domblé, based on the religion of the Yoruba-speaking slaves; with macumba, growing mainly out of Bantu witchcraft; nor with Umbanda, the widespread "white magic" syncretism of folk Catholicism, African theogony, and Kardecist teaching. They greatly resemble North American and British "spiritualists", but emphasize far more than these the organized practice of charity and the devoted study of doctrine.

An up-dating by the writer in Brazil this year shows that the Spiritist dynamic, under present socio-political and economic conditions, is undiminished in the Rio-São Paulo region. Estimates are that Kardecists number three, five, or ten times as many, in all of Brazil, as the census bureau's figure of 640,000; five--between three and four million--seems a conservative guess.

Statistics are either openly non-existent or always just one secretary away. Data must be found through visits to center after center, to federation headquarters, to movement officials and publishing houses, and through perusal of rivers of publications. The Federação Espírita do Estado de São Paulo is bursting at the seams in its ancient gray headquarters on the Rua Maria Paula. Its thousands of constituents and dozens of employees and volunteers eagerly await entrance into a new building, to house an expanded program of legal, medical, and social help, seances, studies, healing sessions, vocational training, etc. -- but statistics are not kept or are unavailable.

Spiritist publishing is at a new high; Spiritist-owned presses accompany the enormous growth of Brazil's publishing industry by presenting new, well-printed and -bound editions of standard works of Kardec, Francisco Candido Xavier, and others. A recent edition of

*"A Sociological Analysis of Spiritism in Brazil," Ph.D. dissertation, University of Florida, 1969.

10,000 copies of a new Xavier book, Mais Luz, was sold out before coming off the press.

This was "Chico" Xavier's 111th psychographed book; the little medium's works have outsold even those of Jorge Amado. The millions of copies of his works alone obviously have many readers who are not declared Spiritists, and when he appears on national television his viewer ratings are extremely high; Spiritism reaches far beyond its own professing constituency. At a time in which super-patriotism is "in" in Brazil, Spiritists are busily showing how "Brazilian" their faith is, how it is rooted in the cultural heritage. A recent professionally-run survey, underwritten and published by the monthly magazine REALIDADE (Nov. 1971), indicated the inordinate proportions of Brazilian adults who accept Spiritist teachings (half of the 70% who declared themselves Catholic believed in reincarnation). They also consult mediums and seek help from Spiritist friends and relatives at increasing rates, in times of illness, crisis, and business or other important decisions.

The growth of Spiritism is thus not merely due to its system of belief. It can be seen in the rapidly expanding charitable and social service projects which are found related to nearly every center and to municipal and other federations. The Federação in São Paulo now maintains a "Village of Brotherhood" on the outskirts of the metropolis, where entire families--especially derelicts from the arid Northeast--are taken in and made parts of a largely self-sustaining community, until they are prepared to confront the city on their own. A new direction, that of professionalization, is seen, as social work replaces patronizing charity.

This is accompanied, in many cities, by an ever-closer identification of the activities of the Spiritist centers with the principle of civic and moral training and the vast new emphasis on education, on the part of the Federal government. All research has consistently indicated the Spiritist people as being largely drawn from the literate middle and upper-lower classes which ideologically, socially, and economically are aligned with the present military government. Several of the 15 centers in the Piracicaba (S.P.) area have availed themselves of government funds to establish or enlarge educational and child-care programs. Their "Christian Morality" classes, which in 1966 enrolled a handful, now have over 2,000 children.

The rapid post-war spread of Spiritism through the middle classes, and the Umbanda in the same and lower classes (both of them as conversionist, adult movements) raised many questions for research. Some of these have become exacerbated, and some new subjects have now been added: these movements in relation to each other and to society, as the dimensions of social stratification shift; their functions in the face of the crisis of the family and the rise of the "youth culture"; the relationship of the institutionalization of Spiritism to the rate of its growth in an increasingly bureaucratized society; comparisons between the decreasing rates of growth of old-line Protestant denominations and the rate of growth of Spiritism, and between the rapid rates of growth of Umbanda on the one hand and the Pentecostal sects on the other (Wm. Read, et. al., have done some work here); the comparative abilities of Spiritism and Umbanda to contribute to the establishment

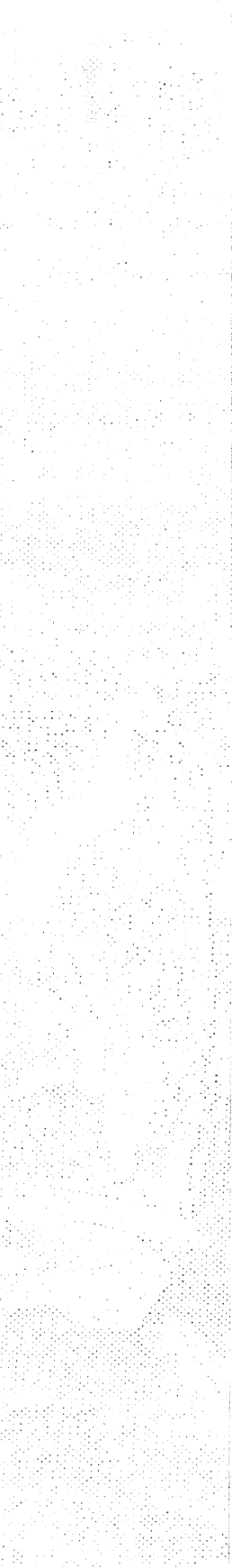
of identity for individuals and groups in modern society; reconciliation of Spiritist beliefs with increased scientism and with heightened possibilities of impersonalism and "rationalism" in public and private bureaucracies; directions of development of family and educational programs within Spiritism as a religious system; and comparisons of societal impact of Spiritism with that of Roman Catholic and Protestant institutions. A fundamental task consists in the drawing of a clearer demographic picture of Spiritists within Brazilian society by the use of the 1970 census and other sources.

Brazilian Depository for
U.S. Scholarly Works

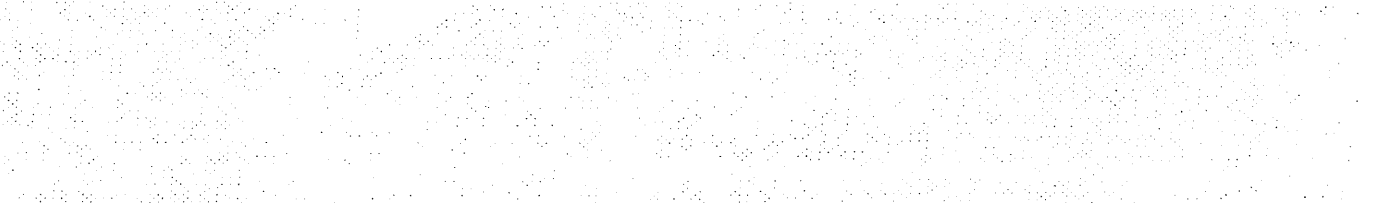
The Committee on Brazilian Studies of the Conference on Latin American History has designated the Instituto de Estudos Brasileiros (Universidade de São Paulo) as the depository for U.S. scholarly works pertaining to Brazil. All Brazilianists are urged to send copies of their dissertations, articles, and books to the Instituto at the following address:

Cidade Universitária Armando
de Salles Oliveira
Edifício Geografia-História
Caixa Postal 11154
São Paulo, S.P., Brasil

OPINION



65-118



Typologies of Academic Pollution in the Good Neighborhood

Lewis Hanke
University of Massachusetts

A future growth industry may be developing -- the identification and classification of the various types of activities which impede or at least make more difficult research in Latin American humanistic and social science studies. LASA members have been prominent in certain aspects of these problems, as may be seen from the extensive bibliography on the Camelot Project and by such publications as Richard N. Adams on "Politics and Social Anthropology in Spanish America."⁽¹⁾

Besides obvious and ever-present political pressures, the extensive and lucrative illegal trade in pre-Columbian artifacts has been increasingly studied, as Clemency Coggins' article "The Maya Scandal: How Thieves Strip Sites of Past Cultures" demonstrates.⁽²⁾ In 1969 the Metropolitan Museum of New York was offered, for \$500,000, an entire carved lintel from a Mayan temple in Quintana Roo, Mexico. According to Benjamin Welles in The New York Times, "it had been cut into sections, removed from its site by helicopter and shipped by boat to New York."⁽³⁾

In 1971 there was signed a Treaty of Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Mexican States Providing for the Recovery and Return of Stolen Archaeological, Historical and Cultural Properties. Though it is by no means certain that this treaty will greatly affect the traffic, it is clear that much attention has been given to this second type of pollution -- the looting of archaeological sites in Latin America and the subsequent sale of artifacts abroad, often in the United States.

Much less attention has been paid to a third type of pollution -- the acquisition by foreign institutions of rare or unique materials of Latin American culture such as books and manuscripts. Mexican scholars are alert to the importance of this subject,⁽⁴⁾ as are archivists generally,⁽⁵⁾ but only occasionally does a librarian or scholar in the United States mention this topic.

This note is intended to initiate discussion on this third type, which has not attracted as much notice as political pressures or stolen archaeological objects. The following exchange of correspondence between L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, and myself sets forth some of the considerations involved in this complicated and controversial question. Mr. Mumford has kindly authorized the publication of his letter.

Mr. L. Quincy Mumford
Librarian of Congress
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

January 12, 1970

Dear Quincy,

The New York Times story of January 10 on the H.P. Kraus gift greatly interest me, particularly the material referred to on p. 25 as "correspondence between Spain and Mexico concerning the contro-

versial social reforms of the celebrated Fray Bartolome de Las Casas". Inasmuch as I am now preparing a longish introduction, for publication in Rome, for the first edition of Las Casas' treatise "Apologia" against Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda, I would greatly appreciate it if I could have a list of the items in this correspondence relating to Las Casas sent to me. I will be glad to reimburse the Library for any expense incurred in preparing the list.

The announcement of this splendid gift also made me think of the many unfavorable comments I heard in Latin America during the time I was Director of the Hispanic Foundation (1939 - 1951) concerning the acquisition by United States libraries of rare books and manuscript material relating to the history of Latin America. The charges were that this material had been taken out of various countries against the national laws pertaining to such transactions. Criticism was particularly strong in Mexico.

Luther Evans, recognizing that there was an important international problem involved, delivered a policy statement on this subject in Monterrey, Mexico, in September, 1949, at the First Congress of Mexican and United States Historians. The principles he announced there on future acquisitions of rare materials may be summarized as follows:

1. The Library of Congress will not acquire by gift or purchase the original, unique items of the culture of another country, such as manuscripts, except possibly for safekeeping in troubled times. In this case they would be returned when the crisis had passed.
2. The Library of Congress will cooperate in the preservation and diffusion of such materials by microfilm and other photoduplication methods.

This is my recollection of the Evans statement, which was subsequently published in The Quarterly Journal of the Library of Congress.

Now to return to the recent gift. When Mr. Kraus was asked how he had obtained the Zumárraga collection, he is reported by the New York Times (p. 25) to have replied: "Just say they came from dealers who have good connections in Mexico". He is reported to have added, with obvious pride, "These are trade secrets that cannot be revealed".

This statement makes me wonder whether some of the hanky-panky indulged in by many rare book dealers occurred in connection with the Kraus gift.

The question that comes to my mind is whether the Library of Congress still supports the policy stated by Evans in 1949.⁽⁶⁾ I am taking the liberty of raising the question because scholars in the United States concerned with Latin American studies are increasingly aware of the possibilities for friction with their colleagues in Latin America. The Latin American Studies Association has been engaged in studying this situation.

Any light that you can shed on present policy of the Library of Congress in this delicate matter will be deeply appreciated, and not by me alone.

Cordially yours,

/s/ Lewis Hanke

THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Washington, D.C. 20540

February 12, 1970

Dear Lewis:

Thank you for your letter of January 12, 1970, concerning the manuscripts recently donated to the Library of Congress by Mr. Hans P. Kraus, and please accept my apologies for the delay in answering due to my absence from Washington.

We are all well aware of your continuing interest in Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas, and I can assure you that whatever we have at present in the way of indexes and synopses of these materials will, as far as feasible, be made available to you. I have instructed Roy Basler to review your request and to get in touch with you concerning the ways and means.

It will also be of interest to you to know that the donor himself has expressed a strong interest in having the Library of Congress publish many of the materials contained in the collection, so that they may be made as widely available as possible to the academic community. Discussions on means to implement this plan are now in progress.

