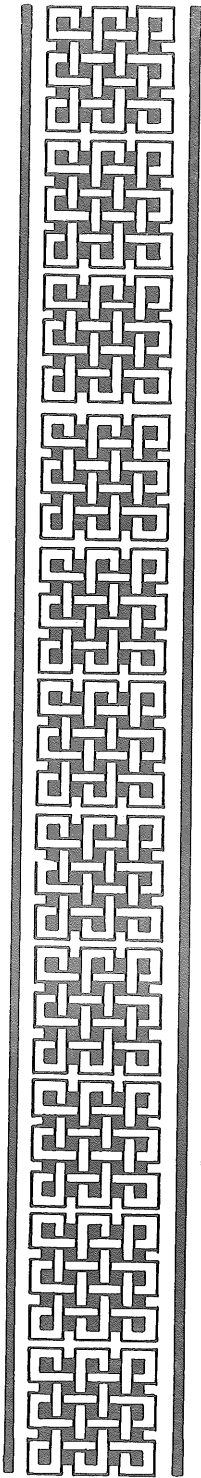


VOL. III NO.4
DECEMBER 1972



LATIN

AMERICAN

STUDIES

ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION (LASA)

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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.

PRE-REGISTRATION FORM
 LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
 FOURTH NATIONAL MEETING
 May 3 - 5, 1973

Wisconsin Center
 Madison, Wisconsin

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ARRIVING _____ DEPARTING _____
 Date Time Date Time

LASA MEMBER _____; GSA _____ . NEITHER _____ . REPRESENTING _____

WILL REQUIRE CHILD-CARE FACILITIES _____ Number of children _____
 Yes No

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS DESIRED _____
 single double twin suite

HOTELS AND MOTELS

Please check 1, 2, 3, etc., in order of preference. Please note that if room or rate requested are not available, the next best available will be substituted. One asterisk indicates one to three blocks from meeting center; two, six to ten blocks from center.

	<u>Prices as of December, 1972</u>	
	<u>Single</u>	<u>Double</u>
**Hotel Lorraine.....	\$ 9.00-\$12.00	\$15.00-\$17.00
*Lowell Hall (UW Campus).....	\$11.00	\$15.00
*Madison Inn.....	\$15.00-\$20.00	\$16.00-\$28.00
**National Motor Inn.....	\$16.00	\$20.00
**Park Motor Inn.....	\$16.00-\$18.00	\$22.00-\$24.00
*The Memorial Union (UW Campus).\$	8.50-\$10.50	\$12.00-\$14.00
*Town and Campus Motel.....	\$13.00-\$16.00	\$16.00-\$19.00
**The Regent.....	\$24.00(suite)	accommodate 4 people

	<u>Pre-Registration</u>	<u>REGISTRATION FEES</u>	<u>At National Meeting</u>
Member	\$ 8.00		\$10.00
GSA	\$ 2.00		\$ 4.00
Non-LASA Member	\$10.00		\$15.00

OVER

LUNCHEON ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION GROUPS

Please circle your choice of topics for table reservations. For topics, please see program printed in this Newsletter. Lunch tickets are to be bought at time of actual registration. No tickets will be sold at the door.

Friday, May 4 (12:15 - 2:00 p.m.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16		

Saturday, May 5 (12:15 - 2:00 p.m.)

17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		31	32	33		

Please check if you plan to attend the following:

Dinner Dance, Friday, May 4, 5:30 - 7:30 p.m. Yes No

Reception, Friday, May 4, 10:00 p.m. Yes No

Tickets for the above must be bought at the time of actual registration. No tickets will be sold at the door.

REGISTRATION

All registration, ticket sales, etc., will be held in the Central Lobby of the Wisconsin Center, University of Wisconsin, Madison. Registration hours will be Thursday, May 3, 1973, from 1:30 until 10:00 p.m.; and Friday, May 4, from 8:30 a.m. until noon.

Pre-registration forms must be received at the Secretariat by March 20, 1973. Checks for pre-registration fees must accompany pre-registration forms and must be made payable to the Latin American Studies Association. Address all registration forms, correspondence, and inquiries to:

LASA Secretariat
Box 13362 University Station
Gainesville, Florida 32601

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1972 ELECTIONS

The results of the 1972 Vice-Presidential and Executive Council elections are as follows: Paul L. Doughty (Anthropology, University of Florida) was elected Vice-President and President-elect for 1974; and Martin C. Needler (Political Science, University of New Mexico) and Margaret E. Crahan (History, CUNY/Lehman College) were elected to the Executive Council for a three-year term, 1973-1975. Eugenio Chang-Rodríguez (Literature, CUNY/Queens College) was elected First Alternate and A. David Hill (Geography, University of Colorado), Second Alternate. Please see page 24 of this Newsletter for constitutional amendment results. Ballots have been sealed and filed at the Secretariat, where they are available for inspection. Complete election totals will also be furnished on request to the Executive Secretary.

1973 NATIONAL MEETING

This issue contains the completed program to date and a pre-registration form. Persons and groups wishing to reserve meeting rooms at the National Meeting are asked to write Prof. Orlando Rodríguez, Chairperson of Local Arrangements, 1470 Van Hise Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706, or the Executive Secretary.

Program Committee

In the May, 1972, LASA Newsletter, the report of the program committee contained the statement that, while the submission of a petition signed by 50 LASA members requesting the addition of another panel to the program, as provided in the resolution passed at the last LASA business meeting, would carry great moral force it would not necessarily be binding on the committee. The introducer of the motion has since stated that it was indeed his intention that the submission of such a petition would impose a binding obligation on the program committee. The members of the committee stand corrected on this point.

Resolutions Procedure

At the September, 1972, Executive Council 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.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL APPOINTMENTS

Prof. Cole Blasier, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213, has been appointed Chairperson of the 1973 Nominations Committee. Those having suggestions are invited to get in touch with Prof. Blasier. Please note that in order to bring LASA's elections schedule into closer harmony with the academic year, as decided at its March, 1972, meeting, the Executive Council adopted the following 1973 schedule at its September, 1972, meeting: preliminary ballot, February 1, 1973; official ballot, March 21, 1973; elections completed, May 15, 1973.

Prof. Miriam Williford, Department of History, Winthrop College, Rock Hill, S.C. 29730, has been appointed LASA's representative to the Committee on Secondary Education of the area-studies associations. Her reports of meetings will appear in the Newsletter. Prof. Williford is also a member of the Steering Committee of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP).

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON GUATEMALA

The Ad Hoc Committee on Guatemala chaired by Prof. Seymour Menton, Department of Foreign Languages, University of California, Irvine 92664, has begun its work, and welcomes suggestions and information from all members and other sources. Prof. Menton may be written directly at the address above.

FORTHCOMING REGIONAL ASSOCIATION CONFERENCES

Southwestern Council for Latin American Studies (SCOLAS)
February 22-24, 1973, Texas Tech University, Lubbock
Theme: "Continuity and Change in Latin America"
Information from: David M. Vigness, History, Texas Tech University

Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies (SECOLAS)
April 5-7, 1973, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Theme: "Urbanization in Latin America"
Information from: Edward D. Terry, Box 1974, University, Alabama

Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies (RMCLAS)
April 20-21, 1973, Univ. of Montana, Missoula (Village Motor Inn)
A variety of interdisciplinary topics and papers will be presented.
Information from: Manuel A. Machado, Jr., History, Univ. of Montana

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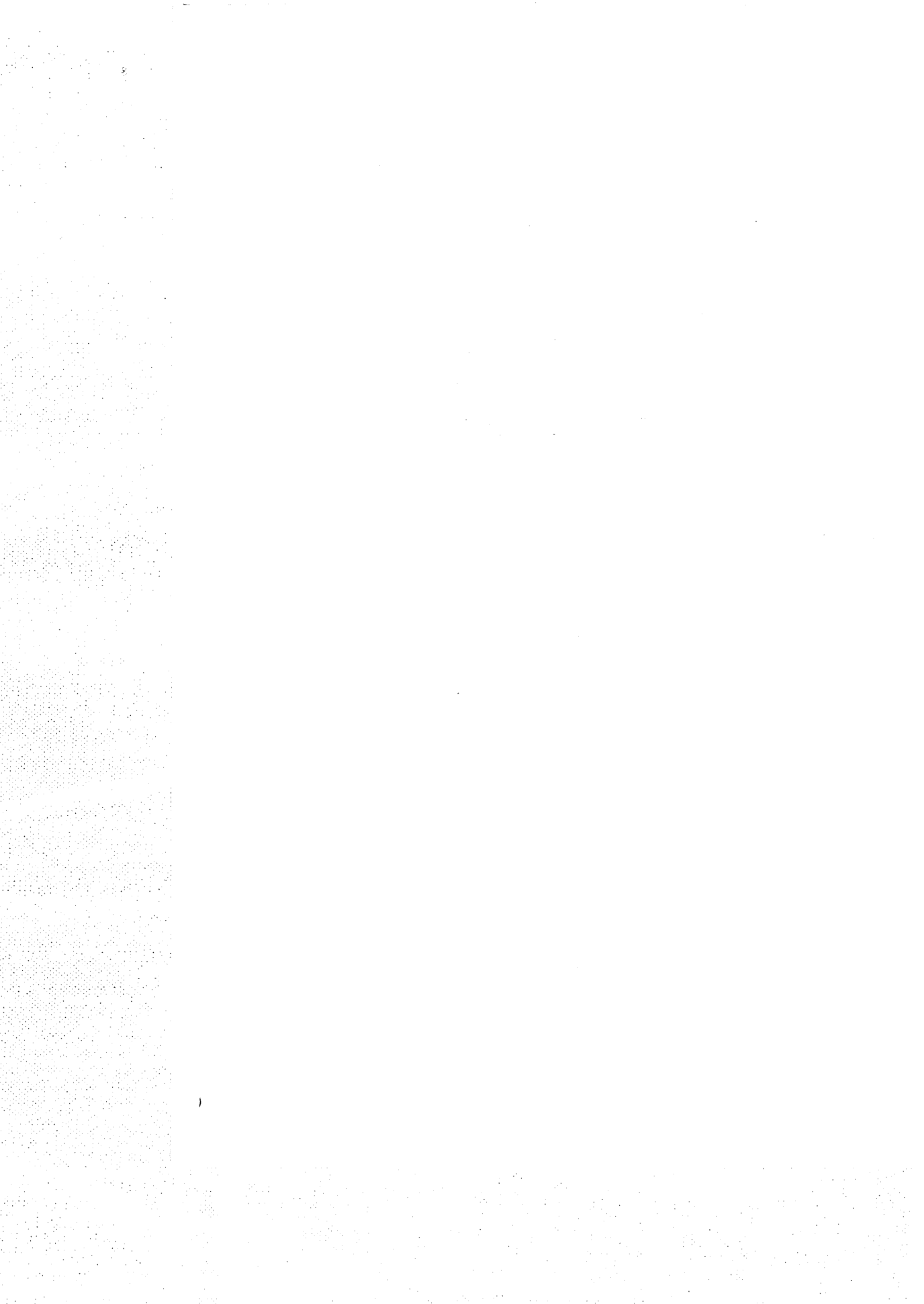
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THE ASSOCIATION



PROGRAM
FOURTH NATIONAL MEETING
MADISON, WISCONSIN
May 3 - 5, 1973

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1973

5:00 Executive Council Meeting

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1973

9:00 - 12:00 a.m. Executive Council Meeting

12:00 - 2:00 CLASP Steering Committee Meeting Lunch

2:00 - 4:45 p.m. PANEL SESSIONS

Panel 1: ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

chairman: Warren Dean (history, NYU)

papers: Hugh Popenoe (agriculture, Florida), "Problems of
Agricultural Development"

George Klinzing (economics, Pittsburgh), "Problems
of Industrialization"

discussant: Taghi Farvar (biology, Washington of St. Louis)

Panel 2: THE STATE OF THE ARTS

chairman: Stanton Catlin (history of art, Hunter)

papers: Damián Bayón (critic, Buenos Aires) "The Contemporary
Artistic Scene"

James Lynch (art, Maryland) "Cuban Architecture Since
the Revolution"

Emilio Ambasz (architecture, Museum of Modern Art)
"The Man-Made Environment in Latin America"

Alfredo Boulton (critic, Caracas) "Contemporary
Horizons in Venezuela"

Kazuya Sakai (painter, Mexico City) "Contemporary
Horizons in Mexico"

discussant: Rita Guibert (writer, New York)

Panel 3: VOLUNTEERED PAPERS

co-chairpersons: James Wilkie (history, UCLA)
Edna Monzón de Wilkie (languages, UCLA)

papers: David T. Geithman (economics, Florida) "Costs of Education in Latin America: a Costa Rican Case Study"

A.J. Jaffee (demography, Columbia) "Demographic & Economic Trends in Latin America"

Richard Roman (sociology, McMaster) "Ideological Currents in the Mexican Revolution: An Analysis of the Debates at Aguascalientes & Querétaro"

William Tuohy (political science, UC-Davis) "Levels of Analysis in the Study of Mexican Politics: A Focus on the Psychological"

Margaret Todaro Williams (history, USC) "Psychohistory in Latin American Studies: a Brazilian Case Study"

5:15-6:30 MEETINGS

A. WOMEN'S COALITION

presiding: Elsa M. Chaney (political science, Fordham)

B. URLA: Progress of Yanqui Dollar Project

presiding: Suzanne Bodenheimer (political science, Univ. of Calif., Berkeley)

C. ECLA: Progress of Social Science Research Program

presiding: Aldo Solari (sociology, ECLA)
report: Joel Jutkowitz (political science, ECLA)

8:00 - 10:00 p.m. MEETINGS

A. URLA Business Meeting

presiding: Joel Edelstein (political science, Wisconsin-Green Bay)

B. WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICANISTS: The Study of Social Revolution--A Methodological Round-table

chairman: Alexander C. Hooker, Jr. (history, Ripon)

participants: Robert Knowlton (sociology, Wisconsin-Stevens Pnt)
Kenneth J. Grieb (history, Wisconsin-Oshkosh)
Markos Mamalakis (economics, Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
Clarence Zuvekas Jr., (economics, Moorhead State)
Max Mainwaring (political science, Memphis State)
Gerard Flynn (sociology, Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

C. CLASP INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

presiding: Chairperson, CLASP Steering Committee, and Committee Members

- Program:
1. CLASP activities and programs
 2. Special report on sources of funding: Michael Potashnik (political science, SSRC)
 3. Questions and answers

10:00 - 11:30 p.m. RECEPTION FOR CLASP INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1973

7:30 - 9:00 a.m. CLASP Steering Committee Meeting Breakfast

9:15 - 12:00 PANEL SESSIONS

Panel 4: THE CONTEMPORARY NARRATIVE

chairman: Ivan Schulman (languages, SUNY/Stony Brook)

papers: Evelyn Picón Garfield (Montclair State College), "The Impact of Surrealism on Cortázar"

Alexandrino E. Severino (Vanderbilt University), "Grande Sertão: Veredas as an Epic"

Oscar Fernández (Iowa State University), "García Márquez and contemporary currents in the narrative"

Graciela Coulson (Ohio University), "Raíces ideológicas de la narrativa de Leopoldo Marechal"

discussants: Seymour Menton (University of California, Irvine), René de Costa (University of Chicago), Joseph Sommers (University of Washington)

Panel 5: INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS & FOREIGN INVESTMENT

chairman: Markos Mamalakis (economics, Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

papers: Luis Pacheco C. (economics, U. of Chile) "Foreign Investment & Inter-American Relations: the Chilean Case"

A.A. Fatouros (law, Indiana) "Legal Dimensions of Multinational Enterprises in inter-American Relations"

Raymond Mikesell (economics, Oregon) "The Case of the Extractive Industries"

Panel 5: ETHICAL PROBLEMS OF SCHOLARS & PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITIES OF SCHOLARLY ORGANIZATIONS

chairman: Tom Davis (economics, Cornell)

12:15 - 2:00 LUNCHEON ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION GROUPS (Chairperson's named in parentheses)

1. Gabriel García Márquez (Helmy Giacomani, literature, Adelphi)
2. The situation in Haiti (Jean-Claude García-Zamor, public administration, OAS)