Concerning your second and more basic question, we feel that no breach has occurred in our general policy concerning the acquisition of alienated materials that may be construed to pertain to the national patrimony of foreign countries. We feel, in fact, quite confident that our acceptance of the materials donated to the Library by Mr. Kraus cannot in any way be interpreted as a weakening or a rejection of the 1949 statement. The materials that Mr. Kraus has given us are known to have been in this country for many years and, as far as we know, have not been the objects of claims by any known institution. The chances of their ever being returned to Mexico or Spain--should the Library of Congress have rejected them--are, as you realize, extremely slight. Efforts to trace their provenance and varied ownership through the centuries may very well be futile.

We feel, further, that in view of the realities of the world book trade and in view of the absence of any extant international agreements on the matter, we would have rendered a disservice to the scholarly community, not only in the United States but also in Latin America, in not accepting this collection. Had we done so, the materials would, without doubt have been dispersed through the coming years among various American libraries and collections and access to them would have been delayed and made that much more difficult. It is indeed our feeling, and I think that you will agree with me, that we have an overriding responsibility toward the international scholarly community to preserve and make available to all scholars these priceless materials that have come our way. To meet this responsibility, the Library will be able to make these materials available through various means and aids: through catalogs, indexes, and calendars, and ultimately through publication; it

will be able to microfilm the materials and make copies available to other repositories, both in this country and abroad; and will restore them and preserve them according to the most up-to-date and efficient techniques.

I believe that you will find these various considerations as cogent and satisfactory as we feel they are.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ L. Quincy Mumford
Librarian of Congress

An Invitation

In opening up this large field, I am conscious of the need for more information on this important subject. Therefore I would welcome correspondence from interested persons in any country on any aspect of the problem. Among the specific questions I hope to present in more detail in the Latin American Research Review in the future are:

- (1) Who now supports the declaration of policy made by Dr. Evans in 1949?
- (2) Have other libraries issued other policy statements?
- (3) What factual material is available on the subject to indicate whether or not it is deserving of more attention by LASA?

Please address correspondence to me c/o History Department, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass. 01002.

Notes

- (1) Human Organization, Vol. 23 (Spring, 1964), No. 1.
- (2) Smithsonian, I (October, 1970), No. 7, pp. 8-17. See also Stephen Williams, "Ripping off the Past. Beneath the Genteel Exterior of the Antiquities Trade Works a Network of Plunder and Theft", Saturday Review. Science (October, 1972), pp. 44-53.
- (3) May 30, 1971 (section 1, p. 12).
- (4) See Juan Bautista Iguñiz, "El éxodo de documentos y libros mexicanos al extranjero", Memorias de la Academia Mexicana de la Historia, XII (1953), pp. 217-239. Dr. Iguñiz, Director of the Academia Mexicana de Historia, publicly denounced in 1969 the disappearance from Mexico of manuscripts, archaeological objects, and entire libraries, and demanded that legal steps be taken to stop the traffic. A number of Mexicans commented on the denunciation, as reported in Excelsior (Mexico City) of November 30, 1969. See also Joaquín Fernández de Córdoba, "Nuestros tesoros bibliográficos

en los Estados Unidos", Historia Mexicana, V (1956), pp. 123-160; VI (1956), pp. 129-160; A.M. Garibay, "El indio en Roma", Lectura, CLI (Mexico, 1963), No. 1, pp. 26-28.

(5) See Resolution No. 3, Primera Reunión Interamericana sobre Archivos. Informe Final, resoluciones aprobadas y otros documentos (Washington, D.C., 1961), pp. 7-8.

(6) The full statement by Dr. Evans is well worth reading. See his article, "The Preservation of Documentation on the History of the Americas", The Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, Vol. 7 (November, 1949), No. 1, pp. 3-8. The main propositions were: ". . . In considering our responsibilities and those of other cultural institutions of the Americas it seems to us that there are three basic principles that should be our guide:

I. The cultural institutions of the several American nations should unite in refusing to countenance any improper removal from a country of its unique cultural materials and in working toward the universal recognition of every nation's prior right to unique documents constituting a part of its cultural patrimony.

It is the policy of the Library of Congress that it will not buy, nor will it accept as a gift except under terms that permit its restitution, any document that appears to have been removed from another country in violation of its laws intended for the protection of cultural resources or to have been improperly removed from the collections of any library, public or ecclesiastical archives, or similar cultural institution. . . .

II. The cultural institutions of the several American nations should aid each other in programs for the preservation and cataloging of their collections of historical sources, and in developing the best technical methods to this end. . . .

III. The principal cultural institutions of the American nations should cooperate to preserve and disseminate by means of photo-reproduction the basic rare or unpublished documents of their history and culture, including those located in Europe. We must go a step beyond aiding each other in the preservation of historical sources and disseminating information about them. We must endeavor to make it realistically possible for a scholar in any of the American Republics to make use of the most important sources relating to the history of the Americas without prohibitive travel costs."

Mulheres - Mujeres

Nora Scott Kinzer
Purdue University

"Well, of course, we would like to give the fellowship to you, but. . .ahem. . .why isn't a nice girl like you married?"

"Naturally, we don't want to pry into your personal life but you really don't intend to stay in the academic world do you? I mean. . . well. . . you're going to start a family and settle down aren't you?"

Questions like these are the normal part and parcel of everyday life for every professional women in the United States. Aside from the fact that this kind of degradation is entirely inconsistent with Executive Order No. 11375 and that any employer who uses these phrases is liable for a dilly of a lawsuit--who cares? The professional woman cares, that's who!

If you are a Latin Americanist and a woman you suffer additional barbs.

"A woman in the favelas? Never!"

"Migawd send a woman to Latin America with all those sex-mad Latins!"

"We don't want to jeopardize our whole program with a woman because those Latin Lovers. . .you know. . .no woman can withstand them."

Somehow in spite of the machismo of our U.S. confreres, we manage to survive. We survive because of a special little secret--it is a decided advantage to be a woman and a Latin Americanist. The fabled Latin Lover is no more predatory and indeed more gentlemanly than his unliberated U.S. counterpart. The Latino is often willing to accept a woman as a professional colleague, whereas the U.S. macho is not. The middle-and upper-class Latin male is not particularly startled to deal with a woman, for probably his sister, mother, wife or daughter is a doctor, lawyer, pharmacist or ambassador. (Indians, cholos, mestizos and favela-dwellers usually stand in awe of the U.S. researcher because of a gap in status which is not sex-related.)

For those of us so foolish to concern ourselves with Latin American women, we learn sad lessons on our return to the U.S. No one can quite believe that our research is either viable or valid. We are told that Latin American women are constrained, hampered and hamstrung by the ethic of male superiority and machismo; that U.S. woman is infinitely freer than her Latin sister; that no one is interested in half the continent's population, and, besides, "Everyone knows that Latin women don't do anything but go to mass and have babies."

And this from supposedly objective social scientists!

Whether or not she wants to become embroiled in feminist questions, the female Latin American scholar finds herself championing the female "cause" as soon as she points out how most male Latin Americanists have perverted, misinterpreted, ignored, and subverted the actual situation of the Latin woman. Ann Pescatello's book for the University of Pittsburgh Press-- Female and Male in Latin America -- appearing in the spring of 1973, and my issue of The Journal of Marriage and the Family (February, 1973) including articles by Elsa Chaney, Jane Jaquette, Evelyn Stevens, Lucy Cohen, and Ann Pescatello are attempts to de-mythologize the Latin female.

Excluded from macho gossip channels, the old-boy system, the poker games and locker room jokes, LASA women are isolated and successfully kept out of the main stream of policy-making decisions. This periodic news release is an attempt to remedy that situation. It is intended to combat sexism within LASA. It is elitist. It is exclusionary. It is of, for, and by LASA women.

Its purposes are to allow LASA women a forum including:

1. Reporting of current research by LASA women.
2. Expressing any grievances over the assignments of fellowships, advertising of jobs, salaries, tenure, government grants-in aid or travel-grants.
3. Publicizing recent Supreme Court decisions regarding the civil rights of women in relationship to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and/or Executive Order No. 11375 in order to remind employers that equality is indeed guaranteed to women.

Please let me hear from you -- so that this will be a reader's undertaking and not my own ego-trip.

Nora Scott Kinzer, Ph.D.
2900 North River Road
West Lafayette, Indiana
47906
(317) 589-8237

September 28, 1972

Editor, Newsletter:

I am writing to you regarding the nominations made for LASA Officers and Executive Council. Last year the Latin American Studies Association expanded its horizons regarding women in the Association and at the Annual Conference. As Karen Spalding pointed out in the Newsletter, a woman has been added to the Editorial Board of the Latin American Research Review, to the Program Planning Committee for next year's meeting, to the Executive Council, and we were added to panels at last year's Conference. And, as Martin Needler pointed out in his report of the LASA Program Planning Committee, we felt that the Association had matured to the point that "balance" and "quotas" would no longer have to be specified but merely become a matter of course.

I am particularly disturbed by the statement of the Nominations Committee (Page 11 of the Newsletter) that the candidates nominated are a good representation of the range of particular constituencies within the organization, with the unqualified implication that they were the best. I see no women represented among the candidates and I cannot believe that the committee in supposedly casting its net so far and wide could not find one female in the entire LASA Organization who would best represent a particular constituency. We women in academia would like to believe in the good faith of our male colleagues; we had hoped that they would begin looking at us as part of the whole, that it would be implicit that women would now begin to "appear" on committees and be represented "as a matter of course". And we wish that we would not have to continue "assaults" on their judgment in ways that suggest we are advocating tokenism. I would endorse Karen Spalding's statements in the LASA Newsletter and suggest that the actions of the Nominations Committee make it imperative that LASA address itself to her pleas.

Cordially,

/s/ Ann Pescatello
Associate Professor
Department of History and
American Studies
Florida International University

The Issue of Women vs. Men in LASA

Daniel Raposo Cordeiro
University of Kansas

It would perhaps be wisest to let that faction within LASA which insists on making an issue of women vs. men in the Association's structure burn itself out, as it undoubtedly will, for while it is generally known and conceded that there are more men elected, appointed, etc., to key positions, I have yet to be convinced that these men are inferior in ability to any woman member -- so what is the griping all about? -- but.... Let's by all means have it understood that all members should be considered for positions, panels, etc., by those who make such considerations, and let us look to those who can be counted on to follow this policy -- do we need an oath to the effect?

Perhaps before we "raise any more dust" we should answer a few questions which are directly or indirectly pertinent to the "issue" at hand:

- 1) How many members of LASA are women?
- 2) What percentage of the women members are dissatisfied with their status as members?
- 3) Regarding the men who have attained prominence in the organization:
 - (a) which disciplines seem to dominate?
 - (b) do the ones that publish dominate?
 - (c) are they the better-looking ones?
 - (d) are they predominately WASP?
 - (e) does hair or lack of hair, color of hair, color of eyes, height, etc., seem to be a factor in their success?

Well, obviously we can carry the whole problem to the point of absurdity. Let's stop counting genitals and share with our colleagues that which brought us all together -- an interest, limited or total, in matters Latin American. As a member of LASA, I am more concerned that we have responsible, capable, and dedicated people in the forefront of our association, and less concerned about genders, be they male, female or neuter.

May 31, 1972

Editor, Newsletter:

....Another area in which you may wish to enlighten me somewhat more fully relates to a clear-cut differentiation between a professional association and a political - social one. The last several newsletters raise doubts about LASA's functions in this connection. If LASA, as I assume it, is a professional organization, (see also REPORT ON ACTIVITIES - 1968, Washington, D.C., 1968, 18, section II of the Constitution) then the recent newsletters cast doubt upon this assumption as well as upon section II of the Constitution. The most recent newsletter, III, 2(May, 1972) 4-6, is a case in point, for Dr. Needler observes (on page 4)

Our approach in making up the program was in general to schedule worthwhile and interesting sessions that would represent fairly the interests of all the membership.... (italics for stress)

In a slightly varied context, the report states:

We think that many of the panels will be of particular interest for those of radical orientation, and our injunction to panel chairmen to be conscious of the need for 'balance' on their panels will mean, where questions of opinion or point of view are at issue, that radical viewpoints will be represented....(page 5)

In a not too different vein:

...We have tried to see that not only the more vocal interests, such as the radicals, were presented, but also that there was an adequate number of panels for those of conservative or apolitical tastes. (page 6)

That this needs to be stated in a newsletter of a professional organization of scholars casts grave doubts upon the scholarship presented as well as the purpose of the organization. To stress the need for balance repeatedly is indicative of the confusion that prevails in the organization about what is scholarship and what is polemic. If LASA has been organized to address itself to the study of crisis, the solution of political ills and the active participation in the domestic affairs of the Latin American nations, the letter can end here. Should LASA serve the scholarly community in the U.S.A. as a bridge between Anglo-America and Latin America, than serious questions have to be faced where LASA moves to!

Latin American politics may be volatile and nourish romantic notions of vicarious revolutionaries, who enjoy barricading themselves safely behind a desk with pen firmly in hand. LASA was not created

to serve such fantasies. That this conduct is tactless and possibly repugnant to our colleagues and friends in Latin America is one of the more important areas of my concern. Are we in effect telling them something they do not know? LASA is not Cortez!

Another area in which the organization is breeding needless confusion is "women". What sets "female scholars" apart from "scholars"? Sound scholarship is indifferent about gender. If the constituency of LASA cannot accept this, maybe it should give up the ghost. Why LASA proposes to enter this area is beyond me. LASA accepts all competent scholars, period!

The leadership of LASA has to decide whether it should lend itself as an umbrella for the daily crisis that afflict mankind, or whether it is a responsible professional association of scholars that study man from the various disciplinary points of view in Latin America. If LASA is to serve a particular mode of thought in style at a particular moment, then another at another time, this should be clearly stated in the constitution so that the membership can decide accordingly!

LASA is hopefully an organization composed of responsible members who treat their personal and political problems as individuals and not as a collective. Members of LASA are free to act out their political views outside of the organization; within it they should uphold its clearly stated purpose. If individualism needs to be re-affirmed, so be it. I assume to be linked by LASA with a community of scholars, not a melange of political saints and utopian saviours.

With kindest regards, I remain cordially yours,

/s/ Rolf Sternberg
Assistant Professor
Department of Geography
Montclair State College



NOTES AND NEWS

AREA STUDIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

Meeting of Representatives of Area Studies Associations

A meeting of representatives of Area Studies Associations was held on April 14, 1972, to discuss the future funding of area studies as a whole and to plan for closer contact with Federal government agencies having international programs. The meeting was chaired by Professor Robert Ward, of the University of Michigan, and the African Studies Association was represented by Professor L. Gray Cowan.

The early part of the meeting was devoted to a discussion of the future directions and needs of area studies and the collective responsibility of the Area Studies Associations for making these known to prospective funding agencies. Much of the data for estimating needs could be drawn from the Lambert Report which will be ready in final form within a short period of time. The major categories of area studies' needs mentioned in the Report over the coming years include:

- 1) The maintenance of on-campus programs in area studies with university and government funding.
- 2) The maintenance of the present stock of area specialists.
- 3) The upgrading of training for a limited number of future area specialists.
- 4) The diffusion of area knowledge into the educational system in general.
- 5) Increased interrelationship between area specialists and the broader spectrum of academic programs. It was felt, for example, that area specialists thus far had little impact on programs of Schools of Business and other specialized campus programs.
- 6) The creation of overhead resources such as libraries and conferences at the national level for area studies.
- 7) The development of the relationships between area studies and the academic community of the countries in which these programs specialized.

The discussion then turned to the question of the most appropriate agency through which the interest of the area studies group might be represented before the Congress and Federal agencies concerned with overseas programs. The question of an approach to the American Council on Education on behalf of area studies interests directly or through the instrumentality of the Committee on the Future of International Studies (COFIS) was raised. The group decided to seek a meeting to be arranged, hopefully, towards the end of May, between representatives of Federal agencies and the Area Studies Associations to discuss greater intergration of Federal programs in the international field administered by different agencies.

It was felt by members of the group that the shape and direction of area studies programs would be essentially different in the coming decade from those of the past decade. There would undoubtedly be much greater emphasis on a comparative approach to area studies and there would be a need for new combinations of area knowledge in seeking solutions to functional problems common to a number of developing areas.

The afternoon was given over to a discussion of the future of Area Studies Centers under the National Defense Education Act. Plans were outlined for the program of Federal assistance to Area Studies Centers for the fiscal year 1973.

This year would begin "Phase II" of the Area Centers Program. In this phase a maximum of only five or six Centers in each area would be assisted by the federal government, or around fifty in total, as compared to the present 106 Centers. The choice of which Centers to be assisted would depend on a number of factors--academic excellence, geographic location, breadth of program, and faculty and institutional support, among others. The field of choice would be entirely open in that new applications would be entertained from all existing Centers, as well as from programs which are not at present receiving Federal assistance. It was stressed that the Centers receiving aid would have to have a broad disciplinary spread regardless of the excellence of any particular field. The group was assured that the academic community would have a voice in the selection of those Centers to be assisted.

Some stress will be laid in the coming years on innovative and pilot programs, particularly at the undergraduate level. It is anticipated that the program of NDEA Fellowships will be continued probably under somewhat different format than at present and provision will be made also for summer programs in language and for research. The overall aim of the "Phase II" program will be to broaden and deepen the facilities of the Centers to be assisted so that a continuing, although possibly restricted (as compared to past years), number of area specialists may become available over the next few years.

The overall question of continued national government assistance to international studies programs received a great deal of attention from the group. The point was strongly made that both Congress and the Bureau of the Budget are becoming increasingly reluctant to support categorical grants -- that is to say, grants of Federal funds for specific educational objectives. The general tone of legislation in support of higher education now pending before Congress lays stress on bloc grants to institutions of higher education for general support rather than for specific purposes. Should this legislation become a reality the implication is that area studies will have to take its chances along with all other programs in terms of the priorities of particular institutions. The area studies director will find himself, then, contending with directors of other types of programs within his own institution for a share of the university budget, and his success will depend on his ability to argue his own case forcibly before the administration of his university.

If categorical support for area studies is to continue, it will require coordinated, forceful and continuous presentation of the merits of the case before Congress by the educational community interested in area studies. The exact form which this presentation may take remains far from decided at this point, but it will be the task of the Area Studies Associations and other interested bodies to assist in determining the most effective organizational structure which can be created for this purpose.

Reprinted from African Studies Newsletter, Volume V, Number 3, June, 1972. Executive Council member John Saunders attended as the LASA representative. Prof. Saunders notes that the point was made that a priority area was the creation of opportunities for area specialists to get into the field.

Fourth Annual Conference of URPE

Vinod Vyasulu
Mark Waldman
University of Florida

The Union for a Radical Political Economics (URPE) held its Fourth Conference August 27 - September 2, 1972, at Camp Cresar in Webster County, West Virginia, the poorest county in the second poorest state of the United States. Approximately four hundred people attended; while economists predominated, there were also radical anthropologists, psychologists, linguists, organizers and non-academic researchers present.

Established in 1968, URPE is a group of economists and non-economists who are interested in developing and applying a radical economic methodology and analysis to current social problems. Taking a generally non-dogmatic Marxist humanist approach, URPE members are active as researchers, teachers, organizers and speakers. URPE publishes a Newsletter (edited by Bill Tabb at Queen's College, New York) and the more academic Review of Radical Political Economics, the editing of which is coordinated by Howard Wachtel, Department of Economics, American University, Washington, D.C. URPE is one of many such organizations. Others, with whom it has close ties, are ARPA (Anthropologists for Radical Political Action), and URLA (the Union of Radical Latin Americanists).

The Fourth Conference had no main theme, being left deliberately somewhat unstructured. Among the topics that received the most attention were sexism and elitism, on which there were many fruitful workshops. Certainly the level of consciousness on these issues was very high; most of the men, for example, concentrated not on idle debate, but on trying to find out, by criticism and self-criticism, where they were sexist, and how that fault could be corrected. We definitely benefited from this experience. A radical theory of the business firm was another big issue. The discussion was initiated by Sam Bowles and Herb Gintis, and the conclusion seemed to be that the system worked in such a way that managers in firms had to observe "accepted" prejudices like segregation in their pursuit of profits. This was very interesting. (A copy of the paper may be obtained by writing to Herb Gintis at Harvard) At the academic level social structures and social institutions received some attention, with discussants trying to introduce various concepts of power into theory, or trying to provide useful taxonomies.

Radical pedagogy, educational institutions, and Latin America formed, for some reason, one set of issues -- perhaps because Latin Americanists were interested in such. John Pool and Norris Clement have just published a new textbook, introducing a radical approach to Latin America (Economía: Enfoque América Latina McGraw Hill de México, August 1972). Many other special workshops were set up and useful contacts established. Most of this will be reported in the next edition of URPE's Newsletter. We might add that the workshops on volleyball and frisbee were very popular.

Those interested may wish to read Howard Sherman's fine new text, Radical Political Economy, for some idea of the views of those in URPE.

FELLOWSHIPS, AWARDS, MANUSCRIPTS SOLICITED

Foreign Area Fellowship Program

The Foreign Area Fellowship Program is offering fellowships to pre-doctoral students in the social sciences and the humanities for Collaborative Research Training Projects to be conducted in Latin America June-August 1973. The projects are designed to provide Latin American and North American students with intensive training in field research methods and opportunities for selection and feasibility testing of subsequent research topics. The Program is sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies with financial support from The Ford Foundation. The five Collaborative Research Training Projects for 1973 are the following:

I Migration and Return of Students and Professionals in Latin America.

Host organization: Escola Brasileira de Administração Pública, Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro. Project Co-Directors: Simon Schwartzman of the Escola, and William A. Glaser, Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, New York. Participants will be expected to have some prior experience in the analysis of survey research data; a knowledge of Portuguese, while helpful, is not essential.

II The Historical Demography of Venezuela in the Century of Transition (1750-1850) and its Projections to the Present.

Project Co-Directors: John V. Lombardi, Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington, and Germán Carrera Damas, Departamento de Historia, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas.

III Paraguayan Political Elites: Their Origin, Composition, and Role in Politics since 1930.

Project Co-Directors: Domingo Rivarola, Centro de Estudios Sociológicos, Asunción, and Riordan Roett, Department of Political Science, Vanderbilt University.

IV The Ecological and Political Archipelagos Controlled by Aymara Kingdoms in the Lake Titicaca Area.

Co-Directors: Luis G. Lumbreras, Director, Museo de Arqueología y Etnología, Universidad de San Marcos, Lima, and John V. Murra, Department of Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca.

V The Role of the Salvador Industrial Elite in the Social and Economic Development of Bahia.

Project Co-Directors: Paulo R. Brandão, Departamento de Economia Aplicada, Universidade Federal da Bahia, Salvador, and Harry M. Makler, Department of Sociology and Institute for Quantitative Analysis of Social and Economic Policy, University of Toronto.

Applications for the above programs will be accepted from citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. and Canada. Preference will be given to first- and second-year graduate students. U.S. student participants will receive a maintenance allowance, travel expenses, and medical insurance. Closing date for applications is March 1, 1973, and awards will be announced April 1, 1973. Requests for application forms should include age, citizenship and/or permanent residence, university affiliation, current academic status or position, field of specialization, and degree of knowledge of Spanish or Portuguese. Write directly to the FAFP at 110 E. 59th Street, New York 10022. In addition, scholars who wish to undertake collaborative research training projects for 1974 may write the FAFP for information on application procedures. Proposals for 1974 will be received until May 1, 1973.

A second FAFP project, Inter-American Research Training Seminars, is offering fellowships to advanced graduate students and junior faculty to the age of 35 for attendance at two eight-week seminars June-August, 1973. The purpose of these seminars is to explore new areas of research and methods of analysis related to the study of Latin America and the Caribbean. The program is sponsored by the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies with financial support from the Ford Foundation. The seminars include:

I Methodologies for the Analysis of Inequality Systems.

Host institution: Escuela Latinoamericana de Ciencia Política y Administración Pública (ELACP) of the Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO), Santiago, Chile. Directors: Hayward Alker, Department of Political Science, MIT, and Angel Flisfisch, ELACP.

II Urbanization and Regional Development in Latin America.

Host institution: Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional (CEDEPLAR), Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, M.G., Brazil. Directors: José Armando de Souza and Paulo Roberto Haddad, CEDEPLAR: Visiting faculty will include Luis Unikel, El Colegio de México, and Jorge E. Hardoy, Centro de Estudios Urbanos y Regionales (CEUR), Instituto Torcuato di Tella, Buenos Aires.

Persons eligible to participate in the above seminars include citizens or permanent residents of the U.S. and Canada, citizens of Latin American and Caribbean countries who are studying at U.S. institutions, and citizens of Latin American or Caribbean countries affiliated with institutions of advanced studies in any of those countries. Participants will be provided transportation, a monthly maintenance allowance, and medical insurance, if necessary, though it is hoped that participants will be able to obtain their own funding from other sources. Requests for application forms should include the information noted above in the description of the Collaborative Research Training Projects. The closing date for application is March 1, 1973, and awards will be announced on April 1, 1973. Further information is available from the FAFP, 110 E. 59th Street, New York 10022. Proposals for future Inter-American Research Training Seminars are welcome from post-doctoral scholars in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the U.S. in all fields. Proposals for 1974 will be received until May 1, 1973.