3. The economics & politics of oil (Robert L. Allen, economics, Missouri-St. Louis)
4. Puerto Rico & the United States (Frank P. LeVeness, political science, St. John's)
5. Intra-Latin American relations (Weston Agor, political science, Florida)
6. Oral history (Lyle C. Brown, history, Baylor)
7. Urbanization (Richard Schaedel, anthropology, Texas)
8. The Good Neighbor policy (Bryce Wood, political science, SSRC)
9. Social change among Andean Indians (Janet Siskind, anthropology, Rutgers-Newark)
10. Christian Democracy (Donald Herman, political science, Grand Valley State)
11. Political thought (Harold E. Davis, political science, American)
12. Industrialization & tariffs in Argentina & Uruguay (Carl Solberg, history, Washington)
13. New trends in educational policy (David Barkin, economics, Lehman)
14. Colonial Central America (Murdo MacLeod, history, Pittsburgh)
15. Mexican literature (Joseph Sommers, literature, Washington)
16. The training of Latin American officers in the U. S. (Miles Wolpin, political science, New Mexico)

2:15 - 5:00 PANEL SESSIONS

Panel 7: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

chairman: Clark Reynolds (economics, Stanford)

papers: Martin Carnoy (education, Stanford) "Education & Economic Inequality: the Brazilian Case"

Carmelo Mesa-Lago (economics, Pittsburgh) "Social Security & Inequality"

William G. Tyler (economics, Florida) "A Model of Income Distribution & Economic Development"

discussant: Donald Keesing (economics, North Carolina)

Panel 8. THE REINTEGRATION OF SPAIN & PORTUGAL INTO IBERO-AMERICAN STUDIES

co-chairmen: Charles W. Anderson (political science, Wisconsin-Madison)

Martin C. Needler (political science, New Mexico)

papers: Antonio López Pina (political science, Univ. Autónoma de Madrid) "The Political Development of Spain Compared to Argentina & Mexico"

Francisco José Moreno (political science, NYU) "A Psycho-Cultural Analytical Proposition: The Incorporation of Spain into the Study of Latin American Politics"

Evelyn Stevens (political science, Cleveland) "Authoritarianism in Spain & Mexico"

Ronald Newton (history, Simon Fraser) "Corporatism in Spain & Latin America"

Susan Tax Freeman (anthropology, Illinois-Chicago Circle) "Thoughts on Hispanic Culture"

discussant: Alistair Hennessy (history, Warwick)

Panel 9: AUDIO-VISUAL TEACHING AIDS FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS: A CLASP SERVICE PANEL

chairman: Paul Doughty (anthropology, Florida)

papers: Jane Loy (history, Massachusetts) "Report on Latin America: Sights & Sounds"

Joedd Price (history, Delaware) "The Use of Slides in the Teaching of Latin American History"

5:30 - 7:30 p.m. DINNER DANCE

8:00 - 10:00 p.m. PLENARY SESSION: COLLOQUIUM ON THE POLITICAL CHARACTER OF THE PERUVIAN REGIME

chairman: Carlos Astiz (political science, SUNY/Albany)

panelists: Julio Cötler (sociology, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos)
Luigi Einaudi (political science, RAND)
Eric Hobsbawm (sociology, London)
Aníbal Quijano (sociology, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos)

10:00 - 11:30 p.m. RECEPTION FOR LASA MEMBERS & GUESTS

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1973

7:30 - 9:00 a.m. CLASP Steering Committee Meeting Breakfast

9:15 - 12:00 PANEL SESSIONS

Panel 10: LABOR SYSTEMS & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN BRAZIL, 1850-1914

co-chairpersons: Thomas E. Skidmore (history, Wisconsin-Madison)

Ann Pescatello (history, Florida International)

papers: Douglas Graham (economics, Vanderbilt & Univ. of São Paulo) "Internal Migration & the Labor Supply"

Michael Hall (history, Tulane) & Peter Eisenberg (history, Rutgers), "Labor Supply & immigration: a Comparison of Pernambuco & São Paulo"

Emília Viotti da Costa (history, Smith), "The Land Law of 1850 & the Problem of Labor Supply"

discussants: Claudia Goldin (economics, Wisconsin-Madison)
Eric Hobsbawm (sociology, London)

Panel 11: THE ROLE OF DATA BANKS IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: A CLASP SERVICE PANEL

Chairman: William G. Tyler (economics, Florida)

Panel 12: THE ALLENDE GOVERNMENT AT MIDPOINT

chairman: James Petras (sociology, SUNY/Binghamton)

papers: Albert Michaels (history, SUNY/Buffalo) "United States-Chilean Relations"

Patricia Fagen (history, San José State) "Cultural Dependency"

Sandra Powell (political science, San Francisco State) "The Victory of Salvador Allende: A Comparative Study of Chilean Presidential Elections 1958-1970 and the Consequences for Chilean Socialism"

Marvin Sternberg (economics, SUNY/Albany) "Agrarian Reform"

discussants: Maurice Zeitlin (sociology, Wisconsin-Madison)
Aníbal Quijano (sociology, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos)

12:15 - 2:00 LUNCHEON ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION GROUPS

17. The Brazilian military in the nineteenth century (Michael MacBeth, history, St. Olaf)

18. European dependencies (Edward Dew, political science, Fairfield)
19. Cuba (Cole Blasier, political science, Pittsburgh)
20. Science & technology (Theodore Berson, engineering, Newark State)
21. Religion (Brady Tyson, international relations, American)
22. The U.S. foreign aid program (William J. Brisk, political science, Inter-American Foundation)
23. Contemporary Chile (Sandra Powell, political science, San Francisco State)
24. Urban & regional planning (Alejandro Portes, sociology, Texas)
25. Central American integration (James L. Busey, political science, Colorado-Colo. Springs)
26. Perón (Gilbert W. Merckx, sociology, New Mexico)
27. Economic history of Gran Colombia (William McGreevey, economics, Population Research Center)
28. Economic development strategies (William Glade, economics, Texas)
29. Mexico and the Chicano (Robert Kern, history, New Mexico)
30. New uses of quantitative data (Kurt Kent, journalism, Florida)
31. The Peruvian military (Abraham Lowenthal, political science, Princeton)
32. Demographic problems (Shirley Harkess, sociology, Cornell)
33. Documentary theatre (George Woodyard, literature, Kansas)

2:15 - 5:00 p.m. LASA BUSINESS MEETING. Presiding: Henry Landsberger

5:15 - ? p.m. URLA BUSINESS MEETING. Presiding: Joel Edelstein

8:00 - 10:30 p.m. MOVIES

SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1973

9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Executive Council Meeting

PROGRAM COMMITTEE STATEMENTS

In light of the questions raised and the controversy surrounding the operations of the autonomous committees of the Latin American Studies Association we of the Program Planning Committee for the Fourth National LASA Meeting submit the following report in the strong belief that all concerned should have the facts at hand for the reasonable dialogue that is the basis for our professional ties. We hope that this report will be helpful to all parties concerned.

In the December, 1971, LASA Executive meetings Prof. Martin Needler was chosen to head the Program Planning Committee for the Fourth LASA meeting to be held in the spring of 1973 at Madison, Wisconsin. Prof. Needler undertook his responsibilities with a strong commitment to fairness and he carefully considered the various constituencies which comprise the Association in his choice of co-workers. He chose to work with him an anthropologist and an historian, Ann Pescatello and June Nash. For the months between December, 1971, and April, 1972, the committee was in constant contact with each other submitting suggestions for people, programs, panels, topics, and the like. On the week-end of April 21st we three met in New Brunswick, New Jersey, to plan the program for the LASA meeting. At that time we not only gave careful consideration to all constituencies in LASA but in some cases agonized over some of the problems presented by our constituencies in terms of trying to meld geographic, disciplinary, ideologic, sexual, racial, ethnic and all other components of our organization in an effort to have all represented. We suggested one woman chairperson for one of the panel sessions and two women to co-chair two other panel sessions of the seven proposed. We suggested several women to chair several of the luncheon roundtables. These we carried through. Also, we felt that LASA had reached a stage in its development regarding the selection of women and other constituencies representatives for panels that it was necessary for us merely to remind each chairperson to make serious efforts to have all constituencies represented, wherever possible, on panels. We felt that each chairperson should be autonomous in the running of his/her panel.

Professor Needler returned to New Mexico and immediately set in motion the operations of the program and began to carry out the directives of the tripartite committee. Although he undertook the responsibility to write letters, make phone contacts, and the like we all three functioned in an equal relationship and in equal responsibility and credit for the program. The first round negotiations for chairpersons brought us some refusals. More importantly, regarding the issue of lack of female representation, we were most disappointed in the response (and in an instance or two lack of response) from the women whom we had designated to chair sessions. By June we were fairly certain of the acceptances and rejections of our proposed chairpersons and immediately began the search for other people to take the responsibilities of chairpersons. In all fairness to all of our constituent members we maintained our dedication to the criterion of representation by as

many of our constituencies as possible. To this end we were diligent in seeking the representation of women as chairpersons at the regular panels and in the luncheon roundtables. We tried to include women who had not served on panels of previous LASA meetings; we did so in order to spread the wealth, to try to involve as many new female faces as possible in activities of the organization.

We can report that at least two of the twelve panels of the Fourth LASA Meeting will be chaired by women. We can report that several of the roundtable discussions will be co-ordinated by women. We feel confident that each chairperson and co-ordinator has taken his/her responsibilities as seriously as we took ours and has made every effort to find the best people for their panels and that these panels will reflect this. The best is the best regardless of sex. But these panels will have several women on them and we regard as a given that women, in those instances, were the best for the task.

We feel that we did our job well. We responded to the needs and demands of as many of our constituents as possible. We realize that it is not possible to please all of the people all of the time. But we will stand by our procedures and programs with the knowledge that we have striven to give equal opportunity to all of our members.

Ann Pescatello

Our experience in planning the program for the 1973 Latin American Studies Association meetings shows us that women are not as easily able to attend national meetings as their male colleagues. This may be due to a number of factors, but the primary one is probably family responsibilities. Women must set sharper priorities on what meetings they attend and undoubtedly the cutting edge on whether they become recognized in their field depends on their attendance at national meetings in their discipline.

Some of the disciplines have made strides in encouraging attendance by providing baby-tending facilities at the meetings and this might be something we could encourage in LASA. As an example of such efforts, the American Anthropological Association provided a suite for children at the hotel where the meetings were held, the services of registered baby care personnel, trips to the zoo and other entertainment for a sum of \$1,500, and much of this was returned in nominal fees paid by the parents.

One possibility for relieving the task of the chairperson in making substitutions for refusals is for the committee to tender alternate names for every woman candidate, on the expectation that we will receive more rejections from them. The present invisibility

of women could be overcome by LASA making a roster of women members available. This would be of some value in the employment of women as well as in gaining better representation at conferences and national meetings. Until employment and pay for women in the field of Latin American Studies are on a par, women's attendance at meetings in an official capacity should be subsidized financially to a greater extent than men if the reason for non-attendance is indeed financial. After all, women's position in the family has a greater economic value than men's as the present division of labor is now structured, and perhaps we ought to start recognizing these realities in academic associations which should be in the vanguard of change.

June Nash

The LASA Executive Council has clearly a representational role and it is entirely appropriate that membership on the council should reflect the various different kinds of members that are in LASA. Our primary purpose in making up the National Meetings program, however, was to put together an interesting, stimulating, and informative meeting. To do this we tried to make sure that the interests of people of various disciplines, points of view, and country specializations were represented, which was not always easy. We did not attempt to balance panel chairmanship by other possible categories such as sex, region of the country, or ethnic origin, categories which would be appropriate in other contexts but which would detract from our primary purpose of putting on a good meeting. However, we tried to sensitize our panel chairmen to the danger of slighting female participation and I am sure that women will be participating in featured roles at the meeting in a proportion higher than that of female membership in LASA (which I think is about 20% at most--maybe this is something which should be calculated some day). I think it is a mistake for activists to look only at the panel chairmen in measuring the extent of female participation in the program. A much more important role in determining the character of the program was of course played by the program committee, two members of which are female. I might add that in picking Professors Nash and Pescatello from a list of suggested committee members given to me by the Executive Council I simply picked the people I thought would be the most able and appropriate for the job, a judgment which I think has been amply confirmed.

Martin C. Needler

CONSORTIUM OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS

Revised By-laws

1. The Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) is an organization composed of the institutional members of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA). Its purpose is to promote the cause of Latin American studies and to act on matters of interest and value to the membership, except in areas where other organs of LASA have responsibility.
2. Direction of the affairs of the Consortium shall be in the hands of a nine-member Steering Committee which also serves as the LASA Area Studies Committee. The Steering Committee is elected by vote of the members of CLASP. Three members of the Steering Committee shall be elected each year to serve three-year terms. At least one person shall be elected each year from a primarily undergraduate institution. The Committee chooses its own chairman and regulates its own procedure.
3. There shall be a Nominating Committee consisting of the outgoing members of the Steering Committee who will act in consultation with the full Steering Committee and the general constituency of CLASP.
4. Nominations to fill vacancies on the Steering Committee shall be made in the following manner. The Nominating Committee shall draw up an initial list of two candidates for each vacancy to be filled and shall place this list in the hands of the LASA Secretary no later than October 1 of each year. The Secretary will circulate this list no later than October 15, to CLASP institutional representatives any three of whom may make additional nominations no later than November 15. The final ballot shall then be mailed to the above representatives by December 1, with the votes to be returned to the LASA Secretary no later than January 15. Those nominated for election to the Steering Committee must be CLASP institutional representatives. Those elected, if not already LASA members, must join LASA before taking their seats.
5. If a committee member is unable to complete the term for which elected, a replacement shall be chosen. In instances where the member has served no more than one year of his term, the replacement will be elected by the CLASP institutional representatives. Otherwise the Steering Committee shall appoint a replacement to fill out the balance of the term.
6. Liaison between the Steering Committee and the Executive Council of LASA and other LASA organs shall be maintained in the following way. At least one member of the LASA Executive Council and/or LASA Executive Secretary shall be designated by the Council to attend all Committee meetings. In addition, members of the Committee shall receive a memorandum of the decisions reached at Executive Council meetings (or else copies of Executive Council minutes) and similar memoranda

from other LASA committees. Memoranda of Committee decisions, or copies of Committee minutes, will be sent to members of the Executive Council.

7. The income received by the Consortium as dues from its membership shall be divided as follows: fifty percent shall be at the disposition of the Steering Committee, to be appropriated by vote of the Committee at its discretion; fifty percent shall pass to LASA, to be used for subscriptions to the Latin American Research Review for members of CLASP, expenses of the LASA secretariat, and other purposes as the Executive Council of LASA shall decide.

8. The secretariat of LASA shall serve as the secretariat of CLASP.

9. After it has been initially approved by the Steering Committee of CLASP and the Executive Council of LASA, this document can be changed only by agreement of both the Steering Committee and the Executive Council.

Temporary Provision

The Nominating Committee shall be instructed to present candidates by October 1, 1971 to fill the following seats on the Steering Committee:

- a) 3 three-year terms (1972-74) to replace incumbents retiring at the end of 1971.
- b) 1 two-year term (1972-73) new
- c) 1 one-year term (1972)-new.

Approved by CLASP Steering Committee, March 20, 1971.

Consortium of Latin American
Studies Program

Secretariat

Box 13362, University Station

Gainesville, Florida 32601

Phone: 904-392-0377

MINUTES
CLASP Steering Committee

Gainesville, Florida

October 6 - 7, 1972

In attendance: Robert J. Alexander, Richard D. Baker, William E. Carter, Paul L. Doughty (Chairperson), Charles Hale, Mary Ellen Stephenson, Kempton E. Webb, and Miriam Williford.

Rapporteur: Felicity M. Trueblood, Executive Secretary

The meeting was called to order on Friday, October 6, 1972, at 5:25 p.m. by Chairperson Doughty.

MINUTES OF THE LAST MEETING

Minutes of the December, 1971, meeting in Austin, Texas, were adopted as written.

UNAUDITED CLASP BALANCE SHEET

INCOME

Income from November 26, 1971 to September 29, 1972	\$ 1,817.40
Income on hand, January 1, 1972 to March 23, 1972	5,883.15
Assume 117 members @\$50.00	5,850.00
Assume Publications	33.15
Total	<u>5,883.15</u>
Income CLASP Dues March 29, 1972 to September 29, 1972 42 members @\$50.00	2,100.00
Income CLASP Dues for 1973	50.00
Sale of Publications March 29, 1972 to September 29, 1972	39.50
Interest	<u>79.31</u>
TOTAL	9,969.36
<u>EXPENDITURES:</u>	
LASA share of CLASP dues (deposited 4/5/72 in LASA Checking account)	4,069.39
June 6, 1972 (withdrawn from savings account)	50.00
Bank service charge to transfer account	<u>1.00</u>
TOTAL	4,120.39

Income	\$9,969.36
Expenses	<u>4,120.39</u>
Increase in Balance	5,848.97
Starting Balance 11/26/71	<u>2,492.05</u>
BALANCE	<u>8,341.02</u>
Check book balance as of 9/29/72	<u>8,341.02</u>

CLASP BALANCE SHEET

1971

November 26, 1971

INCOME:

Balance forward (from 1970 dues)	\$ 1,889.21
Dues for 1971 (189 members @\$50)	9,450.00
Interest from savings account	123.86
Sale of publications	<u>52.00</u>
TOTAL	\$11,515.07

EXPENDITURES:

Steering Committee Meetings	\$ 2,408.32
Publications (No. 1-3)	1,689.70
Secretarial (Potash)	200.00
LASA share of CLASP dues (\$15 for each \$50 fee)	2,835.00
LARR share of CLASP dues (\$10 for each \$50 fee)	1,890.00
TOTAL	<u>\$ 9,023.02</u>

INCOME	11,515.07
EXPENSES (as of Nov. 26)	9,023.02
BALANCE	2,492.05

Paul Doughty noted that CLASP enjoys a larger cash balance than formerly because there was no spring Steering Committee meeting in 1972. (It had previously been decided at Austin to meet only once a year in order to have more money for CLASP projects.)

CLASP MEMBERSHIP

Although precise numbers are difficult to establish because of inadequate records, it appears that CLASP had 203 paid and unpaid members in 1971, of which 73 dropped membership in 1972. Additionally, 7 new members had joined CLASP through mid-September, 1972. It was also noted that some CLASP Institutional Representatives have not been personally active. Doughty said that he would go through the list of inactive CLASP Institutional Representatives on the various campuses and attempt to change them for active LASA members in order to obtain better CLASP representation. New guidelines for Institutional Representatives were to be drafted and sent out to member institutions, emphasizing that Institutional Representatives should be Latin Americanists and have an active administrative role in the development of programs at their own institutions.

A general discussion of CLASP membership then ensued. Steering Committee members stressed the need to strengthen membership ties. The Executive Secretary asked CLASP Steering Committee members to send her suggestions for new CLASP members. The Executive Secretary was also instructed to carry out a general membership drive as soon as possible.

The relationship of CLASP to the regional Latin-American studies councils was then discussed, and it was suggested that this be an agenda item for the projected meeting of the LASA Regional Liaison Committee in February, 1973. The Executive Secretary was to inform Jon Rosenbaum, Chairperson of the Regional Liaison Committee. Doughty agreed to attend the meeting as the CLASP representative. It was also decided that Steering Committee Members should attend Regional Association Meetings, or designate a representative, to publicize CLASP and its activities. Funds will be budgeted for this purpose.

It was further suggested that CLASP strengthen its ties with Europe, Asia, and the United Kingdom, and that its publications be distributed gratis to selected foreign institutions and individuals, together with the LASA Newsletter and LARR under the terms of the new Ford Foundation grant.

Criteria for membership in CLASP were discussed. It was noted that no policy statement exists regarding membership criteria. It was decided that no statement was needed, and that CLASP membership would continue to be open to any institution which cares to join and pays its dues. It was noted that CLASP's most important function, and opportunity, is to service small programs, since larger ones presumably can stand alone. It was agreed to emphasize the needs of small schools in terms of membership, projects, and nominations to the Steering Committee.

CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS

The whole question of CLASP's existence as part of, yet independent of, LASA was examined at some length. The existing confusion over CLASP

was duly recognized, and it was agreed to emphasize in LASA Fact Sheets, CLASP publications, LARR, advertisements, and other material that CLASP is simply the means by which institutions become affiliated with LASA. Consideration was given to dissolving CLASP, and replacing it with a LASA Standing Committee for institutional members of LASA -- A Committee on Area Studies Programs--but it was decided that this would be undesirable at the moment. It was agreed, however, that CLASP must be strengthened and given identity in its own right, as well as in its role as the institutional arm of LASA. The Executive Secretary was authorized to spend a maximum of \$300 to advertise CLASP and its projects and publications in LARR and Hispania, and to conduct a direct mailing campaign to LASA members at non-CLASP member schools. Once again, it was agreed that CLASP's main thrust should be to serve the smaller schools and programs and in general strengthen Latin American institutes and their work.

As an inducement to CLASP membership, it was resolved to change CLASP's distribution of publications policy beginning with Publication Number 6. Henceforth, distribution would be made to CLASP members only (with the exception of selected free foreign distribution). Each member institution would automatically receive 2 copies of each CLASP publication, and would be entitled to request an additional 3 for a maximum free distribution of 5. Individuals at CLASP-member institutions would be entitled to purchase CLASP publications at a price slightly above actual cost, while all other non-member individuals and institutions would be charged a price of \$15.00 per publication. This was decided for the purpose of inducing such institutions to become members. It was also agreed to copyright CLASP publications in the future.

It was moved and passed that the CLASP-By-Laws be amended to permit the Executive Secretary to represent the LASA Executive Council at CLASP Steering Committee meetings. Section 6 of the By-Laws now reads as follows: "At least one member of the LASA Executive Council and/or the LASA Executive Secretary [amendment] shall be designated by the Council to attend all Committee meetings". Since the Executive Council had previously designated Executive Secretary Felicity Trueblood as its representative to CLASP Steering Committee meetings at its September, 1972, meeting, Executive Council approval of this amendment is not deemed necessary.

CLASP PARTICIPATION IN FOURTH NATIONAL MEETING

It was decided that CLASP would sponsor two panels at the Madison meeting: data banks and audio-visual resources for Latin American studies. Even though the data-bank panel would seem at first glance to be of primary interest only to the larger institutions, it was noted that data banks lend themselves ideally to the needs of small schools and their faculties. It was stressed that the data bank panel should include representatives from institutions with such banks. It was also stressed that panel participants should prepare written papers in advance, papers which could later appear as a CLASP publication. It was agreed that one paper should be devoted to nuts and bolts, and an inventory of what is available, what types of data problems can be solved, who can use data banks, costs, etc. The audio-visual panel was considered particularly appropriate and timely since it would also serve to advertise forthcoming CLASP Publication Number 5 by Jane Loy.

CLASP INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES' MADISON MEETING

The meeting of CLASP Institutional Representatives, Thursday, May 3, 1973, at the Fourth National Meeting will give representatives an opportunity to discuss what activities CLASP should undertake. One prime activity would seem to be CLASP help in finding solutions to problems raised by the present retrenchment in area studies programs and funding. It was decided to send all Institutional Representatives an invitation to the Madison meeting, enclosing the Fourth National Meeting program, and asking the representatives what their current needs are, what solutions they can offer to present problems, and how they visualize the role of CLASP. This invitation will be sent out several months in advance of the Madison meeting.

In addition, it was decided to send out a detailed questionnaire to all Institutional Representatives when 1972 Steering Committee election results are announced in January, 1973. Doughty will draft the questionnaire, together with William E. Carter and the Executive Secretary. The questionnaire will inquire into the wants and needs of CLASP members with special emphasis on the role of CLASP, and will also include questions dealing with the size of the particular institution, whether or not degree programs are offered, etc. Information gathered from the questionnaire will be presented at the meeting of Institutional Representatives in Madison. It was also agreed that CLASP should issue a yearly report of activities to be published in the LASA Newsletter. The 1972 report is also to accompany the questionnaire.

The meeting of Institutional Representatives at the Fourth National Meeting, then, will be devoted to (1) a review of CLASP activities, publications, and plans; (2) a review of responses to the questionnaire, and (3) problems and dialogue -- with the floor open to participation by all. It was decided to hold an official CLASP cocktail party for Institutional Representatives immediately after their meeting.

The CLASP Steering Committee will hold its next meeting at the Fourth National Meeting, with a lunch session on Thursday, May 3, and breakfast sessions on Friday and Saturday, May 4 and 5, 1973.

CLASP publications and information will be available for distribution at the Fourth National Meeting.

1972 NOMINATIONS FOR STEERING COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

The Steering Committee sitting as a Nominating Committee chose the following persons as candidates for election to Steering Committee membership to replace outgoing members Richard D. Baker (Political Science, University of Oklahoma), Paul L. Doughty (Anthropology, University of Florida), and Joseph Sommers (Literature, University of Washington):

Carl W. Deal (Library Science, University of Illinois)
Esperanza Figueroa Amaral (Literature, Elmira College)

Ronald H. Chilcote (Political Science, University of California,
Riverside)
Philip B. Taylor, Jr. (Political Science, University of
Houston)

Juan M. García Passalacqua (Puerto Rico Junior College
Foundation)
Doris J. Turner (Literature, Kent State University)

Criteria for nomination included the following: geographic distribution, size of institution and program represented, sex, and academic discipline.

CLASP PROJECTS

Doughty noted that Publication Number 4 (Opportunities for Study in Latin America: A Guide to Group Programs), was the most expensive to date, although it is believed that forthcoming Publication Number 5 (A Guide to Audio-Visual Aids for Courses on Latin American Civilization) by Jane Loy will be even more so. CLASP is operating at the level of one publication project a year, but it is possible that it could do more, particularly if certain of its projects qualified for funds from the new Ford Foundation grant to LASA. The Steering Committee discussed the possibility of updating publications every year or two, and it was agreed that this would be desirable whenever possible. In particular, it was felt that Publication Number 4 could profitably be reissued in updated form every fall, beginning in the fall of 1973. Old copy would be sent out to schools with a request that it be updated and returned. Listings would be confined to CLASP members only, as a further inducement to join CLASP. Still, it is hoped to make it as comprehensive as possible. Data would be gathered during each spring, and a graduate student hired by CLASP to work on it over the summer and put it in final publication form for fall printing. \$2,000 was allotted in the 1973 budget (out of 1973 income) for this purpose. Publication Number 5, the Loy manuscript, could also be printed in open or loose-leaf binding for periodic updating and additions.

The Steering Committee further suggested that the LASA Executive Council consider commissioning and/or hiring an unemployed Ph.D. to scout the job market and publish his or her findings in the LASA Newsletter. Business enterprises could be surveyed over the summer. This could also result in an updating of CLASP Publication Number 2, Employment Opportunities for the Latin American Studies Graduate. It was also suggested that CLASP members be queried regarding job opportunities.

Another project, a suggested annual Guide to Latin American Studies Programs by Prof. Margo L. Smith of Northeastern Illinois University, Chicago, was approved by the Steering Committee, and \$3,000 budgeted for its preparation and publication in 1973. Doughty was so to inform Prof. Smith, with the Steering Committee's thanks for her generous offer of aid and comfort. It was agreed that faculty in such a publication should be listed by discipline. CLASP would establish general selection criteria. Teaching and thesis supervision were considered the most important criteria for this guide to be directed at the student. Only those faculty actually engaged in the teaching process would be listed. Once again, it was agreed to list only CLASP-member institutions, both at the graduate and undergraduate levels. Institutions giving a major, concentration, or certificate in Latin American Studies would be listed.

Regarding visting foreign lecturers, the Steering Committee agreed that it was difficult for CLASP to have a real role in this.

The Steering Committee did suggest, however, that news of visiting scholars in U.S. residence be printed in the LASA Newsletter whenever possible. The LASA Secretariat should serve as a central coordinating body, and persons and institutions with news of foreign scholars in U.S. residence should be asked to send such news to the LASA Secretariat for publication and dissemination. The Executive Secretary was instructed to telephone the Cultural Relations Division of the Department of State to discuss the whole problem. It was further agreed that the proposed Peruvian Colloquium at the Fourth National Meeting in Madison which will include distinguished foreign scholars should be well advertised in advance in the LASA Newsletter so that institutions wishing to use the services of these scholars will have the opportunity to do so.

The question of regional lectureships -- under the sponsorship of CLASP -- was postponed until the Madison meeting of Institutional Representatives. It was suggested that CLASP could compile a list of topics and speakers and send to institutions in a given area, which would then request particular speakers. How such a program would be administered needs further discussion and study. The LASA Secretariat would logically be one way to administer such a program. Or, speakers could be listed in the LASA Newsletter. Foreign scholars in residence could be handled by the Committee on Scholarly Exchange.

PROPOSED 1973 BUDGET

Steering Committee meetings and expenses	\$4,000
Cocktail party, Fourth National Meeting	300
Ads and Membership campaign	300
Updating Publication No. 4: Graduate student 500 Printing & Postage 1,500	2,000
Publication No. 5 (Loy)	1,500
Publication No. 6 (Smith)	3,000
Travel of Steering Committee members to regional association meetings	600

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 5:30 p.m., Saturday, October 7, 1972.

MINUTES
CLASP Steering Committee

Austin, Texas

December 2, 1971

The meeting was called to order by Robert Potash at 2:00 p.m. Present were Paul Doughty, Martin Needler, Joan Ciruti, Kempton Webb, and William Carter.

Minutes from the previous meeting were submitted and accepted. The membership was reported as 190 paid up institutions, a drop of 23 from the year before.

The balance sheet was submitted and approved with the suggestion that a more detailed breakdown be given in the future.

Discussion followed regarding the number of meetings the steering committee should hold each year. The motion was made and passed that these be limited to not more than one per year, independent of the 18 monthly LASA meeting. This meeting would be paid for out of CLASP funds. If additional meetings are called, travel costs must be borne by the parent institutions of committee members. Through a motion worded by Paul Doughty and passed unanimously, the chairman was empowered to convene steering committee meetings in connection with national LASA meetings, as well as at other times and places as necessary and feasible.

The move of the LASA secretariat was then discussed, and it was agreed that the steering committee of CLASP should specify what it wanted from the office. The following minimal duties were outlined:

- a. Keep and constantly update membership list.
- b. Bill the members and collect dues.
- c. Conduct annual membership drive.
- d. Keep the books and submit annual financial report.
- e. Coordinate publications program.
 1. Editorial services
 2. Printer contracts
 3. Distribution to member institutions
 4. Sales
- f. Attend steering committee meetings and act as recording secretary. Distribute minutes.
- g. Publish yearly list of CLASP members.

Preparations were then made for the evening business meeting of CLASP. It was agreed that the chairman of the steering committee should bring the members up to date on what CLASP has been doing, should solicit new ideas for programs, should discuss relations with LASA, should announce forthcoming activities such as the group flight plan and the steering committee election, and should ask help to update the list of member institutions and their representatives.

Several publications projects were reported in process. Kempton Webb informed the committee that his listing of Studies Abroad opportunities in Latin America was nearly finished. In bringing together the information, he sent out 215 questionnaires and got back some ninety replies. The resulting manuscript, totaling 91 pages, is nearly completed and will soon be submitted for publication under the CLASP imprint.

The possibility of publishing a guide on film resources for Latin America was presented by Robert Potash and enthusiastically received by committee members. The guide is presently being prepared under the sponsorship of the Conference on Latin American History. Jane Loy, the editor, has produced approximately 125 pages of manuscript which consists of film listings and critical comments. Paul Doughty made the motion to empower the chairman to approach the Conference on Latin American History concerning a joint publication, and to set aside \$1,000 toward publication costs. The motion passed unanimously.

In order to expand the distribution of CLASP publications, Martin Needler suggested that we work through ATLAS (Association of Teachers of Latin American Studies). The film guide would seem particularly valuable to this group.

A manuscript submitted by Daniel Cordeiro and titled "A Listing of Newsletters Pertaining to Latin American Studies in the United States" was considered as a possible publication. The consensus of the committee was that it did not have its criteria for selection well enough delineated to merit publication by CLASP. The suggestion was made that it might be included as an addendum to the LASA newsletter.

Consideration was given to publishing a listing of Latin American programs. No decision was made, however.