Argentine Embassy Martín Fierro Award

To celebrate the centenary of Martín Fierro's first edition, the Embassy of the Argentine Republic in the U.S. invites all U.S. citizens who are graduate students enrolled in any U.S. university to participate in an essay contest. The subject of the essay is "Martín Fierro" by José Hernández, and must be an essay submitted during the fall semester, 1972, for an accredited university course. Each contestant must include certification to that effect by the professor in charge of the course. Papers are to be submitted in triplicate and should be between 3,000 and 10,000 words. Papers are to be written in the language required by the contestants' universities. All entries should be mailed to the Cultural Office of the Embassy, 1600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009, and must be received prior to January 15, 1973.

Selection of prize-winning papers will be made on the basis of originality of research, logical development, literary style, and reading appeal. A distinguished jury includes John E. Englekirk, John B. Hughes, Seymour Menton, Alfredo Roggiano, and Donald Yates. Prizes to be awarded are: First Prize, Gold Medal, a round-trip airline ticket to Argentina from the winner's place of residence, and U.S. \$200; Second Prize, Silver Medal, a selection of books on Argentine literature, and U.S. \$200; Third Prize, Bronze Medal, a selection of books on Argentine literature, and U.S. \$100. Announcement of winners will be made on or before March 15, 1973. Manuscripts will not be returned and all works submitted may be published by the Argentine Embassy at any time prior to March 15, 1975.

Manuscripts Solicited

The Bank of London and South America has established a fund to finance in whole or in part original studies dealing with Latin America. Preference will be given to studies of contemporary affairs, particularly economic. For further information and application forms, write Dr. Harold Blakemore, Secretary, Latin American Publication Fund, Institute of Latin American Studies, 31 Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9HA, England.

The Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Florida wishes to consider for publication general studies in Latin American population and demography. Manuscripts submitted should be of monograph or book length. If accepted, manuscripts will be published as Special Contributions to the Study of Latin American Population Problems within the Center's Latin American Monograph series. For further information, address the Director, Gainesville, Florida 32601.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

University of Florida

The Twenty-third Annual Latin American Conference at the University of Florida, Gainesville, will be held February 18-22, 1973, and will be devoted to Man in the Amazon. Supported by a grant from the Ford Foundation, the conference is co-sponsored by the Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Florida, and the Conselho Federal de Cultura of Brazil. It is planned to disseminate selected conference results in Portuguese through the Conselho and in English through the University of Florida Press. Speakers include Otis Causey (Transmissible Disease), Betty Meggers (Environment and Culture), John Saunders (Demography), Stahis Panagidis (Economics), Hilgard O'Reilly Sternberg (Natural Resources), Arthur César Ferreira Reis (Economic History), J.F. Beck (Soils), Leandro Tocantins (The Amazon World), Wenceslau Dyminski Wozniewicz (Trans-Amazonian Highway System), Italo Claudio Falesi (Agriculture), Lewis Arthur Tambs (Geopolitics), Roberto Cardoso de Oliveira (Native People of the Amazon and Socio-Cultural Change), Richard Preto-Rodas (The Amazon in Brazilian Thought), and Paulo Almeida Machado (Role of Research and Scholarship in Amazonian Development).

IV International Congress of Mexican Studies

The IV International Congress of Mexican Studies will meet October 17-21, 1973, in Santa Monica, California. Hosted by the University of California (Los Angeles) at the Miramar Hotel, the Congress will focus on Mexico's contemporary history. The meeting is interdisciplinary in nature, with the following sessions being developed for analysis of twentieth-century Mexico.

Session I: Introductory Points of View

Session II: Legacies of the Past: Prehispanic, Colonial, and 19th-Century

Session III: Periodization of 20th-century Mexican history

Session IV: Regional History

Session V: The Study of the Chicano Perspectives from the U.S. and Mexico

Session VI: Institutional History

Session VII: Political Parties

Session VIII: Reflections on Contemporary
Mexican History

The Congress, sponsored by the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) and a group of Mexican universities including the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México and El Colegio de México, will analyze and interpret or offer reinterpretation of contemporary Mexican history. This general theme of the meeting contrasts with the historiographical approach of the III International Congress which was held at Oaxtepec, Morelos, in 1969, whose published volume is entitled Investigaciones Contemporáneas Sobre Historia de México (México, D.F.: Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, El Colegio de México, University of Texas at Austin, 1971).

In order to emphasize the international and interdisciplinary nature of the Congress, it is important to note that we have changed the name of the gathering. The former title "International Congress of Historians of the United States and Mexico" delimited our approach in terms which differed from actual practice.

The IV organizing committee includes Daniel Cosío Villegas, Romeo Flores Caballero, Alejandra Moreno de Florescano, Luis González, Richard E. Greenleaf, Michael C. Meyer, Stanley R. Ross, James W. Wilkie, and John Womack, Jr. The co-chairpersonship of the Congress is under the direction of Professors Wilkie, Flores Caballero, and Meyer. Prof. Edna Monzón de Wilkie is in charge of local arrangements. For further information write James W. Wilkie or Edna Monzón de Wilkie at the University of California, Los Angeles, California 90024.

XVI International Latin American Literature Congress

The XVI Congreso del Instituto Internacional de Literatura Iberoamericana will hold its first 1973 session at the Universidad Austral in Valdivia, Chile, January 3-6. Theme of the session will be "The Evolution of Language in Contemporary Latin American Poetry". The second session, "Fantasy and Magical Realism in Latin American Literature", will be held at Michigan State University, August 26-31. Donald A. Yates, Professor of Romance Languages at Michigan State University, is 1971-1973 President of the Instituto.

INSTITUTIONAL

University of Alabama

The Third Annual Seminar in Regional Development for Mexican students was held at the University of Alabama from April 23 through May 4, 1972. The seminar was sponsored by the U.S. State Department in cooperation with the Office for International Studies and Programs and the Department of Economics of the University of Alabama.

J. Selwyn Hollingsworth, Assistant Professor of Sociology, has received a grant from the University of Alabama Research Grants Committee to continue research on "Human Ecology in Three Colombian Cities -- Cali, Popayán, and Medellín." He will go to Colombia the second summer term, 1972, to finish this research project which he began in the summer of 1971.

Irving L. Webber, J. Selwyn Hollingsworth, and David W. Coombs collaborated on a paper presented at the Southern Sociological Society meeting in New Orleans on April 5-8, 1972. The paper was entitled "The Effects of Aging on Value Orientations among Leaders in Three Colombian Cities."

Edward D. Terry, Professor of Romance Languages, has received a grant-in-aid from the University of Alabama Research Grants Committee for the second summer term to continue his research project entitled "The Academia Española and the Spanish Language Academies: Their Foundation and Subsequent Activities." Dr. Terry, at present Director of the Latin American Studies Program, has resigned that post effective at the end of the summer session, 1972, in order to return to full-time teaching.

Edward H. Moseley, Associate Professor of History, has been appointed Director of Latin American Studies effective the fall semester, 1972-73. Dr. Moseley was awarded the "Medalla al Mérito Histórico Capitán Alonso de León" by the Sociedad Nuevoleonesa de Historia, Geografía y Estadística on May 17, 1972, in Monterrey, Mexico.

J. B. Chatham, candidate for the Ph.D. in Spanish, has been selected to appear in the 1972 edition of Outstanding Young Men of America and the 1973 edition of Dictionary of International Biography.

William D. Gunther, Associate Professor of Economics, has been appointed a Senior Fulbright-Hays Scholar and will conduct a short course in regional development in Manaus, Amazonas, Brazil, in July-August, 1972. The course is being organized in cooperation with the Universidade do Amazonas. The participants in the short course will consist of faculty from the Universidade do Amazonas, and professionals from Manaus in the field of regional planning.

Lawrence A. Clayton will join the faculty in August, 1972, as Assistant Professor of Latin American history. Dr. Clayton received his Ph.D. from Tulane University and his dissertation is entitled "The Shipyards of Guayaquil, Ecuador, During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries."

Indiana University (Pa.)

Indiana University of Pennsylvania, for the third consecutive year, sponsored a Latin American Seminar in Argentina during July-August, 1972. Arrangements were made with JFK University in Buenos Aires to facilitate academic goals. Students pursued their individual projects. The 1972 Seminar was accompanied to Buenos Aires by Edward Chaszar, Associate Professor of Political Science, IUP. For information concerning the 1973 Seminar write to IUP's Center for International Studies, Indiana, Pa., 15701.

Vanderbilt University

New Appointments:

Reuben H. Brooks, Assistant Professor of Geography, George Peabody College for Teachers, has been named to the faculty of the Graduate Center for Latin American Studies, Vanderbilt University.

Daniel G. Colley, Assistant Professor of Microbiology, has been elected to the faculty of the Graduate Center for Latin American Studies, of the same University.

Theodore H. Moran, Lecturer and Research Associate of the Harvard University Center for International Affairs, has accepted the position of Assistant Professor of Political Science, effective September 1, 1972.

Leslie Phillips, Coordinator of the Inter-University Consortium in Psychology and Professor of Psychology, Vanderbilt University, has been elected to the faculty of the Graduate Center for Latin American Studies.

Leaves of Absence:

J. León Helguera, Professor of History, will serve as Visiting Lecturer in Latin American History at St. Antony's College, Oxford University, during the fall term, 1972.

William H. Nicholls, Professor of Economics and Director, Graduate Center for Latin American Studies, will spend the year beginning September 1, 1972, in Brazil with the assistance of a collaborative research grant from the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, in collaboration with Dr. Ruy Miller Paiva. He will be continuing his studies of the structure and productivity of Brazilian agriculture.

Carlos M. Peláez, Assistant Professor of Economics, will remain in Brazil for the academic year 1972-73, with the assistance of a collaborative research grant from the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies. He will collaborate with Dr. Wilson Suzigan on research concerned with Brazilian monetary history, 1822-1970.

Riordan Roett, Assistant Professor of Political Science, has been named to the new position of Associate Director, Graduate Center for Latin American Studies, and will serve as Acting Director during 1972-73.

C. Enrique Pupo-Walker, Associate Professor of Spanish, will serve as a member of the faculty of Vanderbilt-in-Spain, Madrid, during 1972-73.

INTERNATIONAL

Report on the Coloquio Internacional José Martí

Ivan A. Schulman

University of Bordeaux III, 8-11 May 1972
University of Paris, IV, 16 May 1972
University of Paris, III, 17 May 1972
UNESCO, Paris, 19 May 1972

This international colloquium was organized by the Sala Martí of the Biblioteca Nacional José Martí of Cuba, the José Martí Foundation (with a travel subsidy from the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council), and the Institut d'Etudes Ibériques et Ibéro-Américaines of the University of Bordeaux. In addition, two divisions of the former Sorbonne -- the University of Paris III and IV -- organized separate sections, and the UNESCO in Paris, a closing session.

The colloquium was the outgrowth of two previous, more modest meetings. The first took place at Yale University in 1970 under the sponsorship of the Martí Foundation and Yale's Antilles Research Program. The second, a year later, was organized by the Martí Foundation and the University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras. The constantly growing interest in the life and works of the Cuban Apostle (an interest not unconnected with "Third World" problems and the search for alternatives to bankrupt Western ideologies) led the president of the José Martí Foundation, Manuel Pedro González, to enlist the support of French Hispanists and the Cuban government in organizing a truly international Martí colloquium. Europe was chosen as the meeting place since it represents neutral territory for the Cubans, and also because the French and Italian Hispanists, in recent years, have been especially active in studying Martí's works and in directing doctoral dissertations on the Cuban. (At the University of Bordeaux, for example, Professor Noel Salomon is currently supervising three such theses.)

Discussions for the organization of the meeting were conducted at first by letter and cable, and followed with negotiations in Havana, during a research visit there by Professor Ivan A. Schulman in the summer of 1971. Invitations to Martí scholars in the United States, Europe, and Africa were sent in October. The response was excellent. Some twenty-four papers were read in Bordeaux, all of which will be published in a special issue of the Bulletin Hispanique. This number will contain not only the colloquium papers, but critical commentaries on the most important Martí studies published in the last ten years. Subsequent to the appearance of the special issue, the papers will be published for commercial distribution by the Institut d'Etudes Ibériques et Ibéro-Américaines of the University of Bordeaux in a separate volume.

The number of papers presented at Bordeaux was larger than originally expected, as was the attendance at the sessions which attracted some seventy-five to one hundred scholars. For the excellent attendance, major credit goes to the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies for its travel subsidies.