Robert Potash reported on the present status of group flights sponsored by LASA. These flights would be available to all LASA members and their families. A minimum of 25 members and dependents must go on each flight in order to obtain the group rate. The flights would not be chartered, but would rather be regular flights of major airlines. Advertising will be carried in the Fall, Winter, and Spring newsletters. Arrangements will be made through the National Center for Educational Travel. Individual cancellations will forfeit 10% of the ticket cost if the cancellation is made up to 21 days before the flight; if after 21 days, 25% will be forfeited. The savings are considerable:

	Individual	Group
New York- Rio	\$684	\$450
New York- B.A.	704	480

	Individual	Group
Los Angeles-Santiago	\$678	\$470
Los Angeles- Lima	534	400
Miami- Santiago	560	410
Miami- Lima	398	310

Passengers will have to return from the place where they originally deplane. The committee recommended one r/t flight between New York and Rio, one between Miami and Santiago, and one between Los Angeles and Lima. The National Center for Educational Travel will handle all correspondence and reservations.

Since Robert Potash was leaving the committee, a new chairman was elected - Paul Doughty. The committee extended a vote of thanks to Mr. Potash for a job well done.

After extended discussion, it was decided to leave 1972 dues at the level they had been in 1971: \$50 per institution per year. It was felt that this was the best way, in a time of financial restraint, to maintain the membership of small schools.

The next steering committee meeting was scheduled for early Fall, 1972. Exact time and place were left at the discretion of the new chairman.

There being no additional business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ William E. Carter

LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH REVIEW

Sid W. Richardson Hall

Austin, Texas 78712

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

9-1-71 -- 8-31-72

RECEIPTS

Publication Sales	34,654.46	
Interest	758.14	
Misc. income	<u>177.18</u>	
TOTAL RECEIPTS		35,589.78

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	10,975.33	
OASI	598.32	
Unemployment Compensation	170.54	
Postage	1,465.51	
Production costs		
VI:2	4,953.35	
VI:3	5,124.00	
VII:1	<u>3,989.80</u>	14,067.15
Office supplies & printing		338.59
Duplication services		19.70
Advertising		26.00
Copyrights		18.00
U.T. Press (Sept.-March)		
List maintenance	2,205.00	
Labeling & mailing	1,120.77	
Misc. Expenditures	<u>38.14</u>	3,363.91
Transfer of back stock		14.85
Computer time and supplies		211.65
Telephone		315.88
Xeroxing		<u>22.50</u>
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS		31,607.93
EXCESS OF RECEIPTS OVER DISBURSEMENTS		3,981.85
BALANCE 9-1-71		17,149.45
BALANCE 8-31-72		21,131.30

AMENDMENT TO THE LASA CONSTITUTION

The following amendment to the Constitution of the Latin American Studies Association was approved by voting members 530 - 135:

III. Membership

1. The following shall be the categories of membership: Members and Graduate Student Associates.

2. Membership in the Association is open to anyone with a scholarly interest in Latin American studies. Graduate Student Associates, who shall enjoy voice and vote in the conduct of the association, are defined to mean students who are pursuing a higher degree at a University or College and who are so certified by their graduate student advisers.

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

4. 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.

5. Members and Graduate Student Associates shall equally receive general communications and publications which the association distributes to its membership.

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

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

November 7, 1972

The Hon. Frank Church, Chairman
Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs
Committee on Foreign Relations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Senator Church:

I am writing in my capacity as President of the Latin American Studies Association. Our organization includes approximately 1400 specialists on Latin American Affairs, most of whom are in universities and colleges throughout the United States. At our National Meeting in Austin, Texas in December of last year, the membership passed a resolution pertaining to the situation in Guatemala. Our Constitution provides that such a resolution remains the official policy of our Association unless a mail ballot is requested by a stipulated minimum of members. No such mail ballot was requested and we would now like to transmit this resolution for consideration by your committee.

You will note from the resolution that there is a specific request for hearings to be held by the relevant U.S. Senate and House committee. We understand that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last year had scheduled hearings on Guatemala and then deferred them. A number of our members who are well-informed on the Guatemalan situation report that conditions have not improved and the case is still as strong as ever for holding hearings. We would therefore like to request that you give very serious consideration to the holding of hearings early in the next session of Congress.

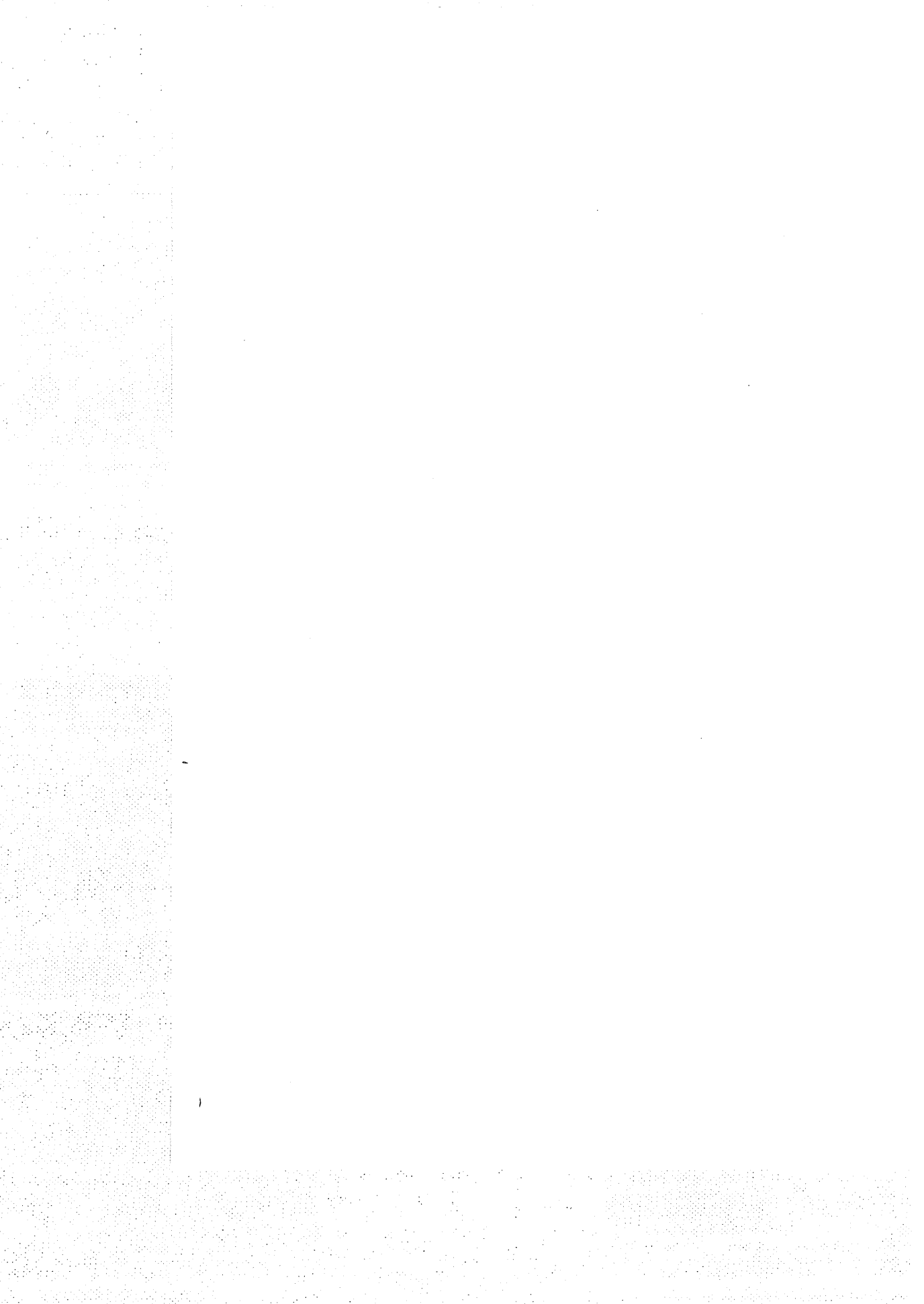
The Executive Council of our Association has appointed a three-person committee to prepare a report on current conditions in Guatemala. The committee is chaired by Professor Seymour Menton of the University of California. The committee's report is to be prepared in time for our next National Meeting at Madison, Wisconsin May 3-5, 1973. I am sure that Professor Menton's committee would be happy to forward relevant materials and a copy of this report when it has completed its work.

I can well understand the many pressures under which your committee must operate. Nonetheless, our membership has gone on record as feeling very strongly that the current Guatemalan situation merits a careful investigation by appropriate Congressional committees. We hope very much that you will give this item a high priority in your thinking for the next session of Congress. Please let me know if I can be of any assistance in furnishing you with further information.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Thomas E. Skidmore
President, Latin American
Studies Association

The above letter was also sent to the Hon. Dante B. Fascell, Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs.



THE PROFESSION

VI ASSEMBLY OF CLASCO, MEXICO CITY, NOVEMBER 6-8, 1972

Richard N. Adams
University of Texas, Austin

The Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLASCO) is an organization of Latin American research institutions formed in 1967 to deal with a number of problems faced by the growing Latin American social sciences community: relative isolation, inability to interchange ideas, increasing dependency on U.S. and other extra-Latin American sources, vulnerability to political and economic events, and a need to exercise a more coordinated attack on the social scientific problems of the region. There was an express desire to build strength in Latin American social science so that it could act as a coordinate rather than a subordinate to U.S. and European efforts. Its basic support is derived from quotas paid by the member organizations, but it has received support from outside granting agencies.

At the time of the Mexico meeting, CLASCO had grown from a 37 to a 55 member organization, 36 of which had representatives present. There is an eighteen-man Directive Committee, and a permanent Executive Secretary, Enrique Oteiza (headquarters: Lavalle 1171, Buenos Aires, Argentina). The principle activities of CLASCO are of two major types. First is that of the secretariat. Since assuming responsibility for CLASCO in November, 1970, the secretariat has been very active in the development of social sciences and of CLASCO in Latin America and has pursued a consistent policy of strengthening the role of both within and outside of Latin America. The CLASCO Bulletin, containing reports on activities of CLASCO work groups and member organizations, is increasingly becoming an important means of information and communication on social science events in Latin America. The secretariat's leadership is seen not only in the Boletín, but in its consistent role as promoter and defender of Latin American social science. Apart from the Executive Secretary's own research (with Marta Slemensen) on the brain drain in Latin America, Dr. Oteiza is an outspoken voice in support of social science activities, and against governmental and military intervention therein. As he demonstrated earlier as Director of the Instituto Torcuato Di Tella in Buenos Aires, he is an effective entrepreneurial organizer and administrator.

The other major activity of CLASCO is to be seen in that of nine Comisiones de Trabajo and four Grupos de Trabajo. Each of these deals with a specific area regarded as specially in need of research and delineation. Since the work group members are scattered over the entire continent, and since the financing available for their sessions is limited, they vary from a fairly intense activity to quiescence. Also, the particular task of each

Professor Adams is serving as LASA's CLASCO liaison officer.

is defined by its own members, and, as such, varies greatly from one to another. By way of example, the Education and Development Commission has been carrying on comparative research on urban school children in four major cities. The Population and Development Commission prepared a series of review articles on internal migration, published recently by CLACSO: Most generally, the activity of a commission or group varies with the state of finances and the art in the particular area, and the time and energy available to devote to it by its members. The current Commissions and Working Groups are as follows: Latin American Data Archives (there was some discussion at the meeting of possibly discontinuing this group, but I do not believe it was terminated); Science, Technology and Development; Urban and Regional Development; Education and Development; Studies of Dependence; Rural Studies; Economic History; Integration and National Development; Population and Development; Labor Studies; Political Studies; Cultural Development; and Social Psychology. The specific activities of the various groups are reported in the Annual Report and periodically in the Bulletin.

Latin American social science has necessarily developed with a very heavy input from Europe and the United States. While obviously necessary as a basic "technological transfer," Latin American scholars have long recognized it to be totally inadequate for developing local competence. Some years ago a plan was generated whereby a series of post-graduate programs would be initiated in those Latin American cities where a "critical mass" of local talent has accumulated. At the outset, scholars in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Santiago and Mexico City were most active. The plan has called for a fairly large continuing investment, and to date is still under discussion with possible financing agencies. Since the very conception of such "centers of excellence" presupposes the presence of some highly competent people, it is not surprising that the program has tended to develop overtones of monopolization by local cliques. In fact, cooperation of local scholars from diverse institutions always presents problems, and when the effort involves planning for five different centers, it is hardly surprising that difficulties arise. The problem is perhaps exaggerated in the case of Buenos Aires (a city which probably has as high a sociologist per capita rate as any in the world) where the planning is predominantly in the hands of the members of the Instituto Torcuato di Tella. Another kind of problem occurs in Santiago, where social scientists tend to be dichotomized in factions that take a position of favoring exclusively socialist social science, and those who prefer to pursue more open social science policy. In general, however, the development of the multi-national post-graduate program seems promising. If such centers do come into existence, and it seems certain that Latin American social science will make such an important step forward, that step will be due in part to the work of CLASCO and its secretariat.

I will make no attempt here to cover the many topics discussed and events of the Mexico City meeting, but I do want to take up a theme that was discussed from a number of angles: the vulnerability and weakness of social science in Latin America. As a background to this, it is perhaps worth noting that while the recognition of the weakness of social science is hardly new, the discussion of its vulnerability is.

During the development of the major centers in the 1950's and early 1960's, there also grew an idea that social scientists and their findings were of special importance and valued for the development of the Latin American countries. Scholars in institutions such as CENDES in Caracas,

El Colegio de México, the Sociology Department in the University of São Paulo, the Instituto de Etnología of San Marcos, and many others found themselves in increasing demand by agencies concerned with economic development, education, social welfare, and so forth. This era, however, also was characterized by the post-World War II growth of foreign investments, especially of the United States, and growth and expansion of the Cold War. On both counts, United States policy marked Latin America as an area that was safer under the umbrella of strong military establishments. The conversion of Cuba to socialism and the increasing preoccupation of the United States in Vietnam had as a consequence the increasing strength of Latin American military establishments. The military had, in most countries, been critical of civilian power for sometime. Beginning in the 1960's, however, military régimes began to take over in a manner that was essentially new, i.e., they had tired of being the power behind the throne, and had decided to occupy it. Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, and Honduras all found the military to be quite explicit in its concerns.

The advance of military power was accompanied by an increasing suspicion of the social role of social science, and in Brazil, Argentina, Mexico, El Salvador, Peru, and in varying degrees elsewhere, the budding social science establishments found themselves divided. Some, especially technologists and economists, were welcomed into the régimes; others, usually including historians, sociologists, and social anthropologists, were marginalized. It became evident by the late 1960's that the important central role envisaged for social scientists in the 1950's had been illusory.

The 1972 Mexico City CLACSO meeting heard a well-researched paper by Marcos Kaplan (Argentina) on the subject of the vulnerability of the social sciences. In the paper itself and the discussion that followed, there was no clear or challenging resolution to the problems presented. The easiest answer came from a Chilean delegate who insisted that there simply could be no free social science until socialism took over completely. Most participants, however, saw the solution to lie somewhere between working in programs of research that could distinctly be seen to contribute to national development, but at the same time to retain as great a degree of autonomy from governmental control as the situation permitted. This varied all the way from groups of scholars working longer or shorter grants and contracts to regularly established university or government research organizations. Since funds were usually either government or foundation sponsored, there was no security as to how long they would be available. The situation was made worse by the Brazilian government's forced retirement of some of its leading scholars and the imprisonment or effective exiling of others stands as a constant threatening pattern in the area as a whole. In general, all the older scholars had personally experienced their vulnerability, and the group participants were acutely aware of it.

A different aspect of weakness was manifested in a problem brought up by Domingo Rivarola of Paraguay and Edelberto Torre Rivas of Guatemala. Their concern was that while social science was developing in Latin America it was an uneven development, and there were poorer areas which were in particularly difficult straits. Paraguay, Bolivia, and Central America, as well as certain regions of other countries, were similarly effected. The assembly requested that special aid be extended by more fortunate and affluent members to the developing centers in those areas.

Concern for strength of yet another variety was manifest in the report in a meeting attended by 15 Latin American and 15 African social

science institute leaders held in Dakar in October (1972). This meeting, apparently exclusively attended by Latin Americans and Africans, except for some participation by the University of Sussex's Institute of Development Studies and funding by the International Development Research Centre of Ottawa, was a first effort to build a direct Third-World community of social scientists. There were in attendance at the CLACSO meeting two Africans who had attended the Dakar session. Samir Amin of Dakar explained that he saw CLACSO as a model organization from which they could learn much; H.M.A. Onitiri of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria, pointed out that they felt the major powers had already made it clear that they wanted to run the world, and that the Third-World powers must band together if they were to see to their interests.

The overall picture, then, was one of varying stages of vulnerability. The Third World countries as a whole were vulnerable to the power exercised by the major nations; and among the lesser developed countries, some were particularly vulnerable and needed help from the more developed brothers. Finally, within each country, social science was a relatively weak institution, and its role in the future was far from clear. Social science was explicitly seen in terms of the political context which surrounded it, and to which it hoped to contribute. Although most explicitly stated by the African visitors and by Chilean socialists, the dominant role of politics in determining the future of social science was certainly well recognized.

Another aspect of the Third-World linkage was brought up for discussion in an unofficial session requested by Giulio Fossi, of the Organisation de Coopération et de Développement Économiques (94, rue Chardon-Lagache, Paris-16^e). Fossi was in attendance as an observer and brought with him a statement concerning the "Objectives and Conditions for Co-operation Between Research Institutes in LDC's and the DC's (Less Developed Countries and the Developed Countries)". The document was sponsored by a group of organizations meeting in Belgrade in August, 1972. Fossi brought it to CLACSO in hopes of stimulating discussion on the topic, and the general hope was that it would be discussed by an assembly of African research organizations in January, and a similar assembly of Asian organizations in late spring, 1973. Following these, Fossi hoped that a more final statement might be achieved in another session later at the University of Sussex's Institute of Development Studies. Apparently none of the Belgrade participants (including Fossi) knew of the EWA-LASA document related to this topic ("Responsibilities of the Foreign Scholar to the Local Scholarly Community") until it was brought to their attention at CLACSO by some of the Latin American participants. Fossi requested, and it was agreed to by the present writer, that LASA try to forward copies of this report to the various organizations that are serving as central organizers of these conferences. There was no indication that resident United States organizations had been involved in either the planning or carrying out of these meetings, so it is a little difficult at this time to foresee just how we will know what use may be made of this material. It seems important if guidelines are to be established among research organizations in LDC's and DC's, that there be some participation by United States organizations concerned with international research.

In spite of the expressions of frustration, concern, and paranoia that tend to accompany a topic such as vulnerability and weakness, the Assembly gave a general impression of cohesion. It is perhaps worth a word on the nature of this social structure because, withal, it is quite unlike any to be found among any other collection of social scientists

with which I am familiar, and will probably serve as something of a pattern for the African and Asian organizations.

There are at least four areas in which bases for dissension were made explicit at one time or another. At the international level, there were only murmurs of national competition. Brazilian participants had to make it explicit that even with all the common interests they shared as social scientists, it was still the case that they were especially concerned, for the most part, with problems of development, and development of the social sciences, in their own countries. CLACSO could really only be a meeting ground where common problems were taken up. For the most part, however, issues of national competition were usually masked behind other concerns, and not discussed openly on the floor.

Quite apart from conflicting national interests, scholars from the different countries faced somewhat different national problems. Whether it is danger from military governments, leftist extremist students, national prejudices of the government, extreme rightist bully boys, etc., social scientist problems are nothing if not specific. The particular relationship, the vulnerability, insecurity, or advantage that any particular social scientist experiences at any one time will vary tremendously.

The problems faced by scholars also vary by discipline, and CLACSO includes not only the usual academic areas of history, sociology, anthropology, social psychology, and economics, but also various investigators working in branches of urban, regional and national planning. There certainly dominates among those present at the assembly, a concern for developmental issues, whether contemporary or historical.

Among the most divisive factors operating are those that relate to ideological and clique interests. It is probably not too misleading to state that most representatives to CLACSO are politically liberal or radical in their leanings, and most reject the straight forward historicism and functionalism that characterized much U.S. and English social science in the 1940's and 1950's. Beyond this, however, there is extraordinary leeway for considerable ideological difference, and especially so when coupled with nationalistic issues.

Finally (at least for this discussion), there are cliques, sometimes intra-national and sometimes international. They may emerge along geographic lines or concerns, or they may form around common interests in methods, topics of study, or theories.

Given all the reasons for lack of consensus over the multitudes of problems they confront, it perhaps is wise to clarify the very real common interests that originally brought CLACSO into being, and that have served to keep it alive.

Perhaps most fundamental is the common concern with development, and the widespread agreement that the theories and methods necessary to resolve developmental problems must in great part evolve locally. Theories of development from advanced countries, such as those of the monetarists, or the Rostow stages of economic growth, are simply not regarded as pertinent. The specific historical role of the United States in Latin America has increasingly led Latin American scholars to feel uncomfortable with theories derived from that quarter. Fundamentally, the most applicable theories are seen to be those designed locally to take account of local conditions, but there is considerable intellectual openness to specific concepts and frameworks from elsewhere.

Finally, much of the cohesion exhibited must be laid to the work of not only the secretariat, but also to those specific commissions and work groups that lead to greater communication and common activity.

A Special Problem

One of the reasons that LASA sent an observer to CLACSO was to try to identify ways in which the two organizations might be of use to each other. One specific issue that came to my attention, having been mentioned in a note in a recent CLACSO Bulletin, has to do with the removal of book and documentary collections from Latin America to libraries in the metropolitan countries. Various countries have national monument laws which occasionally may be extended to cover the removal of books and documentary material. The facts of the matter are, however, that when a seller wants to sell, and a buyer wants to buy, laws are all too often ignored and evaded. On the Latin American side, there is considerable variability in the severity of this problem, and without consulting knowledgeable scholars, there is no way of knowing if such collections may be on the point of entering the market or be in the process of being sold.

There is little that LASA can do about controlling or even influencing buyers and sellers in this market. There is, however, a step which LASA could undertake to alleviate some part of the damage caused by the removal of such collections from those regions which they most concern. The disappearance of such collections is a cause of distress to local scholars both for their loss as a national treasure and as a scholarly resource. Presumably if and when local governments regard these materials as treasures, they will take steps to keep them at home. In the meanwhile, the scholarly loss may be neutralized if some mechanism could be established whereby the collections would be microfilmed or in some manner reproduced so that a copy remains in the country of origin.

One way to accomplish this would be for LASA to undertake to convince all Latin American collecting libraries that part of their obligation when making such acquisitions is to assure that a useable copy of the materials be left on deposit in the country of origin. In addition to this, LASA could contact other Latin American Studies Associations (Canada, Germany, Council or Board of the Congress of Americanists, etc.) as well as professional disciplinary associations with strong Latin American interests (such as Modern Language, Anthropology, History, etc.) and ask them to join LASA in this effort. It would also be worthwhile approaching the major book dealers and giving notice of the policy through book trade journals, and getting the support of the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress.

In addition to this, LASA should then indicate its actions to the major research centers in Latin America, encouraging them to be on the lookout for pending loss of such collections so that they may press upon the buyers the importance of having the material reproduced before it leaves the country.

I would urge LASA to undertake to adopt and implement this policy as soon as possible. It is especially important that contact be made with Latin American institutions. For this, I should think that CLACSO would be a good organization to start with, and LASA members should bring to the Executive Council's attention the name of archival and documentary centers of particular importance.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Regarding the above special problem cited by Professor Adams, see also Professor Lewis Hanke's "Typologies of Academic Pollution in the Good Neighborhood," in the September, 1972, LASA Newsletter.

Author's Note: I failed to note that the CLACSO Secretariat actually started to function in 1966 under Dr. Aldo Ferrer, who acted as Executive Secretary until his resignation in 1970. Dr. Ferrer is due credit for the initial organization of the office and, indeed, of the organization itself. Dr. Oteiza has also asked me to add that, "Apart from whatever the Secretariat and the Working Groups are contributing towards fulfilling CLACSO objectives, I think that mention should be made of the Governing Board, which has always been a very important body in the life of the CLASCO, both in terms of initiative and decision-making as well as in relation to the support of its members. The Board is at present composed of the following members: Raúl Benítez Zenteno, Jorge Capriata, Fernando H. Cardoso, Roberto Cortés Conde, Julián Chacel, Orlando Fals Borda, Gino Germani, Helio Jaguaribe, Alvaro Jara, Ricardo Jordán, Ricardo Lagos, Luis Lander, José Matos Mar, Francisco Ortega, Domingo Rivarola, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Edelberto Torres Rivas, and Victor Urquidi." Dr. Oteiza has also written me that the Working group on Dada Archives has been disbanded.

Argentine Newspapers on Microfilm

La Epoca (Buenos Aires) 1915-1930
Information available from:
Librería Del Plata
San José 358
Buenos Aires, Argentina

La Vanguardia (Buenos Aires)
A. 1894-1943. Information available
from:
Lee Williams
Latin American Collection
Yale University Library
New Haven, Conn. 06520

B. 1949-1970. Information available
from:
Joseph S. Tulchin
Department of History
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

RESEARCH



CONFERENCE ON DATA BANKS FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

May 14-16, 1971

Washington, D.C.

Background

A Conference on Data Banks for International Studies was held during the weekend of May 14-16, 1971, in Washington, D.C. This conference represented eighteen months of planning and coordination between the International Studies Association, an organization devoted to the multidisciplinary study of international affairs, and the Bureau of Intelligence and Research of the Department of State. The Conference brought together over eighty scholars and analysts for a discussion of the joint areas of international studies and applications of data banks and computer routines to the analysis of international affairs. Two basic themes were central to the origins, planning, and execution of the Conference. First, in recent years scholars and analysts in government, universities, and private analysis organizations have devoted, and continue to devote, large amounts of resources to the generation of widely-usable (and re-usable) international studies data. This investment of resources has been extended to the development of computer-based data banks for the storage and cataloguing of the various data sets, as well as to the invention, adaptation, and installation of computer techniques for the retrieval and analysis of these data.

Second, since many individuals and institutions, both public and private, are engaged in these computer-related data and data bank activities, a spirit and practice of cooperation and exchange would increase the value of their collective efforts. Previous investigations into this general topic have revealed that an unplanned division of labor has evolved, in which government agencies spend the relatively largest component of their resources on the monitoring and reporting of the facts of international affairs. Academic international studies specialists have been spending increasingly large quantities of resources on computerized data banks, retrieval systems, and analytic routines for summarizing, displaying, and modelling data. Thus, cooperation across individuals and institutions on the subject of the generation and use of information is certainly an important issue for serious discussion. For some, the notion of cooperation is an important goal, and is itself worth the expenditure of some resources. At the same time, it is the view of others that such cooperation across government and private sectors should be considered as an hypothesis to be tested in the light of actual experience and evaluated with at least a bit of skepticism. At any rate, such cooperation is potentially capable of producing benefits

The above abstract was prepared by Neal E. Cutler, (University of Pennsylvania), Conference Executive Director, in June, 1972. The conference was sponsored jointly by the U.S. Department of State and the International Studies Association. A copy of the complete report is available from the IASA Secretariat.

for all those involved, and it is to a discussion of the bases and methods of such operation to which the Conference on Data Banks for International Studies was devoted.

Conference Discussion

One of the first issues to receive focused discussion concerned the various processes involved in the design and creation of a data system. It was the belief that consideration of these processes might provide some initial guidelines on the nature of cooperation. Discussion first emphasized that data systems can be more or less sophisticated. Simple systems may have only a "simple" data retrieval capability, while more advanced systems may include the capability to perform statistical analysis and displays, and beyond this, computer-based data systems may provide the capacity for modelling complex processes. Preparation for analytic operations to be used in conjunction with data banks similarly involves a range of activities, from basic collection of the information, to coding and preparation of the information for input into the computer system, the design of theoretical and conceptual models on which analysis systems may be based, and, finally, the actual design and implementation of the computer-based data bank and retrieval-analysis system.

The Conference discussions highlighted the fact that in this range of operations, a division of labor, as noted above, has evolved. Various groups and projects within the Department of State, for example, are involved in the design of foreign affairs indicator systems. Toward this end, information collection and collation procedures, coding of information so as to provide a basis for "data-generation," and similar kinds of activities based in various Department of State projects can serve the input stage of data system creation. Similarly, several very well developed projects housed in universities have designed and operationalized sophisticated data retrieval and analysis systems. While some attention has been paid to the computer hardware and software requirements of data banks in general, principles of interactive computing using remote-access time-sharing portable type-writer consoles have also been built into many university-based data systems. Thus, there seems to be a great potential for university, government, and private analysts to engage in collaboration on questions of models and concepts of data generation and organization as well as data bank and computer analysis design and implementation.

While the goal or hypothesis of inter-sector cooperation may be theoretically possible, during the Conference some recognition was given of possible institutional obstacles to the realization of such cooperation. The institutional arrangements in, for example, university departments as contrasted with government bureaus, and the possible subsequent differences in career patterns and reward systems might all conspire against inter-sector cooperation. Even a look at the vocabulary used in the various Conference papers and discussions demonstrates that there are sharp differences of role and perspective between the two sectors; e.g., "scientists vs. operators," "scholars vs. bureaucrats," "academic vs. government," and "outsiders vs. insiders."

Certainly the Conference participants were aware of these kinds of differences and their various implications. Yet discussions also

pointed out that despite the variations in labels, site of operations, and eventual use of information produced, there are important areas of activities common to all those persons engaged in the collection and analysis of international affairs data, whether the analysis is done in government or in the university. One of the Conference participants, for example, noted that "analysis" is an activity which exists in many units within the Department of State as well as in university and private research groups; and since analysis is an activity which is often linked to data banks and computer retrieval and analysis systems, questions of analysis could be used as the basis for inter-sector interaction.

In one of the formal Conference papers, it was observed that the roles of diagnostician, forecaster, and scientist are found in both academic and government environments. Further, it was argued that these three roles or components of the analysis processes are quite similar in the kinds of problems faced and the kinds of analytic techniques and data bases utilized; these similarities are more important than differences in the government or university location in which the role is carried out. If, then, all the roles are found in all sectors and each has certain characteristic needs and uses of data banks and computer retrieval and analysis systems, then clearly there is an expanded possibility for inter-sector cooperation. Such cooperation, in other words, could be expected to be successful despite differences in institutional contexts which might be viewed as hindrances to cooperative data bank experiments.

Conference discussion then focused upon differences in the needs of university and government units and the products of these units. The position taken was that the requirements of one sector may be the products of the other sector, and vice-versa. For example, among the requirements of those engaged in the policy process is knowledge of patterns, regularities, and historical records. Among the major products of the scholarly enterprise are, in fact, historical patterns and trends and scientific descriptions of differences and similarities among variables. Thus, there are here, too, ample bases for potential inter-sector cooperation. As this particular argument concluded, "it is in the interest of the members of each sector to seek selective help from the other in order to release energies for the tasks which are unique."

Thus, while participants at the Conference on Data Banks for International Studies recognized that there are institutional differences between the policy and scientific sectors, it was also recognized that between the sectors there are similarities which have positive and promising implications for the sharing of experiences and products in the area of data banks and information systems. In recognition of this common ground, the following recommendations are made.

Recommendations

It is recommended that there be a continuing exchange of ideas between governmental and nongovernmental analysts along three lines:

- (1) There can be formal exchanges between the sectors on issues of data bank and information system design.

(2) Private scholars who attempt to contribute to public policy dialogues can orient their personal research efforts in directions which have relatively direct application to foreign policy issues.

(3) "Policy scientists," describing a set of roles and activities which are neither totally academic nor totally governmental, provide another mechanism for the exchange of data and data systems between the university and the government.

B. In order to make larger amounts of government data, even data which are currently unclassified, available to the larger foreign affairs research community, and to make publicly known just what data can be used by "outsiders," it is recommended that the Department of State contract with an independent agency, such as the International Studies Association, for the development of procedures for the identification, inventorying, and eventual dissemination of unclassified foreign affairs data.

C. To facilitate the kind of flow of personnel across sector lines which would serve to promote more general cooperation between governmental and academic units, it is recommended that the Department of State extend an "open invitation" to members of the academic community to participate in specified State Department units for periods of approximately one year. It is suggested that the openness of the invitation should be housed in a "Foreign Affairs Executive Information Fellowship Program" administered by the International Studies Association, which would be responsible for screening applicants, obtaining full or partial funding for the individual Fellow, and general coordination of the program.

D. Although exchange of ideas and information does take place intermittently through conferences, professional association meetings, and specific contracts, the need for more continuous exchange of information on issues of data banks and information systems was expressed during the conference. Toward this end, it is proposed that a Newsletter devoted to these issues and questions be established. Responsibility for the Newsletter would be held jointly by the International Studies Association, policy science organization representatives, and government representatives, perhaps initially by the Bureau of External Research of the State Department.