The Cubans were represented by the dean of Martí studies, the Cuban Ambassador to the UNESCO, Juan Marinello, and, in addition, Cintio Vitier, Fina García Marruz, Alejo Carpentier, (novelist and European Cultural Ambassador), José Antonio Portuondo, Luis Amado Blanco (Ambassador to the Vatican). The Cubans concerned themselves with a broad range of subjects: political, ideological and stylistic. They constituted a brilliant group whose papers will do much to advance the study of Martí's works.

It is impossible to analyze each paper read in Bordeaux in this brief resumé. Suffice it to say, that with only two or three exceptions, they were all magnificent contributions to the growing contemporary Martí bibliography on the artistic, philosophic, religious and political themes of the vast, complex body of Martí's works.

The Paris sessions were equally successful and rewarding. The round table discussion at the University of Paris IV, entitled "Discours et Rhétorique chez José Martí" was to have been led by Madame Bochet. In her absence Professor Lafaye presented some introductory remarks and then left the discussion to the participants: Juan Marinello, José Antonio Portuondo, Cintio Vitier, Fina García Marruz and Ivan A. Schulman. The University of Paris III meeting consisted of the reading of two extraordinarily stimulating and original papers: one on Martí's Versos sencillos by Eliseo Diego (unable to attend, and whose paper was read by Fina García Marruz) and the other on Versos libres by Cintio Vitier.

The final session at the UNESCO was an inspiring tribute organized by Juan Marinello, a fitting conclusion to the week and a half of meetings. It consisted of a recital by two Cuban musicians followed by addresses by Marinello, Salomon and an official of the UNESCO.

This highly successful international forum has every appearance of becoming a stable, annual event. The Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México sent Ernesto Mejía Sánchez to Bordeaux to read a message from its Rector, Pablo González Casanova, inviting the participants to a Martí meeting in Mexico City early in June of 1973. In June of 1972, Professor Schulman represented the Martí Foundation in Mexico in a series of discussions with the faculty of the Centro de Estudios Literarios of the UNAM and the Rector regarding this proposed colloquium. At the moment, plans are moving ahead for a second international Martí meeting.

Colegio de Mexico

Prof. Rafael Segovia has been designated Director of the Centro de Estudios Internacionales of the Colegio. Lic. Roque González Salazar, who formerly held that post, has been named Secretary-General of the Colegio.

Institute for Development Research, Copenhagen

The Institute for Development Research in Copenhagen is arranging a Seminar on the Development Process in Latin America from September, 1972, to May, 1973, for which it is seeking guest lecturers from among persons coming to Denmark and other parts of Europe.

The Seminar begins this fall with a conference in which various models for socio-economic development will be discussed by, among others, Dr. Eric Hobsbawm; Dr. Gerrit Huizer, guest lecturer at the Institute for fall, 1972; and Dr. Josu  de Castro. Aspects of the development process will be worked out in smaller, interdisciplinary groups, and the Seminar will end with a summing-up conference in May, 1973.

The Institute plans to invite guest lecturers who can help the work groups with specific problems. Please let us know if you are interested in being considered as a guest lecturer, and/or if you are coming to Denmark or some other part of Europe and are interested in temporarily participating in the Seminar. The Institute is able to cover such expenses. For further information, please write to me: Christian H. Rasmussen, Institute for Development Research, 5 Sct. Anna Plads, DK-1250 Copenhagen K, Denmark.

Royal Institute of Linguistics & Anthropology, Leyden

A new Department of Caribbean Studies has been established within the Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology. Headed by Dr. R. T. J. Buve, the department will undertake social-science and historical studies of the Caribbean islands and adjacent coastal districts. The department would be glad to provide foreign researchers specializing in the Caribbean area with Dutch periodical information in the social sciences and history. The department has also offered to assist foreign social scientists interested in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles in consulting relevant Dutch libraries and accessible documentation systems and in contacting Dutch counterparts who specialize in these areas. For further information, please write Dr. Buve at Stationsplein 10, Leyden.

Universidad Cat lica de Lovaina

El Centro de Estudios Europeos de la Universidad Cat lica de Lovaina, B lgica, organizar  el 7 y 8 de marzo 1973 un Coloquio internacional sobre "La integraci n de Am rica Latina. Comparaci n y problem tica de los esfuerzos de integraci n en Europa y en Am rica Latina." El Coloquio considerar  los aspectos pol ticos, econ micos y fundamentalmente jur dicos, entre los que se estudiar  detenidamente lo jur dico-institucional y lo jur dico-econ mico. Este coloquio tendr  lugar en Lovaina. Para toda informaci n: Centre d'Etudes Europ enes, Universit  Catholique de Louvain, 24 Munstraat, 3000 Leuven, Belgique.

The Proposed U. N. University

Ward Morehouse and Arthur Osteen

All of us are confronted daily with a chance to save the world or some part thereof-- whether it be the Redwoods of California from the lumberman's axe, the Hudson River Highlands from desecration by the Consolidated Edison Company, or the Republic from the follies of either (or both, depending on your point of view) major national political party. Few of us are looking for more such opportunities since we are confronted with more than we can accommodate as it is. And yet we strongly believe that the proposed U.N. University deserves the active interest and support of U.S. academics, and particularly those involved in international studies, in an effort to help the U.S. Government move toward a more constructive and forward-looking policy.

Some of you (but we suspect not many, since it is remarkable how little discussion of the ideas and alternatives for a U.N. University system have been discussed in North American academia) may be aware that for the past three years the question of establishing a U.N. University has been under consideration by the United Nations and UNESCO and the issue will reach a critical and culminating point of decision at the U. N. General Assembly now in progress in New York this fall. What has emerged from this deliberative process is a modest and sensible (some would argue too cautious) plan for a series of institutes for advanced research and training, which will focus on major world problems such as conflict resolution and relations, protection of the environment, and the interaction of science, technology, and society, and which will be linked together by a programming and coordination center....

No one of course, not even the most ardent advocates of the U.N. University, thinks it will save the world although some who have followed the development of plans for the UNU, ourselves included, believe that it represents another step forward in the arduous task of building truly transnational structures for intellectual collaboration and communication.... For those academically involved in international studies, the proposed U.N. University has special significance. Not only are its substantive concerns shared by many of us, but we all have a stake in furthering scholarly and educational cooperation which transcends national political boundaries.

While the United States Government's position is said to be not to oppose "in principle" the creation of a U.N. University, the U.S. State Department has expressed a number of reservations about the plan and U.S. delegates to the United Nations and its specialized agencies have voted against the UNU, both at the 89th meeting of the UNESCO Executive Board last June in Paris and at the Economic and Social Council meetings in New York on September 14....

To the best of our knowledge, there has been relatively little effort made thus far by the U.S. higher education community to make known its views and concerns to the U.S. Government on the UNU, with the result that those involved within the Government may well have concluded,

unstandably enough, that there is little interest in the issue within the higher education community. Two immediate actions are urged.

- 1) Higher education organizations and professional academic associations should be encouraged to adopt formal positions on U.S. policy toward the UNU, communicating these as quickly as possible to those most actively concerned in the Government.
- 2) Individual faculty members and university administrators should write directly to these same government officials, expressing their views on U.S. Government policy toward the UNU.

Key officials in the Government concerned with international cooperation in higher education include:

Department of State (immediate responsibility for determining the U.S. position at the General Assembly rests here)

Samuel DePalma, Assistant Secretary for
International Organization Affairs

John Richardson, Jr., Assistant Secretary for
Educational and Cultural Affairs

Department of Health, Education and Welfare (not immediately involved but should be encouraged to express to the State Department concern of the American higher education community on UNU)

Granville Austin, Special Assistant to the
Secretary of HEW for International Affairs

Robert Leestma, Associate Commissioner for
International Studies, U.S. Office of Education

U.S. National Commission for UNESCO (should be concerned because of active role UNESCO is likely to play in implementation of UNU)

John E. Upston, Executive Secretary

Each individual and organization will want to determine its own position on this question. Our view is that the United States Government should support the establishment of UNU along the lines proposed, with the understanding that UNU will be supported by voluntary contributions outside the regular U.N. budget (or as a minimal alternative, abstain in the General Assembly). Because the General Assembly session is now upon us, the time for action is now if you want to make an input into an important U.S. Government policy position which we believe is of direct concern to all involved in international studies.

The authors are Director and Assistant Director, respectively, of the Center for International Programs and Comparative Studies of the New York State Education Department, Albany.

REGIONAL

LASA Regional Liaison Committee

Inter-American Council (Washington, D.C.)
Professor Larman C. Wilson
School of International Service
American University
Washington, D.C.

New England Council on Latin American Studies
Professor David Haberley
Department of Romance Languages
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies
Professor John Martz
Department of Political Science
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Midwest Association for Latin American Studies
Professor Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo
Institute for Latin American and International
Studies
University of Nebraska
Lincoln, Nebraska

Southwest Council on Latin American Studies
Professor David Vigness
Department of History
Texas Tech University
Lubbock, Texas

Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies
Prof. Phil Johnson
Latin American Studies
Monterrey Institute of Foreign Studies
Monterrey, California

Rocky Mountain Council on Latin American Studies
Dr. William Grupp
Department of Spanish
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

Chairperson: H. Jon Rosenbaum
Department of Political Science
The City College, C.U.N.Y.

WASHINGTON

Congressional Conference on U.S.-Cuba Relations

New Senate Office Building, U.S. Senate, Room 1202, Washington,
D. C. April 19 - 20, 1972

Formal Statements

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy	Prof. John Plank
Sen. Harold E. Hughes	Prof. Kalman Silvert
Prof. Laurence R. Birns	Prof. Brady Tyson

Participants

Kalman Silvert, Chairman	Ford Foundation, and Director Ibero-American Inst., N.Y.U.
Laurence R. Birns	New School for Social Research, and Institute of Public Administration
Cole Blasier	Director, Center for Latin American Studies, U. of Pittsburgh
John M. Cates, Jr.	President, Center for Inter-American Relations. Formerly, U.S. Foreign Service Officer
William Dyal *	President, Inter-American Foundation
Richard Falk *	Princeton University
Henry Geyelin	Executive Vice President, The Council of the Americas
Joseph Gruenwald	The Brookings Institution
James Goodsell *	Christian Science Monitor
Albert O. Hirschman	Prof. Littauer School, Harvard University
Admiral Gene LaRocque	Director, Center for Defense Information. Formerly, Commandant of the Inter-American Defense College
Martin C. Needler	Director, Division of Inter-American Affairs, U. of New Mexico
John Plank	Univ. of Connecticut. Formerly, the Brookings Institution
Covey Oliver *	Univ. of Pennsylvania School of Law. Formerly, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs
Frank McDonald *	Member, Institute of Current World Affairs
Tom Quigley	Division for Latin America, U.S. Catholic Conference
John Sinclair	Secretary for Latin America, United Presbyterian Church
Ben Stephansky	W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research. Formerly, Ambassador to Bolivia
Tad Szulc *	The New York Times
Brady Tyson	American University

Gabriel Valdés *

Director for Latin America, U.N.
Development Program. Formerly,
Foreign Minister of Chile
Foreign Area Fellowship Program

Bryce Wood

* Accepted invitation but were unable to participate.

Sponsors

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Cal.)	Rep. Seymour Halpern (R-N.Y.)
Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska)	Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.)
Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.)	Rep. Parren Mitchell (D-Md.)
Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.)	Rep. William F. Ryan (D-N.Y.)
Sen. George McGovern (D-S.Dakota)	Rep. Ogden Reid (D-N.Y.)
Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark.)	Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.)
Sen. Fred R. Harris (D-Okla.)	Rep. Joseph P. Addabbo (D-N.Y.)
Sen. Harold E. Hughes (D-Ia.)	Rep. Alphonzo Bell (R-Cal.)
Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.)	Rep. John Brademas (D-Ind.)
Sen. Frank Moss (D-Utah)	Rep. Don Fraser (D-Minn.)
	Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.)
Rep. Bella Abzug (D-N.Y.)	Rep. Patsy Mink (D-Hawaii)
Rep. Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.)	Rep. Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.)
Rep. Jonathan Bingham (D-N.Y.)	Rep. Thomas Rees (D-Cal.)
Rep. Ron Dellums	Rep. Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.)

Conference Summary

On April 19 - 20, 1972, a gathering was held in Washington, D.C. which brought together some of this nation's leading experts on U.S. foreign policy and Latin American affairs. Carrying the title "Congressional Conference on U.S.-Cuba Relations," the meeting was held in the New Senate Office Building of the U.S. Senate, and was sponsored by more than a score of Senators and Representatives. The conference was an activity of the Fund for New Priorities, a New York-based organization concerned with public issues, social justice, and international accord.

Senators Kennedy and Hughes were the originating sponsors of the conference and both made formal presentations before the panel. Other Congressmen participated in the discussions. A large number of legislative staff members were in the audience, as were representatives of various organizations concerned with Latin American affairs and observers from a number of Latin American embassies.