E. Finally, it is recommended that a permanent "policy science" organization in the area of foreign affairs information be established with the expertise and prestige of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Such an organization, perhaps called the "National Bureau of International Indicators," would be responsible for creating and maintaining a variety of time-series data sets. Once this Bureau becomes involved in identifying, creating, and maintaining the appropriate data, several other products useful to academic and governmental analysts become available. Not only would this policy science organization provide a permanent meeting ground for individuals interested in common problems in the arena of international affairs, but it would also produce certain tangible products in the area of computer routines for efficiently storing, updating, retrieving, displaying, and analyzing data.

OPINION



December 8, 1972

Editor, Newsletter:

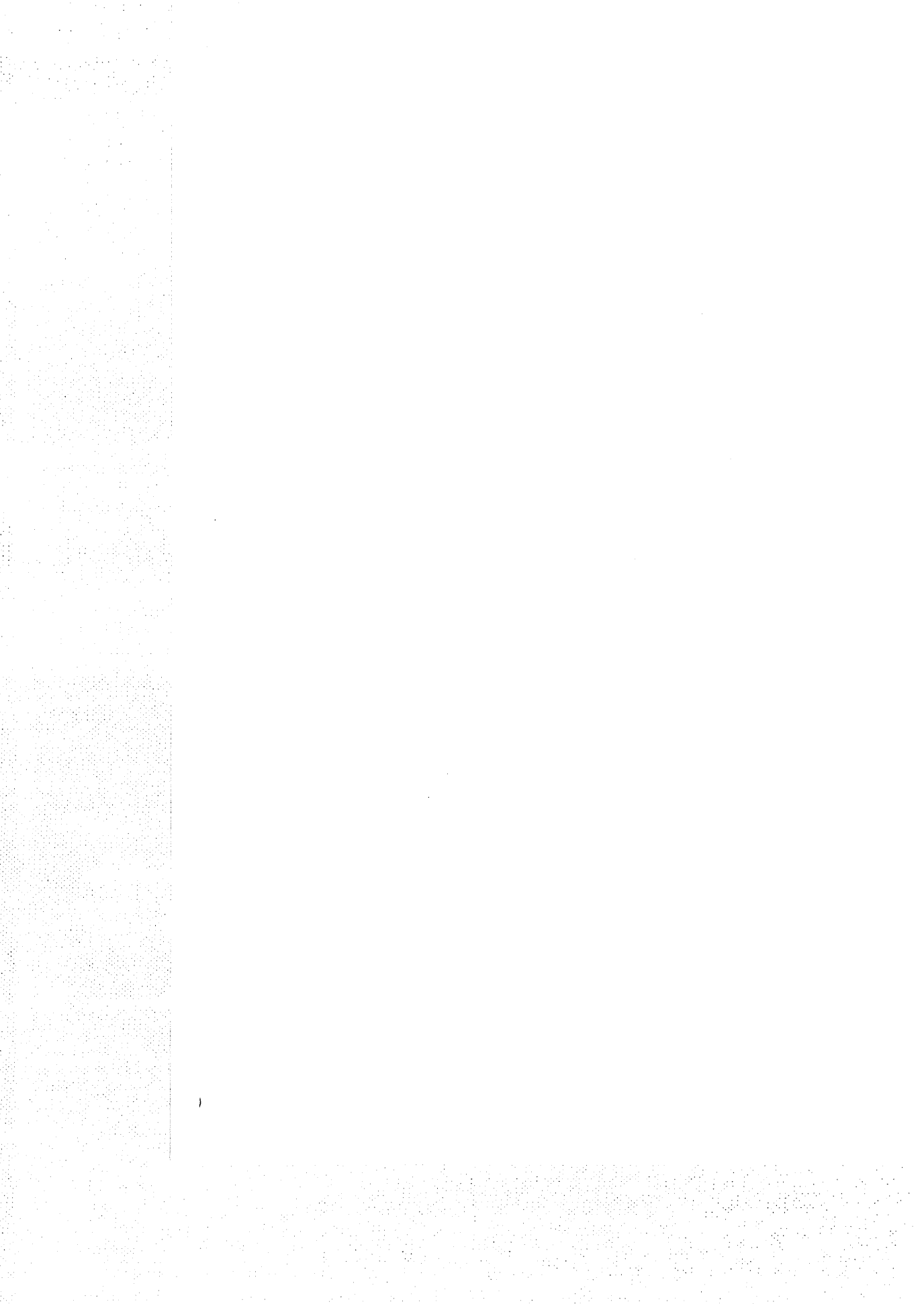
Professor Cordeiro's moving defense of the neuter gender can only elicit our warm sympathy. It is high time someone spoke out on behalf of what, statistically, may be the largest segment of our membership.

Who, after all, are these people? Is it fair to think of them as withdrawn, reticent, retiring individuals? Are we not, perhaps, premature in our judgment? Have we imputed inaccurate characteristics to an insufficiently studied group? Let us suspend our prejudices, and rise to the occasion, admitting that it is time for a forceful, penetrating study that would have a broad impact. The results of such a study would be gratifying, for they would show that it is precisely individuals of neuter gender who can best provide the "responsible, capable, and dedicated" leadership Cordeiro seeks.

Cordially,

/s/ Alicia Betsy Edwards
Lecturer in English
The George Washington
University
Washington, D.C. 20006

EDITOR'S NOTE: See Daniel Raposo Cordeiro's statement (The Issue of Women vs. Men in LASA) in the LASA Newsletter Vol. III No. 3, September, 1972.



NOTES & NEWS

AREA STUDIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies

The Ford Foundation has awarded the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies a \$150,000 grant for a three year period for support of an expanded program to strengthen communication and cooperation among scholars in Slavic and East European studies. The new award supplements an earlier grant of \$90,000 which was primarily used for restructuring the Association's administration and the publication program. The \$150,000 provides continuing but decreasing support for administrative operations and includes \$15,000 for support of the American Bibliography of Russian and East European Studies. The bulk of the award is to be used for research and development relating to Soviet studies. The \$45,000 which will be available annually is to be used as follows:

	<u>1972-73</u>	<u>1973-74</u>	<u>1974-75</u>
Administration	\$20,000	\$15,000	\$10,000
Research and Development	\$25,000	\$30,000	\$35,000

The 1969 grant from the Ford Foundation led to an extension of the activities of the AAASS, including the development of standing committees charged with overseeing main areas of activity. The grant provided modest support for the work of the Research and Development Committee as it reviewed research activity in Slavic studies. The Committee felt that its responsibility lay in reviewing research needs, identifying underdeveloped research areas as well as areas needing increased attention, and developing administrative resources which would make constructive programs possible. Having evaluated many proposals from various groups, supported selected projects in a limited way, and identified certain research needs in the field, the Committee and the Association are ready to move into a more active program of research and development.

The Council for Intercultural Studies and Programs

A new organization, the Council for Intercultural Studies and Programs, to further international education among the nation's colleges and universities, was launched October 31, 1972, in Washington, D.C. The announcement was made by Landrum Bolling, President of Earlham College and Chairman of the new body's Board of Directors, at a

special briefing session held at the National Center for Higher Education in Washington. The Council was formed through the reorganization of the National Council of Associations for International Studies to carry forward and expand the work of NCAIS in encouraging faculty and student interest in the study of critical world problems, particularly at the undergraduate level.

The new Council for Intercultural Studies and Programs and its predecessor body, the National Council of Associations for International Studies, grow out of the increasing interest in voluntary cooperation among the nation's colleges and universities. NCAIS was formed in 1967 and now consists of a network of some 400 institutions organized into 12 regional associations of colleges and universities. This network forms the core of the new Council for Intercultural Studies and Programs and ranges from Vermont to Georgia and Montana.

Member groups of the Council include: the Great Lakes Colleges Association, Associated Colleges of the Mid-West, Kansas City Regional Council for Higher Education, South Atlantic States Association for South Asian Studies, and College Center of the Finger Lakes in New York State. The new Council hopes to extend its membership to include individual colleges and universities concerned with strengthening international and foreign area studies on their own campuses by working cooperatively with other institutions. Dr. Bolling is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the new Council for Intercultural Studies and Programs. Other officers include Professor John Stabler, Executive Secretary of the Indiana Consortium for International Programs and Director of International Studies of Indiana State University, Vice Chairman; Ward Morehouse, Director of the Center for International Programs and Comparative Studies, State Education Department, University of the State of New York, President; William Messner, Director, Cincinnati Council of World Affairs, Secretary; Professor George T. Little, Director of the Vermont Council of World Affairs and Professor of International Relations at the University of Vermont, Treasurer.

The Council will continue and expand past activities of NCAIS while embarking on new programs which seek to anticipate major world problems and their consequences for American higher education. Faculty seminars, workshops, and other efforts to broaden background of college teachers on world areas and international issues will be carried forward as will related activities to develop teaching and study material in such fields as population, Asian philosophies and religions, comparative urban studies, and other areas. Consultative services to higher education consortia and individual institutions developing new programs in intercultural studies will be provided, along with conferences and other opportunities to share experiences.

The work of the New York State Education Department's Foreign Area Materials Center in New York City, which prepares material for undergraduate study of world areas and international problems, will continue to be sponsored by the new Council. The Council is also initiating in November, 1972, a monthly Intercultural Studies Information Service which will be made available to all its member organizations and institutions.

The Council receives basic support from its members. Assistance for special projects and program activities, which its predecessor body has received through foundation and government grants, is expected to continue. Organization and institutions interested in becoming associated with the Council are asked to write to the Membership Committee in care of Professor George T. Little, Vermont Council of World Affairs, Trinity College, Burlington, Vermont 05401. Further information is also available from Ward Morehouse, President of the Council, and Edith Ehrman, Manager of the Foreign Area Materials Center, at the Center's office in New York City, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, New York 10017 (Telephone: 212-972-9877).

Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists

A Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists has been formed to promote equal professional opportunities for women in the Latin American field. Specific objectives include:

1. equal opportunity in entering the field on the undergraduate level;
2. equity in graduate admissions, financial support, research opportunities, and job placement;
3. equity in hiring, salaries, promotions, and tenure;
4. equity in obtaining grants and fellowships, as well as representation on granting committees and within granting institutions on the executive level;
5. equality of opportunity in publishing;
6. equity in professional organizations, including fair representation as officers, committee members, and on programs;
7. the integration of women in such a manner that they will not be ghettoized or serve merely as tokens;
8. the promotion of the study of women as an integral part of Latin American phenomena rather than as a separate, exotic entity.

In order to accomplish these goals, the Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists intends to:

1. encourage investigation of the situation and problems of women in Latin American societies;
2. survey the needs of professional women in the field;
3. gather information concerning the status of women in the field to be utilized to promote equality of opportunity;
4. serve as a pressure group to achieve greater opportunities for women in the Latin American field;
5. provide means to enable Latin Americanists who are parents to participate equally professionally, through such measures as child care facilities at conventions or underwriting the cost of child care for children who must remain at home and

- day care centers at universities;
6. establish ties with Latin American women and women of Latin American descent in the United States with a shared interest in Latin America;
 7. establish ties with non-professional women with a shared interest in Latin America.

Ad Hoc Organization Committee

Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists

Sonya Rosario Alvarado, Political Science, University of Kansas
 María Luisa Bastos, Romance Languages, Lehman College, CUNY
 Diana Brown, Anthropology, Lehman College, CUNY
 Constance Crowder Carter, History, SUNY, Stony Brook
 Elsa M. Chaney, Political Science, Fordham University
 Margaret E. Crahan, History, Lehman College, CUNY
 Edith Couturier, History, American University, Washington
 Roberta Delsen, History, Rutgers University, Newark
 Elaine Derso, History, Columbia University
 Elizabeth Dore, History, Columbia University
 Susan Eckstein, Sociology, Boston University
 Frances Foland, Political Science, Columbia University
 Lucía Forbes, History, Lehman College, CUNY
 Marlene Gottlieb, Romance Languages, Lehman College, CUNY
 Jane Jaquette, Political Science, Occidental College
 Kristin Kaul, Ibero-American Studies, University of Wisconsin
 Nora Scott Kinzer, Sociology, Purdue University
 Asunción Lavrin, History, Washington, D.C.
 Anna Macias, History, Ohio Wesleyan
 Maxine Margolis, Anthropology, University of Florida
 Linda Moody, History, John Jay College, CUNY
 June Nash, Anthropology, City College, CUNY
 Ann Pescatello, History, Florida International University, Miami
 Susan Kaufman Purcell, Political Science, UCLA
 Laura Randall, Economics, Hunter College, CUNY
 Joyce Riegelhaupt, Anthropology, Sarah Lawrence
 Helen Safa, Anthropology, Rutgers University
 Brooke Larsen Shute, History, Columbia University
 Sue Soiero, History, New York University
 Karen Spalding, History, Columbia University
 Evelyn P. Stevens, Political Science, Cleveland
 Mary Strong, Anthropology, New York University
 Mary Lou Suhor, Sociology, Cuba Resource Center, New York

Anyone interested in joining and participating in the Coalition please contact the Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists, Box 712, Fordham University, Bronx, N.Y., 10458. Comments and suggestions concerning the goals outlined would be appreciated. Dues will be \$5.00 per year; \$2.50 for students. This revenue will be used to defray organizing and operating expenses and the cost of a survey of the needs of women in the field to be conducted prior to the LASA meetings at Madison, Wisconsin, in May, 1973. The Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists plans to hold its first national meeting at that time.

CONFERENCES

Association of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA)

The third general assembly of Caribbean Universities and Research Institutes (UNICA) was held in Montego Bay, Jamaica, November 30 to December 3, 1972. The theme of the Assembly was Caribbean Universities and National Development.

The third assembly was by far the most successful held to date. It focused on practical problems of development such as financing for higher education, democratization versus elitism, and ways in which universities of the region could cooperate to develop a Caribbean consciousness. Delegates represented institutions from all the major language divisions of the Caribbean: English, Spanish, French, and Dutch. Selected U.S. institutions were also represented, including the University of Miami, Louisiana State University, the University of Florida, and Florida Memorial College. In addition, observers were present from the Georgia Center for Continuing Education, Spelman College, and the University of West Florida.

Initially, it appeared that Caribbean universities were facing problems unique to the region. As the discussion developed, however, it became clear that differences separating Caribbean universities from universities in Europe and the United States were much more of degree than of kind. All were facing critical problems of financing. All were caught in the dilemma of how much of their effort should go into technical training for specific jobs, and how much into general enlightenment. All were grappling with the rigidity of fixed structures.

With its third assembly, UNICA seems solidly launched. It is now receiving support from a variety of sources, including the Ford Foundation, the International Development Research Centre of Canada, the Inter-American Foundation, and the Overseas Liaison Committee. It has succeeded in bringing together administrators and scholars from all major institutions of higher learning in the island Caribbean, and many from the circum-Caribbean. It has organized projects in the fields of urbanization, educational technology, medicine, and agriculture. During the first week of January, 1973, it is sponsoring a workshop on the social sciences. To be held in Barbados, this workshop will build on an inventory of regional activities in the social sciences, and will move from the inventory to an analysis of research priorities for the future.

Conference Group on Modern Portugal

University of Wisconsin

June 9-11, 1972

A Conference Group on Modern Portugal was formed at a three-day meeting held at the University of Wisconsin, June 9-11, 1972, under the sponsorship of the University's Western European and Ibero-American Studies Programs. Initial members of the group in attendance were Thomas Bruneau (Political Science, McGill); Juan Linz (Sociology-Political Science, Yale); Harry Makler (Sociology, Toronto); Stanley Payne (History, Wisconsin); Joyce Riegelhaupt (Anthropology, Sarah Lawrence); Philippe Schmitter (Political Science, Chicago); Stuart Schwartz (History, Minnesota); and Douglas Wheeler (History, New Hampshire). The principal topics discussed at the conference were the history of the First Republic, the structure and development of the Portuguese corporative system and problems of change in Portuguese society.

The Conference Group has formulated plans to hold a more extensive Workshop on Modern Portugal for both faculty and graduate students in 1973 and to produce a volume of seminal essays on stability and change in twentieth-century Portugal under the co-editorship of Joyce Riegelhaupt and Douglas Wheeler. It also plans to develop an extensive interdisciplinary research proposal for the investigation of social change and the Portuguese system as a variant of the modern authoritarian régime, as well as for the development of a data bank on modern Portuguese society which, in conjunction with similar data on Spain and Italy, can provide comparative indicators of social and institutional change since the mid-nineteenth century.