The findings of the conference were given wide publicity throughout Latin America and were also covered in the United States press.

The conference could be considered a milestone in that it was one of the first gatherings concerned with U.S.-Cuban affairs which was less directed to the tactics and strategic elements of the relationship than with the very assumptions undergirding it. Coming from a diversity of backgrounds and professional positions, the panelists represented broad sections of informed American public opinion.

One of the most important achievements of the conference was the formulation of a consensus. There was agreement that it would be in the best interest of all of the nations of the hemisphere if the

process of normalizing relations with Cuba was begun. The participants proposed that 1) two-way freedom of travel should be encouraged; 2) cultural and sports exchanges should be promoted; 3) the embargo against trade should be removed and a progressive revival of commerce with Cuba should be encouraged; 4) long-term agricultural credits should be extended to Cuba to augment that nations's food supplies and assist in dealing with U.S. food surpluses; 5) a reasonable rent should be paid for leasing the facilities at Guantanamo or, alternately, the U.S. naval base should be returned to Cuba.

Aside from the consensus, the conference developed a number of other commonly shared attitudes concerning issues affecting U.S.-Cuban relations. As Senators Hughes and Kennedy stressed in their speeches, in an era of East-West detente, as evidenced by the President's recent trip to the Soviet Union and China, it was somewhat singular that bilateral relations between Havana and Washington were still so rigid and inflexible. A number of panelists referred to the peculiarly venomous official U.S. attitude to Cuban communism, as if that particular variant of the ideology was intrinsically more repugnant than the political systems of China, the Soviet Union, and the East European nations.

The panelists also determined that until an approach to a detente was attempted, the U.S.-Cuban freeze would continue to frustrate the operation of the Organization of American States and distract that regional organization from concentrating its attention on economic development and the promotion of social justice. This situation would also prove burdensome to the reconstruction of the U.S. relationship with the remaining nations of the hemisphere. In fact, some panelists felt that until outstanding issues were solved between the two nations, there could not be a viable U.S. policy toward Latin America.

The point was repeatedly stressed that it was incumbent upon the U.S., in any move that it make in the direction of normalization, to consult and be responsive to the opinions of the other members of the O.A.S., and that this consultation should be more than a pro forma inquiry. Connected to this observation was a feeling that since this nation had taken the initiative within the councils of the O.A.S. to suspend Cuban membership in 1962, and to declare an economic embargo in 1964, it would be appropriate for the U.S. to undertake suitable unilateral moves as well as seek for multilateral action. Note was also taken that with a number of O.A.S. members like Peru, Chile, Jamaica, Guyana, and Venezuela either joining Mexico in reestablishing diplomatic contacts with Cuba, or indicating that it was time for a change, the U.S. was in danger of having its Cuban policy eroded in a formless and disjunctive pattern rather than have change brought about as a result of planning and negotiating.

The original reasons for the ostracism of Cuba from the inter-American family and the breakdown of its relation with the U.S. were investigated. These causes included Cuba's close military ties to the Soviet Union, its confiscation of property held by U.S. nationals, and the training, supplying, and staffing of guerrilla movements in other Latin American nations. It was noted that Cuban-Soviet relations had become stabilized and that Cuba had displayed some independence in its relationship with its major partner.

Several conference members examined the history of the pattern of deterioration of U.S.-Cuban relations after the advent of Fidel Castro. They found that Cuban dependence upon the Soviet Union for military and economic assistance was largely a function of the U.S. decision to pressure Cuba's domestic and external policies, and that the level of Cuba's military preparedness was a response to the perceived security threat coming from the U.S., as later dramatized by the Bay of Pigs and the missile quarantine confrontation.

Regarding the Cuban role in the encouragement of insurgency ("subversion") in certain parts of the hemisphere, in general, the panelists believed that there was more rhetoric than activity in this policy. Statements were made that since 1968 the tempo of Cuban assistance to like-minded movements elsewhere had dramatically lessened. This conclusion also seems to be held by a number of U.S. officials concerned with Cuban affairs, as revealed in testimony before Congressional committees and elsewhere.

It was the finding of the panel that the security question should no longer be considered as a significant factor in justifying the rift between the U.S. and Cuba. Related to this position was a belief that a detente between the two countries would further neutralize whatever external military-subversive threat that Cuba might care to exercise, because removing the "foreign devil" menace would tend to introduce pluralizing elements into Cuban national life and decrease the ability of its leadership to mobilize internal resources for foreign adventures. It would also increase the pressure for an expansion of the availability of consumer goods, and place the nation in a skein of diplomatic relationships with the other nations of the hemisphere which would serve to temper and moderate Cuba's ideological militancy.

The panel found that while the Cuban economy has still not fulfilled its revolutionary promise, and that significant industrial and agricultural error has occurred under the current Cuban leadership, a number of achievements have also been registered. It was suggested that more distributive justice exists today than in the pre-Castro period and that notable improvements had been made in enlarging the national community by bringing in the rural sectors and the more humble elements of the Cuban population, as well as making gains in public health, child care, and elementary education. It was also recognized that Cuba largely has been successful in replacing the professional classes that went into exile by training its youth to take their places.

In discussing a methodology of conciliation and rapprochement, it was recorded that the question of a settlement of claims of U.S. nationals who had their property confiscated would be raised. It was noted that Cuba also has made claims against certain seizures of property by the U.S. These matters were generally thought as not placing formidable obstacles in the way of long-term conciliation efforts. A number of U.S. corporations had already taken advantage of the U.S. tax laws and had long since had adjustments made for their claims.

The panelists addressed themselves to the multifaceted question of diplomatic recognition. The prevailing attitude was that recog-

dition should not be looked upon as a gift, or as a sign of approval, but as a normal aspect of inter-state relations. It was felt that preconditions to recognition were not warranted beyond the usual minimal elements of functional civility and abiding by traditional diplomatic norms. The subject was raised as to whether the present Cuban government would lend itself to a policy of conciliation with the United States, and whether it would accept an invitation to return to the O.A.S. One position maintained by a number of panelists was that the regional organization had long been under an inordinate amount of influence by the U.S. and that it required a substantial amount of reconstruction -- in keeping with the Consensus of Viña del Mar -- in order to adapt itself to emerging regional conditions. Others claimed that the O.A.S. of today is a significantly different body than it was in the previous decade and that it had the resilience to accommodate itself to these new conditions.

It was suggested that a variety of techniques could be experimented with which could allow for a normalization effect of advance irrespective of the present public mood of the two adversaries. If Cuba, for example, would be uninterested in returning to the O.A.S., it might wish to affiliate itself to some of the regional organizations, such as the Inter-American Bank or some of the area's technical and professional bodies. In any event, it was felt that a distinction must be made between the indulgent prose of a political address and the clearly seen dictates summoned by the requirements of national interest. In this sense, a caustic speech by Premier Castro denouncing the O.A.S. cannot be seriously used by U.S. policy makers as a pretext for non-movement on the diplomatic front. It was the feeling of the conference that secret diplomacy of the variety that preceded the U.S. switch on the Chinese representation issue in the U.N., and the off-the-record conversations that now accompany the formal sessions of the Paris peace talks on Vietnam, would prove to be an effective road to a detente between the U.S. and Cuba.

The Cuban Congressional Conference of April 1972 found that conditions are uniquely propitious for a historic break with the old formulas, the old language, and now obsolete policies that have characterized U.S.-Cuban relations for the past decade. In its consensus, it pointed a way in which a series of reasonable and practical steps could be taken -- some unilaterally, some in full consultation with the other Latin American nations -- that could help produce a phased detente between the two nations. It was deeply felt by most of the participants that current U.S. policy is static and producing a meager payoff, even if it is granted that it once made sense. It might even be considered counter-productive in that the embargo has forced Cuba to innovatively develop its internal resources and, at the same time, augment its economic and military dependence on the Soviet Union.

It was the sentiment of the panel that a movement toward a detente between the United States and Cuba, irrespective of what scenario would eventually be followed, would be in keeping with the present world atmosphere of clearing out the traces of the Cold War, moving toward universalism in international relations, and promoting negotiation and conversation among former enemies and ideological foes.

It is hoped that the conference, with its consensus, will provide a beginning in a movement within the executive branch, Congress, and informed public opinion to generate a new, constructive, and mutually beneficial relationship between two nations in which the seeds of friendship are there to be nourished.

EDITORIAL NOTE: The above summary was sent to us on September 1, 1972, by Mr. Ernest R. Chanes of the Fund for New Priorities in America, 415 Lexington Avenue, New York 10017, who kindly gave us permission to reprint. The summary was prepared by Prof. Laurence Birns, and a complete conference transcript is available from Mr. Chanes at a cost of \$6.00 to cover production and mailing costs. Mr. Chanes noted in his covering letter that, "We are still in a formative stage of creating [a] proposed U.S. Committee on Cuban Policy and would welcome the counsel and the participation of those who hold an interest in improving the relations between the United States and Cuba. . . ."

??? LASA MAILING LIST ???

What should LASA's policy be regarding sale of its mailing list to non-LASA members and institutions? Present policy is to do so to all reputable persons and institutions. Those having opinions on this matter are invited to write the Executive Secretary.

Hispanic Foundation

As the result of a recent study in the Reference Department, the scope of the work of the Hispanic Foundation has been redefined and its name changed to the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division. These changes are reflected in a revision of the organizational regulation, LCR 214-6, issued April 26. The revised regulation clarifies the scope of this area studies division to encompass fully an area responsibility for the Iberian Peninsula, all of the Western Hemisphere south of the United States regardless of language and cultural history, and Spanish and Portuguese cultures anywhere in the world. Subject responsibilities are clarified to include all aspects of the cultural, political, social, and economic life, past and present, of any of the assigned areas. Although the division has had responsibility for the broad subject coverage from its beginning in 1939, and under the distinguished direction of the late Howard F. Cline had admirably discharged that responsibility, there has been some misunderstanding that it was limited to the arts, crafts, literature, and history because of a limitation in one of the trust funds it administers. Area studies programs today must be concerned, as Dr. Cline maintained, with political and economic affairs, as well as with cultural matters.

The change in name also results from the changing conditions of the past 30 years. Several generous donations and endowments during the 1920's and 1930's from Archer M. Huntington were responsible for establishing work in the Library in the Hispanic field, including the construction and equipping of the Hispanic Society Room in the Library's Main Building, the support of acquisitions of materials, and the financing of several positions. In the intervening years, however, these activities have been supported in greater proportion by appropriations from the Congress. The word "foundation," moreover, has taken on the meaning of a grant-making organization, an activity not specifically contemplated in the original donations. Confusion resulting from the former name is evident when letters are received asking for study grants or other financial support. These cogent reasons justify the change of name to that of a division.

The Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division will continue to maintain the reading room established by Mr. Huntington, to provide reference service, to develop the collections of significant research materials, to edit the Handbook of Latin American Studies and prepare other bibliographic works, and to work closely with Governmental, professional, and library organizations in pursuing programs of mutual interest.

Reprinted from Library of Congress Information Bulletin, Vol. 31, No. 17, April 28, 1972.

Inter - American Foundation

September 6, 1972

Editor, Newsletter:

Eighteen months ago, our Board of Directors expressed to you [Mr. James Mears] its appreciation for your cooperation in defining our conceptual framework and policy guidance. Let me add my personal appreciation since, when I assumed my present duties in March 1971, I drew heavily on the Report of the Study Group and the individual recommendations of those consulted to shape the approach of the Foundation.

During these eighteen months, we have become a functioning organization. We continue to recognize the experimental nature of social development efforts and have sought to avoid conceptual and operational rigidities which might inhibit our drawing on the dynamism, determination and competence which exist in the private and semi-autonomous not-for-profit sector in Latin America and the Caribbean.

One of the recurring recommendations made to the Study Group was for us to open and maintain communication with as broad a spectrum of Latin American and Caribbean social development specialists and activists as possible. From the beginning we have worked to open such lines of communications. We have listened to their advice in planning and carrying out our program. We have had informal consultations with groups from Mexico to Chile and have sponsored four meetings in which representative groups were consulted about our conceptual framework, policies, and programming. We are developing on-going contacts in the various countries to help guide us in identifying appropriate program opportunities.

It was from these consultations that the suggestion arose for us to change our name from the Inter-American Social Development Institute to the Inter-American Foundation. Latin Americans pointed out that an institute is usually a research or educational body and that our being called an institute implied that we were going to teach them about social development. They also suggested that the words "social development" in our name could be misleading since they conjure up a variety of images about our program, especially those of social welfare. Since we aim to support serious indigenous Latin American and Caribbean initiatives to effect social development and learning about the process of social change, they urged us to adopt a name more suitable to our purpose. The name most often recommended by them was the Inter-American Foundation. Legislation was enacted in February 1972 to permit this name change.