Inquiries may be addressed to the acting secretary of the Conference Group, Prof. Stanley Payne, History Department, 5217 Humanities, University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706.

First International Latin American Theatre Festival

James Milton Highsmith
Lone Mountain College
San Francisco, California

Some of the most truly significant events happen so quietly that they do not gain the attention they deserve. Such was the First International Latin American Theatre Festival, sponsored jointly by the International House of the University of San Francisco and the Casa Fondo de Recursos Culturales. The project was originally intended as part of the International Week annually presented by the university. But the importance and variety of Latin American theatre, and the remarkable representation of theatrical groups, soon made it evident that it deserved a festival of its own. Resulting was a landmark in modern drama as well as in Latin Americana.

The general program extended from October 23 through November 1, 1972. Seminars, press conferences, workshops and labs, lectures, and raps began at 9:30 a.m. and lasted until 8:30 p.m., at which hour a theatrical presentation culminated the day. Audiences overflowed the auditorium that accommodated from 200 to 400, depending on the nature of the performance. The greater number of spectators were from San Francisco's sizeable Latin community and cultural organizations; but the linguistic barrier did not make the theater less stunning for non-Latins since plays were chosen that relied less on the word and more on the experience.

Special guests included Enrique Buenaventura, playwright and director of the most famous theatre group in Colombia, the TEC (Teatro Experimental de Cali); Griselda Gambaro, Argentine playwright and winner of many national and international prizes; Kive Staif, the most distinguished Argentine critic and director of the Municipal Theatre of Buenos Aires; Kepa Amuchátegui, founder of the Theatre "La Mamá" in Bogotá, Colombia, and renowned director at present working in Europe; Emilio Carballido, playwright and director of the Theatrical School of the National Institute of Fine Arts in Mexico; Jaime Jaimes, Argentine director now directing in France, and former director and founder of the theatre of the Alliance Française in Buenos Aires; Aron Abend, the Brazilian playwright at present touring Latin America to research the theatrical reality of the area; and Luis Valdes, director of the "Teatro Campesino" and leader of Chicano theatrical activity.

Argentine theatrical groups were Teatro Acción, which presented "SSSHagrada," authored and directed by Joel Novoa and Marta Esviza, and Teatro Estable de la Universidad de Córdoba, which staged "Cacería de Ratas," written by Turini and directed by Geraldo Huillier. From Brazil came Centro de Teatro, which presented "El Tercer Demonio," a collective work directed by Mario Ricardo Piacentini. Ecuador's Teatro Ensayo de la Cultura presented "Huasipungo," adapted from Icaza's novel by Marco Ordóñez and directed by Antonio Ordóñez. From El Salvador was Teatro del Bachillerato de Artes, which put on "Todos los Gatos son Pardos," written by Carlos Fuentes and directed by Roberto Salomón. Pocos pero a sus

Horas from Mexico dramatized "Círculo Vicioso," written and directed by José Agustín. Bolivia's Teatro el Gesto staged "El Vértigo," written by Gastón Suárez and directed by Alfredo Rivera Acaha. Cuatrotablas from Peru presented "Oye," a collective work directed by Mario Delgado. Venezuela was represented by both Rajatabla, which presented "Venezuela Tuya," a collective work directed by Juan Carlos Giménez, and the Teatro de la Universidad de Mérida which staged "La Orgai," directed by Juan Carlos Giménez and written by Enrique Buenaventura. From the U. S. A. were three groups: Teatro Campesino, staging "Dos Actos," a collective work directed by Luís Valdes; Teatro de la Esperanza, dramatizing "Un Acto," a collective work directed by Huerta; and Círculo Teatral, which presented "La Sangre de Dios," written by Alfonso Sastre and directed by Jorge Belón.

Possibly the most exciting piece was "El Tercer Demonio" of Brazil's Centro de Teatro, or "Tuca." The play is an utterly radical production of the group's own invention. The demon is THIRD, because it represents a third transformation from an original version requiring 20 actors and 6 technicians. Now 6 actors (4 men, 2 women) realize one of the most searing presentations of Latin America's poverty, perversion, fury, cannibalism, and crucifixion to receive dramatic expression. The play is totally non-verbal; human voices are organs of anguish, with an amazing scale of elemental, primal cries to accompany gesture and mime within a functional setting that modulates from a carousel into a cage. Centro de Teatro is a direct descendant of Jerzy Grotowski's Poor Theater, with which director Mario Ricardo Piacentini worked in Paris. Piacentini similarly makes clear how important his art is as an expression of a total communal artistic dedication as a life project. During an interview with Piacentini and Ennio Lamoglia Possebon, one of the actors, whose recently broken arm testifies to the physical demands on the actors, I felt closer to Artaud's Dionysian demon than I ever have in the theaters of San Francisco and New York.

A tribute, then, to the First International Latin American Theatre Festival! Surely they deserve not only our gratitude but also our concerted efforts to have them share their explorations on other campuses in the U. S. A.

Dr. Enoch Resnick, of the History faculty at Bar-Ilan University, Israel, is inaugurating a program in Latin American and Iberian studies. To this end, it would be appreciated if those active or interested in these studies would contribute relevant books and journals to the Bar-Ilan University library. Please send material to: Mr. Rubin Dobin, Bar-Ilan University, 641 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10022, or to Enoch Resnick, History Department, Bar-Ilan University, Ramat-Gan, Israel.

FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS, MANUSCRIPTS SOLICITED

Grants

International Program for Population Analysis

Under a contract with the Agency for International Development, the Interdisciplinary Communications Program (ICP) of the Smithsonian Institution has undertaken an International Program for Population Analysis to promote social science studies in the analysis and evaluation of population dynamics and policies, especially in the Third World. The Program has two main features: (1) small "work agreements" under which individual investigators in the social sciences and humanities around the world will undertake research on social science aspects of world population problems related to policy, involving subventions of up to U.S. \$50,000; and (2) a system of communications among these investigators, the rest of the world's social science and humanities research community, and policy-makers concerned with population problems. Priority will be given to work-agreement proposals from persons in Third World countries.

The program's communication system will include: personal exchanges and visits; a quarterly newsletter; the distribution of background papers, selected bibliographies, and reports of work agreement results; and small workshop/seminars. These seminars will bring together scholars, government personnel, decision-makers, and other specialists, to discuss the problems and findings and to generate new ideas for study and for formulating and implementing population policies. The substance of these workshops will be disseminated in the manner of research reports.

For further information, please address:

Interdisciplinary Communications
Program
Smithsonian Institution
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036
U.S.A.

Manuscripts Solicited

Center for Latin American Studies

Arizona State University

The Center for Latin American Studies is interested in examining monographic manuscripts for possible publication in one of its established series. Submissions should be of a high scholarly caliber presented in conformity with an accepted style sheet and may be written in English, Spanish, or Portuguese.

The Center welcomes manuscripts which reflect original and innovative research on important aspects of contemporary scholarship on Latin American themes. Especially encouraged are publications that meet a direct functional need of academic research, such as bibliographies (preferably annotated), indexes, guides to collections, sets of materials, directories, etc. Younger scholars as well as established researchers are invited to apply. Manuscripts should be of a length suitable to an occasional or monographic publication, and articles which would more properly be placed with a scholarly journal should not be submitted. All manuscripts will be examined by an Editorial Board of Latin Americanists, who will solicit the aid of specialists wherever necessary. All submissions by Arizona State University faculty are subject to off-campus review.

Authors are requested to submit an original and a xerox copy. The Center cannot examine manuscripts currently under review by another organization. A self-addressed envelope with unattached return postage should accompany all submissions, which should be addressed to Professor David William Foster, Chairman of the Editorial Board, Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona 85281.

Foreign Scholars in U. S. Residence

Prof. Carlos Real de Azua

Tinker Chair

Columbia University

Prof. Carlos Real de Azúa, Professor of Political Science of the Faculty of Economic Sciences, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay, will occupy the Tinker chair at Columbia University during spring, 1973. Prof. Real de Azúa has written extensively on Uruguayan politics, Spain, Rodó, and Uruguayan and Latin American culture and literature.

Forthcoming Conferences

AASCU International Seminar in Mexico

The American Association of State Colleges and Universities (AASCU), through its office of International Programs, has organized a seminar for Latin and North American educators which will meet in Guadalajara, Mexico, February 19-27, 1973. The six U.S. state college and University presidents, seven Latin American rectors and one Canadian college president attending will be hosted by the Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara. Funded by a grant from the Organization of American States--the first grant to be given for a "meeting of minds" between administrative educators--the immediate and concrete goals of the conference are strengthening institutional relationships in the Americas, and the bi-lingual publication of the seminar's papers to be used as a resource by all universities. But the major focus of the AASCU seminar will be an attempt to lay the foundation for better international understanding on U.S. campuses. The AASCU hopes to achieve this broad goal through papers and discussions dealing with methods of implementing interdisciplinary international studies, injecting international perspective into all domestic curricula, and eradicating the provincialism which normally accompanies the study of world problems on U.S. campuses.

Catholic Inter-American Cooperation Program (CICOP)

The Tenth Annual CICOP conference will be held February 1-4, 1973, in Dallas, Texas, at the Hotel Adolphus. Devoted to "Poverty, Environment, and Power: Issues of Justice in the Americas", major speakers include Dr. Radomiro Tomic, Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson), Sr. Enrique Iglesias, Bishop Samuel Ruiz García of Chiapas, Mexico; Dr. Raúl Prebisch, and Dr. Ronald Muller of George Washington University. For further information write CICOP Conference, P.O. Box 6066, Washington, D.C. 20005.

First Caribbean Oceaneering Conference

The First Caribbean Oceaneering Conference will be held at the Americana Hotel, San Juan, Puerto Rico, February 9-13, 1973. Sponsored by the North-South Center for Technical and Cultural Interchange, and Inter-American University, it represents the first concerted effort to study ocean-resource utilization on a hemispheric scale. Participants will include members of local, federal, and international agencies, universities, and institutes, and conference papers will be published by the North-South Center.

XIV Inter-American Congress of Psychology

The Inter-American Society of Psychology will meet in São Paulo, Brazil, April 14-19, 1973. Interested non-members in the field of psychology or closely related fields from all countries in the Western Hemisphere are also invited to attend. For further information address Dr. Luiz F.S. Natalicio, Secretary-General, P.O. Box 88 UTEP, El Paso, Texas 79968.

Fourth Annual Anspach Institute Conference

The Fourth Annual Anspach Institute Conference will be held at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, April 26-27, 1973. Sponsored by the Anspach Institute for Diplomacy and Foreign Affairs, the conference will be devoted to "The OAS Today and Tomorrow: 25 Years of Regionalism Examined". Sessions will canvas such topics as CIAP and socio-economic development, the record of the OAS in conflict resolution, and the future of the OAS as a regional organization. Secretary-General Galo Plaza will address the evening session on April 26. For additional information write: Covey T. Oliver, Law School, or Henry Wells, Department of Political Science, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

I Congreso del Hombre Andino

Antofagasta, Iquique, and Arica, Chile, will be the sites of the I Congreso del Hombre Andino to be held June 21-30, 1973. Sponsored jointly by University of Chile branches in the three cities, the Department of Culture of the Chilean Presidency, the Chilean Archaeological Society, and the Chilean Anthropological Society, the congress will focus on such topics as migration, pre-European Andean colonization, Andean folklore, the role of Andean society in the transition to socialism, handicrafts, development planning for Andean society in northern Chile, and pre-European Andean peasant (campesino) society. Further information is available from Prof. Lautaro Nunez Atencio, Coordinador General, Casilla 1240, Antofagasta, Chile.

SALALM 1973

Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, West Indies, will be the site of the Eighteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, April 29-May 3, 1973. The Library Association of Trinidad and Tobago and the University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus, will be co-hosts for the Seminar. The conference will sponsor a series of workshops on matters relating to Caribbean Acquisitions, Latin American bookdealers, library exchange programs, new bibliographic tools for Latin American studies and the training of Latin American librarians. Special attention will be given to National, Regional, and International Planning for library services.

The Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials have been sponsored since 1956 by the Organization of American States as an activity of its Inter-American Program of Library and Bibliographic Development and carried on informally by libraries and institutions interested in the procurement of Latin American materials. In order to give the program of SALALM a firmer basis for existence and for carrying out its desired activities, SALALM was incorporated as a professional association in January, 1968. The 1973 Seminar will be the first to be convened in the West Indies. Recent conferences were held in San Juan, Puerto Rico (1969); Toronto, Canada (1970); Puebla, Mexico (1971); and Amherst, Massachusetts (1972).

Registration in the Eighteenth Seminar is \$15.00, for members of SALALM and \$25.00 for non-members. Preprint working papers are included in the registration fee, and are available only by registering in advance. Librarians and scholars from Latin America and the Caribbean may attend the Seminar without paying the registration fee and will receive a set of the working papers. Librarians and students from Trinidad and other islands in the West Indies will be admitted to the conference without charge but must register and pay a fee of \$7.50 if they wish sets of the working papers. Complete details and registration forms for the Eighteenth SALALM will be distributed soon. The conference coordinator is Mrs. Irma Hannays, Librarian, Industrial Development Corporation, Salvatori Building, P.O. Box 949, Port of Spain, Trinidad. Information on the content of the program and working papers may be procured from Donald F. Wisdom, Serial Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. 20540. For other information, refer to the Executive Secretary, Mrs. Marietta Daniels Shepard, Organization of American States, Washington, D. C. 20006.

The Final Report and Working Papers will subsequently be published by the OAS, although with some delay. Reports of the Seminar 5, 7, 14 and 15 are available in limited supply from the OAS and the reports for the 16th and 17th are in preparation. A microcard edition of the seminar reports can be purchased from Microcard Editions, Inc. 901 26th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20037. Basic documents of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, Inc., (Washington, D. C., Pan American Union, 1968. Cuadernos bibliotecológicos, no. 45, 18 p.) contains constitution, bylaws, and articles of incorporation of SALALM. Annual membership dues, payable on September 1 of each year, are as follows: 1) Institutional Members, located in Latin America and the Caribbean, \$10.00 per year, for all other \$20.00 per year; 2) Personal Members, \$5.00 per year for those outside of Latin America; \$3.00 per year for those from Latin America, Puerto Rico and the Caribbean; 3) Special Members, \$100.00 per year; and 4) Honorary Members, no dues. Checks for dues should be made out to the Seminars on the acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, Inc., and sent to the Chairman of the Membership Committee, Mr. Lee Williams, Curator, Latin American Collection, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut 06520.

Officers of SALALM are: President, Mr. Donald Wisdom; Vice-President and President-Elect, Mrs. Rosa Q. Mesa; Executive Secretary, Mrs. Marietta Daniels Shepard; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Albert Díaz. Members-at-large to serve on the Executive Board until 1975 are: Miss Marjorie LeDoux and Mrs. Barbara Stein; those to serve until 1974 are: Mr. David S. Zubatsky and Mrs. Margarita Anderson-Imbert; Miss Rosa Abella and Mrs. Michael Rosenstock will serve until 1973.

II International Symposium on Tropical Ecology

The II International Symposium on Tropical Ecology will meet in Caracas, Venezuela, February 6-10, 1973. Limited to approximately 100 participants, the symposium will be devoted to basic research and its application to environmental problems in the tropics, with emphasis on Latin America and its environmental problems. Sponsored by various international and Venezuelan groups including the International Society for Tropical Ecology and the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas, the symposium also includes workshops, field trips, and short courses.

13th Seminar on Higher Education in the Americas

The Universidad Javeriana de Bogotá, the University of New Mexico, and University of Kansas are the sites for the 13th Seminar on Higher Education in the Americas to be held March 17-April 18, 1973. The seminar's theme is "The Contemporary University: Individual Institutions and their Coordination", and participants include approximately 25 university administrators at the policy-making level from Latin American institutions of higher education, together with participants from the one Latin American and the two U.S. universities serving as hosts to the sessions. Focussing on the problems of reform, reorganization, and evaluation of universities with special attention to Latin American problems, seminar papers will be published by the University of New Mexico Press.