To bring you up to date on our development over these eighteen months, I have enclosed two background documents: the first is our Occasional Bulletin; the second, my memorandum of May 12 which sets forth our internal organization. [Available from LASA Secretariat.]

This first Occasional Bulletin covers the highlights of our concep-

tual framework, our programming process and the efforts to develop an evaluation system which we call the "learning process." As you will note, our objectives are to support social change in Latin America and the Caribbean, to support learning about social change and to support the interchange of information about social change. Each proposal submitted to us from private and semi-autonomous Latin American and Caribbean institutions, groups and individuals is carefully reviewed to determine how it contributes to social development. We are now receiving between \$1.2 and \$1.3 million in such requests each week. Since the Occasional Bulletin was published in the spring, we have approved financial contributions to nearly a score of new projects. To date, the Foundation has authorized \$4.5 million in grants to 31 organizations and groups in 15 countries.

Our organizational plan seeks to develop the capacity to respond expeditiously to opportunities with minimum staff and overhead expenses. You will note that we have not created an internal programming mechanism and that we plan to experiment with program advisory groups called ad hoc committees to help us better relate to the social development priorities defined by Latin American and Caribbean specialists. Our staff will reach 60 during the current fiscal year, and it will be supplemented by part-time geographic and subject matter consultants in the field.

In April 1972, we made a full report to the House Foreign Affairs Committee about our first year of operations. For additional information, I am enclosing a copy of this hearing. My report to the Committee emphasized the experimental nature of our activities, and our interest in developing new approaches to supporting social development.

I will welcome your suggestions for or criticisms about our work. We need the strength of your "Devil's Advocacy." If there is additional information which may be useful to you, please don't hesitate to let me know. We invite you to drop by our offices when you are in the area.

Sincerely,

/s/ William M. Dyal, Jr.
President
Inter-American Foundation
1515 Wilson Boulevard
Rosslyn, Virginia 22209

USIA VOLUNTEER SPEAKERS SERVICE

Definition and Purpose

The Volunteer Speakers Service of the U.S. Information Agency is responsible for assisting Americans traveling abroad and willing to participate in programs sponsored by the Agency's overseas posts. Its purpose is to promote professional contact among scholars and specialists of all nations, and, through this, better understanding between the United States and foreign countries.

Participation

In direct negotiations, the posts may ask the Volunteers to conduct or participate in a seminar or panel discussion, deliver a lecture, or attend an event offering opportunities for informal contacts and exchange of ideas.

Eligibility

An American scholar or specialist can become a Volunteer Speaker if he is traveling abroad privately. In some cases, it is also possible when the speaker travels on a U.S. Government grant if the sponsoring agency concurs and if there are no duplicate benefits. It is desirable, and in some cases essential, that the speaker allow sufficient time at each stop to assure productive programming, rewarding to all concerned.

While no category of scholar or specialist is excluded, the principal demand is for speakers of recognized accomplishment in fields of maximum relevance to USIA program activities abroad -- i.e., international relations, foreign policy, economics, American art, culture, education and society. While the interest in speakers in highly specialized fields of science and technology is not as widespread, the demand has been constantly growing for speakers with expertise on topics such as environmental control, space and information technology.

Responsibility

Stated briefly, the role and function of the Volunteer Speakers Service in Washington is that of a link between the traveling speaker and the Agency's posts overseas. It compiles, processes and transmits to its overseas posts data on his background, availability, travel plans and topics he wishes to deal with. The Volunteer Speakers Service is, however, not in a position to award grants, and the overseas posts are responsible for final decisions concerning programming commitments. Those overseas offices of the Agency which see an opportunity for effective programming of a speaker will contact him directly. They will be responsible for programming arrangements and compensation mutually agreed upon.

Volunteering

Whenever possible, volunteer speakers are urged to submit biographic data, travel plans and precisely defined lecture topics,

ideally, at least three months prior to beginning travel. While this is not always possible, sufficient lead time will contribute to the efforts of this office and the overseas posts in planning a meaningful program of benefit to all concerned.

Address inquiries and communications to:

U. S. Information Agency
Activities Staff, ICS/DA
Washington, D.C. 20547

LASA Publications

The following are free to members as long as the supply lasts. Prices quoted are for non-members:

LASA Membership Lists 1966-71 (\$10.00 ea.)
LASA Newsletter: (gratis)
 III, 2 (May, 1972)
 Special edition (Sept., 1971)
 II, 1 (Nov.-Dec., 1970)
Responsibilities of the Foreign (gratis)
 Scholar (R.N. Adams, ed.) (1969)
Language & Area Studies Programs (gratis)
 & Participation of Spanish &
 Portuguese Speaking Minorities
 (1969)
LASA Reprint Project No. 1: (gratis)
 Reference Works (1967) (gratis)

CLASP Publications

All CLASP publications are on sale at \$1.00 for non-CLASP and non-LASA members and \$.75 for members.

No. 1: The Current Status of Latin American
 Studies Programs
No. 2: Employment Opportunities for the
 Latin American Studies Graduate
No. 3: Financial Aid for Latin American
 Studies: A Guide to Funds for Individ-
 uals, Groups, & Institutions
No. 4: Opportunities for Study in Latin
 America: A Guide to Group Programs

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- Cancian, Frank. Change and Uncertainty in a Peasant Economy: The Maya Corn Farmers of Zinacantan. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1972. Pp. 159. Appendices. Bibliog. Index. \$7.95. A three-part study based on 1966-67 fieldwork in the highlands of Chiapas, Mexico: (1) an ethnographic description as of 1966; (2) 1957-66 changes due to government roadbuilding and corn-buying programs; and (3) the developing and testing of "a theory relating behavior under uncertainty to position in a stratification system." 46 tables, 24 photos, 7 figures, map.
- Leonard, Irving A., ed. and intro. Colonial Travelers in Latin America. A Borzoi Book on Latin America. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972. Pp. 230. Related Reading. Glossary. \$4.95. (Paper, \$2.95.) 13 fascinating vignettes--"readings from comparatively rare works without convenient access to university research libraries"--from "Carvajal's Account of the Discovery of the Amazon (1542)" to "Travels of Alexander von Humboldt among the Carib Indians of Venezuela (1800)."
- Roett, Riordan, ed. Brazil in the Sixties. Nashville, Tenn.: Vanderbilt University Press, 1972. Pp. 421. Index. \$15.00. 12 original essays (including one by the editor--"A Praetorian Army in Politics: The Changing Role of the Brazilian Military"), by specialists on Brazilian politics, economy, society, and literature (Werner Baer, William Nicholls, Emilio Willems, Alexandrino Severino), which try "to illuminate some of the complexities of change in Brazil and . . . to indicate the future course of modernization." Helpful, 5-page listing of significant 1960 dates. 56 tables, chart.
- The Politics of Foreign Aid in the Brazilian Northeast. Nashville, Tenn.: Vanderbilt University Press, 1972. Pp. 178. Glossary. Bibliog. Index. \$8.95. The early 1960's, the Alliance for Progress, USAID, SUDENE, role of Celso Furtado, U.S. fear of Communism, circumvention of SUDENE equals a well-researched glare at U.S. economic aid and how it "counteracted Brazil's modernization efforts for the Northeast and contributed to the retention of power by the traditional oligarchy of special interests." 3 tables, map.
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UNANNOTATED CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

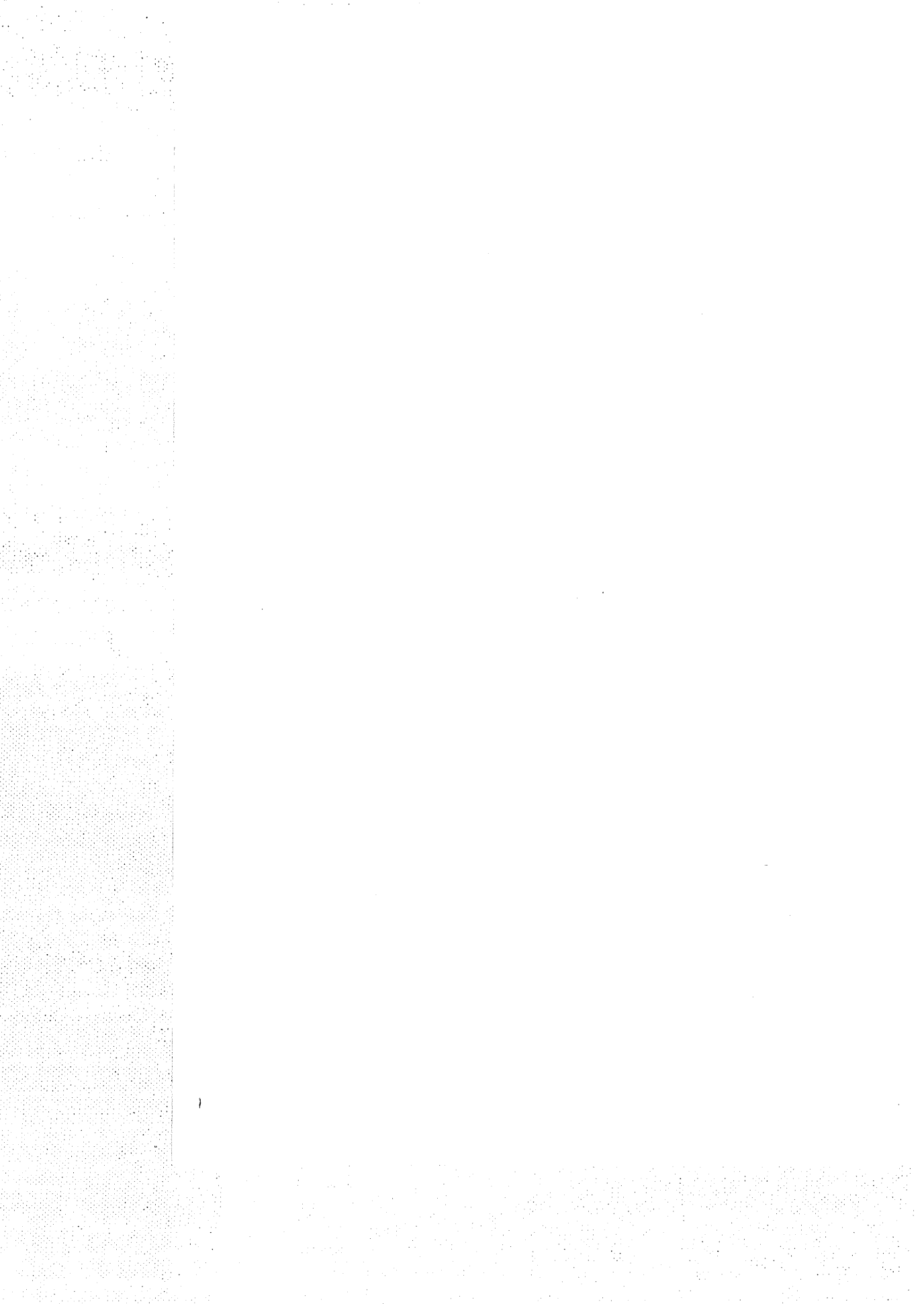
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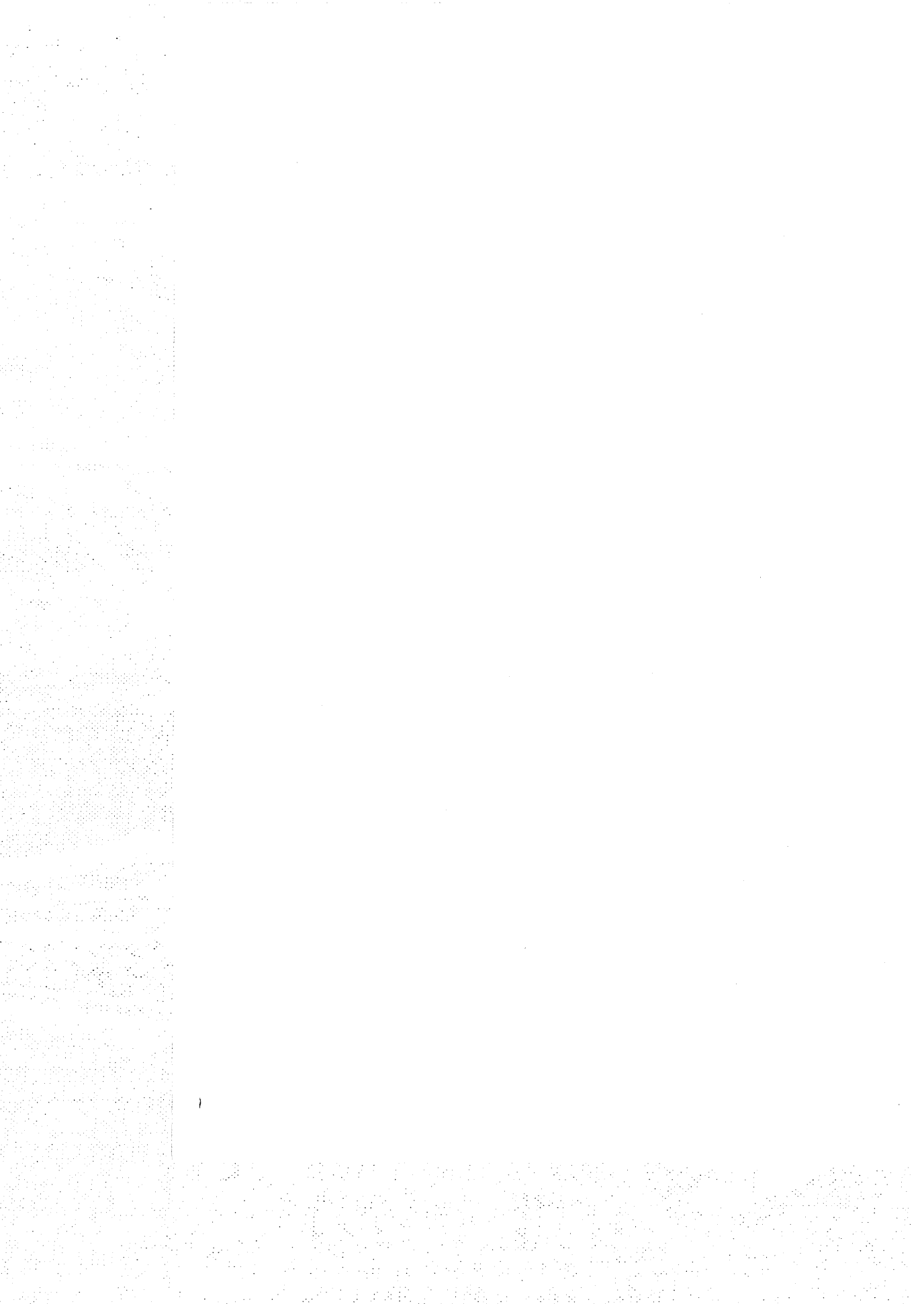
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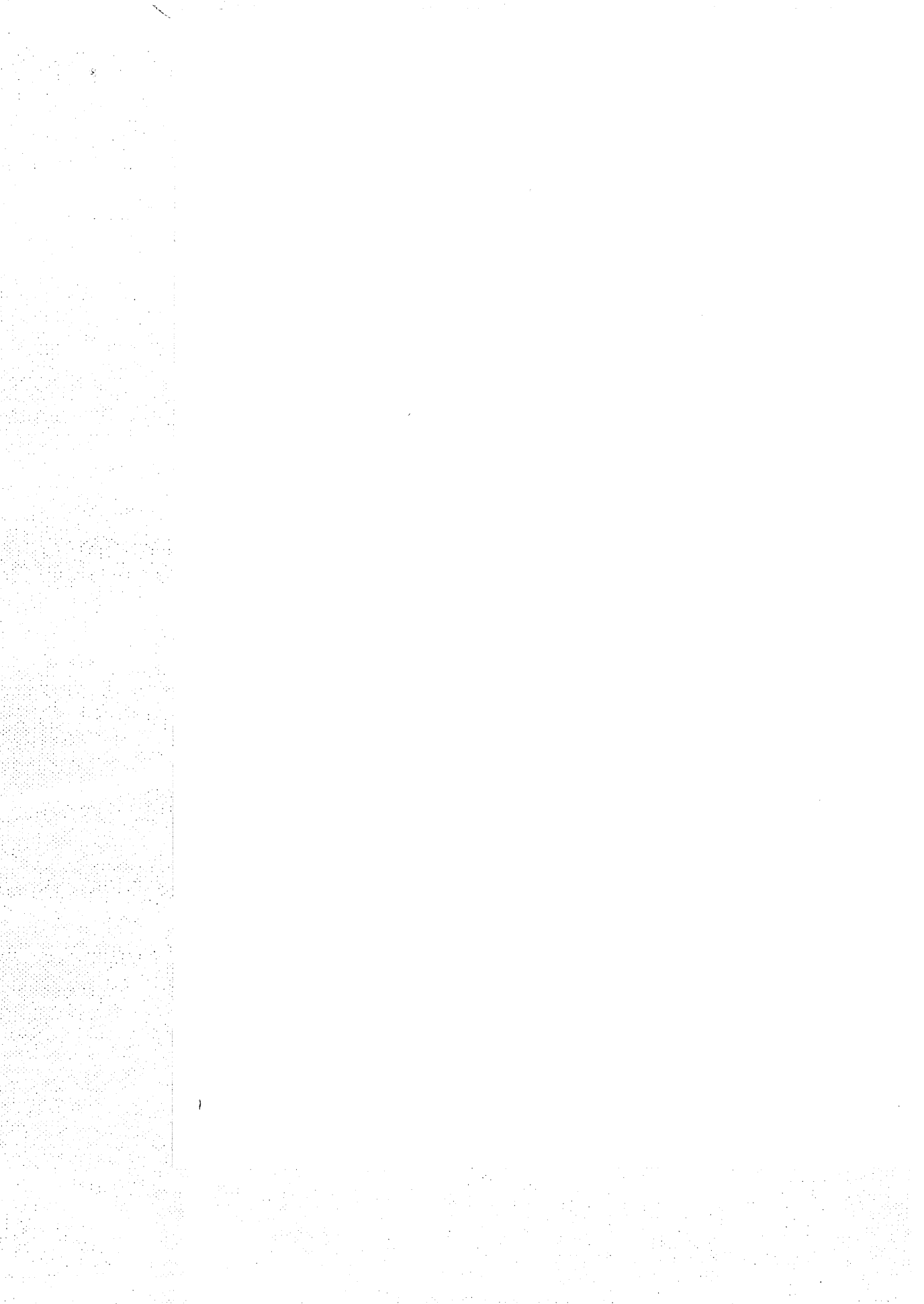
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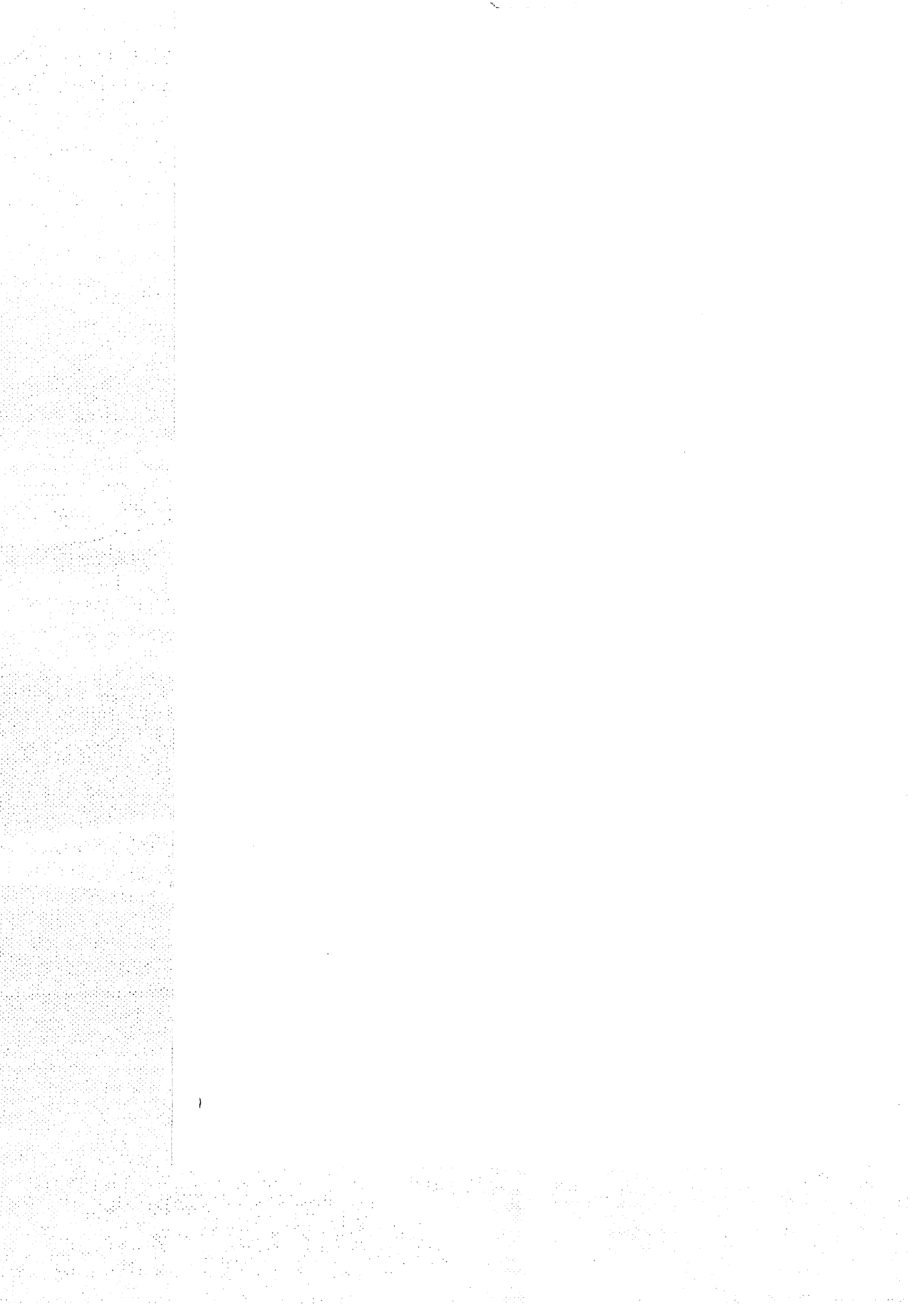
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EDITORIAL NOTE: Because of space limitations, it is impossible to annotate all books. Any LASA member desiring annotation may, of course, request it. Generally, only books published during the three or four months immediately preceding publication of each issue of the Newsletter will be listed in an effort to make the list as current as possible.









THE LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
Founded and Incorporated May 1966

PURPOSES

The Latin American Studies Association is a charitable and educational body. It is a national, non-profit, learned society of scholars and specialists that fosters the interests, both educational and professional, of persons concerned with the study of Latin America and that promotes education through more effective teaching, training and research. The Association provides both a forum and an instrumentality for treating matters of common interest to the scholarly disciplines and to individuals concerned with Latin American studies.

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Persons and institutions having these educational and scholarly concerns in matters related to Latin America are welcomed to membership. Membership is not restricted to United States citizens. Persons and institutions seeking membership should apply to: LASA, Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32601. Annual dues for Members are \$13.00; for Associates \$10.00; and Graduate Student Associates \$8.00. Checks should be made payable to the Latin American Studies Association. Dues include receipt of the Association's publications for one year.

ORGANIZATION

The activities of the Association are directed by an Executive Council of nine scholars, including the immediate Past President, President, Vice-President (President-Elect for the following year), and six elected members, two of whom are elected annually by the voting membership of the Association. The several scholarly programs of the Association are fostered by committees appointed by the Executive Council including Ways & Means, Scholarly Resources, Scholarly Exchange, and Scholarly Relations with Cuba, as well as ad hoc committees for special research and inter-American liaison.

CONSORTIUM OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS (CLASP)

The Consortium is the national organization of institutions of higher education offering study related to Latin America and is in effect the institutional arm of LASA. Formed in the fall of 1968, the Consortium provides the institutional dimension for the realization of the educational purposes of the Association. Cooperative activities are arranged through the Steering Committee of the Consortium, while liaison is maintained through the Executive Secretariat which serves both organizations. Annual dues for 1972 are \$50.00.

1972 Steering Committee: Paul L. Doughty, Chpn. (Univ. of Florida), William Carter (Univ. of Florida), Kempton E. Webb (Columbia Univ.), Charles Hale (Univ. of Iowa), Robert J. Alexander (Rutgers Univ.), Mary Ellen Stephenson (Mary Washington College), Miriam Williford (Winthrop College), Richard D. Baker (Univ. of Oklahoma).

PUBLICATIONS

The Latin American Research Review is the official publication of the Association. The Review is published in three issues annually. The LASA Newsletter, a quarterly release of the Secretariat, is the basic news organ of the Association. Announcements and news items for the Newsletter should be sent to the Secretariat. It is available only to the membership of the Association.