CALAS Meeting in Havana, 1973

The Canadian Association of Latin American Studies (CALAS) has indicated its plans to hold its forthcoming meeting in Havana, Cuba, providing, of course, that authorization is forthcoming from the Cubans. In the event that arrangements for this meeting in Cuba are successfully worked out, the CALAS meeting will take place in mid-May, 1973. Latin Americanists residing in the United States will be invited, it appears, to participate in this meeting with the usual proviso that they can obtain visas from the Cuban government.

Ivan A. Schulman,
Committee on Scholarly
Relations with Cuba

INSTITUTIONAL

Institute of Latin American Studies, Columbia University

The Institute welcomes a limited number of Visiting Scholars, providing office space, limited secretarial assistance, and access to Columbia University facilities. In return, visiting scholars are asked to make advanced students and faculty at the Institute aware of their work through occasional informal presentations and, where appropriate, to advise students who may be at work in a closely related field. Visiting Scholars must have an advanced degree in a relevant field. Interested persons should write to the Director, Institute of Latin American Studies, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, enclosing a curriculum vita, and an outline of their research plans, including their expected use of Columbia University facilities.

University of New Mexico

The University of New Mexico continues to operate its Andean Study and Research Center in Quito, Ecuador, now in its fifth year of operation with an enrollment of approximately sixty students at the overseas base throughout the entire academic year. The program of studies is especially designed to accommodate students in the social sciences with Latin American interests as well as students of Latin American language and literature and certain pre-professional fields such as journalism and education.

The Latin American Center of the University of New Mexico organized a lecture tour of twenty-five U.S. and Canadian universities for the distinguished Ecuadoran novelist, Don Jorge Icaza. On circuit from September 24 to November 3, 1972, Señor Icaza lectured on such topics as "la expresión de lucha en la novela latinoamericana", "el itinerario literario de Jorge Icaza", and "de Huasipungo a Atrapados".

A group of specialists from the Instituto Otavaleño de Antropología of Ecuador consisting of señores Plutarco Cisneros, Patricio Guerra and Bolívar Cabascango presented an illustrated lecture on the Otavalan Indians of the Ecuadoran uplands and their folk culture. Professor Linda Cordell of the Department of Anthropology conducted a two-month site survey assisted by two doctoral candidates in Archaeology leading to a possible program of joint field research between the University of New Mexico and the Instituto Otavaleño de Antropología. The exploration was carried out under the auspices of the Department of Anthropology of the University of New Mexico and the Latin American Center.

Professor Donald Schlegel, Chairman of the Department of Architecture, travelled to Quito during the summer for substantive discussions concerning the possible establishment of a community-design center in conjunction with the Department of Architecture of the Universidad Central del Ecuador.

INTERNATIONAL

Instituto Iberoamericano de la Universidad Sofía
7 Kioicho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo

El Director del Instituto, P. Gustavo Andrade, S. J., recibió la condecoración Bernardo O'Higgins en el grado de comendador de manos del Embajador de Chile, Excmo. Sr. Oscar Pinochet el día 25 de abril de 1972. El Gobierno de Chile le otorgó esta distinción por las actividades del Director en fomento de las relaciones académicas entre Japón y Chile.

El Prof. Vendelino Lorscheiter, S.J., salió con rumbo a Brasil el día 3 de abril de 1972, en donde permanecerá hasta finales de agosto con el fin de investigar las posibilidades de mayor incremento en las relaciones entre la Universidad Sofía y las entidades académicas de Brasil. Además como Secretario General de la Comisión Católica de Inmigración en Tokyo, está realizando una investigación de la situación actual de los emigrantes japoneses en Brasil y Perú.

El Prof. Hajime Mizuno partió el día 2 de julio de 1972 hacia Brasil en donde acompañará al Dr. Saburo Okita, miembro honorario del Instituto, en una misión oficial del Gobierno Japonés relacionada con el futuro desarrollo de las relaciones económicas entre los dos países. A su regreso visitarán Santiago de Chile, Lima y Washington en donde conversarán con los directores del Banco Interamericano del Desarrollo.

Este año, en el programa de intercambio cultural entre México y Japón, de los 100 participantes (50 presentados por las Universidades y 50 por las empresas japonesas) 19 son actuales o antiguos alumnos de la Universidad Sofía. El primer grupo de becarios volvió a finales de Marzo, después de permanecer 10 meses en México, estudiando en las Universidades y viviendo con las familias mexicanas. En este primer grupo, como lo anunciamos anteriormente, tomaron parte 13 estudiantes.

Los miembros del Instituto Iberoamericano y de Relaciones Internacionales de la Universidad Sofía tuvieron el gusto de invitar al Prof. Lic. Omar Martínez Legorreta a una comida en el Club de la Universidad el 30 de junio de 1972. El Prof. Martínez fue hasta marzo de este año Secretario General del Colegio de México. Aprovechando su año sabático, el Prof. Martínez está realizando una investigación sobre la educación superior y el desarrollo en el Japón. En su visita a la Universidad, el Prof. Martínez tuvo oportunidad de intercambiar ideas sobre los problemas de la educación superior en México y Japón con los miembros de los dos Institutos antes citados. El Prof. Kimitada Miwa del Instituto de Relaciones Internacionales había tenido la oportunidad de enseñar por espacio de seis meses en el Colegio de México en el programa de estudios orientales.

Mérida Meeting on Literature and Social Sciences

From November 8-10, 1972, a group of Latin Americanists representing various humanistic and social science disciplines met in Mérida, Yucatán, under the auspices of the Social Science Research Council. The latter provided a grant to organize a meeting dealing with the problems of cross-disciplinary research in the humanities and the social sciences with particular attention to the theme of dependence in Argentina, Mexico, and the Spanish Antilles. Attending the meeting were: Andrés Avellaneda, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Carlos Blanco Aguinaga, University of California at La Jolla; Juan Corradi, New York University; José Luis González, U.N.A.M., Mexico; Franklin Knight, SUNY at Stony Brook; Clara Lida, Wesleyan University; Américo Paredes, University of Texas; Noel Salomon, University of Bordeaux, France; Ivan Schulman, SUNY at Stony Brook; Joseph Sommers, University of Washington; John Womack, Harvard; Iris Zavala, SUNY at Stony Brook.

The following six papers constituted the basis for discussion and analysis of the theme of this meeting: "El Impacto de la Inmigración en el Movimiento Obrero Argentino (1870-1900)", Clara Lida; "Folklore as an Instrument of Conformity and Dissent: Mexico (1830-1940)", Américo Paredes; "El Facundo de D.F. Sarmiento, manifiesto de la 'preburguesía' argentina del interior", Noel Salomon; "Casal's Cuban Counterpoint: Art and Reality", Ivan A. Schulman; "The Uses of the Humanities for the Study of Mexican Workers: 1880-1940: A Resumé", John Womack; "Puerto Rico en el Siglo XIX: una literatura sin lectores", Iris Zavala.

At the final session of this meeting it was agreed that the kind of cross-disciplinary research used in the papers presented has every indication of providing new insights into problems in the humanities and social sciences. As a consequence it is hoped that further meetings will be organized and that eventually an extensive research project will be initiated. The papers will be published during the academic year of 1973-1974.

Ivan A. Schulman,
SUNY/Stony Brook
For the Organizing Committee

PERSONAL

WESTON H. AGOR (University of Florida) will assume the position of Assistant Director of Operations for the Citizens Conference on State Legislatures, Kansas City, Missouri, in January 1973.

MARVIN ALISKY (Arizona State University), after seven years as Director of the Center for Latin American Studies, has assumed the position of fulltime professor of Political Science.

CHARLES D. AMERINGER (Pennsylvania State University) received a grant from the American Philosophical Society to undertake research on José Figueres in Costa Rica during 1972.

GUSTAVE ANQUIZOLA (University of Texas, Arlington) is using the private papers of Phillipe Bunau-Varilla for a forthcoming book on the subject.

JOSEPH L. ARBENA (Clemson University) received a grant from the Clemson University Faculty Research Committee to spend summer, 1972, in Colombia to continue research on the administration of Rafael Reyes.

G. POPE ATKINS (U.S. Naval Academy) co-authored a book with Larman C. Wilson entitled, The United States and the Trujillo Regime (Rutgers University Press, 1972).

FERDINAND AZEVEDO (The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.) has received a Fulbright-Hays grant to Portugal for dissertation research on the Luso-Brazilian Enlightenment.

THOMAS BAECKER (Freie Universitat, Berlin) has published Die Deutsche Mexikopolitik 1913-14, Colloquium Verlag, Berlin, 1971.

DAVID C. BAILEY (Michigan State University, East Lansing) was associate author, with the late Charles C. Cumberland, of Mexican Revolution: The Constitutionalist Years (Austin, University of Texas Press, 1972). At present he has a book in press entitled Viva Cristo Rey! The Cristero Rebellion and the Church-State Conflict in Mexico. He has also been appointed Assistant Professor of History.

PETER J. BAKEWELL (Trinity College, Cambridge, England) is working on silver mining in Potosí, 1545-1700, as part of an economic history of Bolivia during the 16th and 17th centuries.

ROBERT BARTON (Director of the United States Information Service, Guadalajara, Mexico) has completed his Master of Arts degree at the University of Oklahoma, with an M.A. Thesis on "An Appreciation of History as Seen in a Case Study of the Presidency of Lázaro Cárdenas."

EDITOR'S NOTE: We gratefully acknowledge the aid of the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) in the preparation of this section.

ARNOLD J. BAUER has recently published articles on 19th century Chilean rural labor in the American Historical Review, (76:4, Oct. 1971) and in Historia, (9, 1970). He spent summer, 1972, at work on rural society in the Andean region.

TARCISIO BEAL (4431 Monaco, San Antonio, Texas) has ready for publication a work on Church and State in Portugal and Brazil 1750-1850. Dr. Beal taught a course on modern Brazil, summer 1972, at Our Lady of the Lake College in San Antonio, Texas.

WILLIAM H. BEEZLEY (SUNY, Plattsburg) has accepted the position of Assistant Prof. of History at North Carolina State University, Raleigh. He has received an American Philosophical Society Grant for the study of revolutionary state politics in Northern Mexico and was recently a participant in the Summer Training Institute for Humanistic Computation, University of Kansas.

CHARLES BERGQUIST (Stanford University) has been appointed Assistant Professor.

REBECCA BERGSTRESSER was Visiting Professor at the University of Kansas during the academic year 1971-72.

CHARLES R. BERRY (Wright State University, Ohio) will be on leave during the academic year 1972-73 as Leverhulme Visiting Fellow at the University of Bristol, England.

LESLIE BETHELL (University College, London) spent the months of July through September in Brazil researching the abolition of slavery and aspects of Anglo-Brazilian relations in the 19th century. These investigations represent a continuation of work begun in 1969.

COLE BLASIER (University of Pittsburgh) continues on the Advisory Committee of the Cuban Studies Newsletter.

RICHARD E. BOYER (Simon Fraser University, British Columbia) has been appointed Assistant Professor.

JOHN F. BRATZEL (Michigan State University) was awarded a grant to travel to Buenos Aires to gather information on Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister during the 1930's and a winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

WALTER BREM (P.O. Box 208, Summerland, California) will spend the 1972-73 academic year in Recife and Rio on a Fulbright grant for dissertation research. He will investigate oligarchic politics in Pernambuco during the Old Republic. He can be reached this year through the American Consulate in Recife.

JOHN A. BRITTON was appointed Assistant Professor of History at Francis Marion College, Florence, South Carolina, in January, 1972.

RAY F. BROUSSARD (University of Georgia) continues his work on the Armada de Barlovento. He was also a discussant on "The Cuban Society as Reflected in its Literature" at the 19th annual Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies (SECOLAS) held at the University of North Carolina, April 27-29, 1972.

BURR C. BRUNDAGE (Eckerd College, St. Petersburg, Florida) reports that his book, A Rain of Darts: The Mexican Aztecs, will be published in fall 1972, by the University of Texas Press. He has also begun research on Aztec religion.

ANTHONY BRYAN (University of Rhode Island) received a Summer Faculty Fellowship for 1972 to complete the writing of a manuscript on Mexican politics during the late Díaz period. A related study, The Political History of the Porfiriato: A Research Review (Occasional Paper, Latin American Studies, Indiana University at Bloomington), will be published in September.

NICK BUFORD Completed his Ph.D. at Louisiana State University and is currently teaching at Riverside City College, California.

E. BRADFORD BURNS (University of California, Los Angeles) serves as chairman of the recently formed Council on Brazilian Studies at the UCLA Latin American Center. He spent the months of February and March 1972 on a research junket through Brazil. His new text, Latin America, a Concise Interpretive History (Prentice-Hall), appeared early this year. More recently, "Toasting Brazilian Independence with Coca-Cola" appeared in the June issue of The Nation.

LEON G. CAMPBELL (University of California Riverside) delivered a paper, "Racism in 18th Century Peru," at the III Meeting of the Society for Eighteenth Century Studies in Los Angeles, California, in March. He has received Intramural and Intercampus Opportunity grants from the University of California to continue work on the subject of the colonial military in Latin America. A related article on the 18th Century Audiencia in Peru recently appeared in the Hispanic American Historical Review (Feb., 1972).

DEWITT S. CHANDLER (Stephen F. Austin State University) has been awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship with a tenure of seven months. He will do research on the social and economic origins of Mexican bureaucracy in the 18th century.

EDWARD CHASZAR (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) was Director of IUP's Latin American Seminar in Buenos Aires, July-August 1972. On his return he spent two weeks in Brazil to do follow-up research for his doctoral dissertation, "Students and Ideologies in Brazil."

C.L. CHRISTMAN (William Penn College, Oskaloosa, Iowa) has been appointed Associate Professor.

SIMON COLLIER (University of Essex, England) has been appointed Dean, School of Comparative Studies, and will also hold office as Chairman of a newly-formed Department of History for one year beginning fall, 1972.

R.F. COLSON (University of Southampton, England) presented a paper, "Options and Possibilities: Brazil and the Atlantic Economy, 1870-1900," to the Society for Latin American Studies Annual Conference, 1972.

ROBERT CONRAD (University of Illinois, Chicago) spent the summer in Mexico and Guatemala translating Joaquim Nabuco's O Abolicionismo (for publication next year). The University of California Press plans publication of his book, The Destruction of Brazilian Slavery, 1850-1888, this year. He has also been promoted to Associate Professor.

DONALD B. COOPER (Ohio State University, Columbus) has been promoted to Professor of History. His article, "Brazil's Long Fight Against Yellow Fever, 1849-1917," will appear in the forthcoming Proceedings of the Macy Conference on the History of Medicine and Medical Education in Latin America. Another piece, "Public Health in Latin America," will appear in the Encyclopedia of Latin America. Dr. Cooper spent the summer continuing work on a book-length manuscript dealing with yellow fever in Brazil, 1849-1917.

CARLOS E. CORTES (University of California, Riverside) has been promoted to Associate Professor and named Chairman of the Mexican-American Studies Program. He received a UC Humanities Institute grant to complete his book in the history of Mexican-American Resistance and Revolution. He has also been named to the California Board of Education's Social Sciences Textbook Review Task Force.

ARTHUR F. CORWIN (University of Connecticut) has received a National Endowment for the Humanities renewal for study of Mexican Migration to the United States, 1900-1970. He will collaborate with several other scholars during a two-year period.

DANIEL COSÍO VILLEGAS (Colegio de México, México, D.F.) has written the initial pamphlet in a series of folletos resulting from a group of Mexican Political Inquiry Seminars published by the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas.

BAINBRIDGE COWELL, Jr. (c/o Ursula Searcy, History, Yale Graduate School, New Haven, Conn.) remained in Pernambuco through August completing doctoral dissertation research on "Migration to Recife, Brazil, 1790-1920: a Study in Parish-Register Demography." He is in Brazil on a Doherty Fellowship, and will give a seminar for post-graduate students at the Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, which will include an introduction to demographic history and elementary statistics for historians.

MARGARET E. CRAHAN (Lehman College, CUNY, Bronx, N.Y.) has published an article on the Duke de la Plata, Viceroy of Peru, 1681-1689, in The Americas (April, 1971), and continues work on the Catholic Church in Latin America. She recently was elected to the Executive Council of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA).

ROGER L. CUNNIFF (California State University, San Diego) chaired a session on "Popular Culture in Northeast Brazil" at the Pacific Coast Council for Latin American Studies (PCCLAS) meetings in Monterey, California, October, 27, 1972.

THOMAS B. DAVIS (Prof. Emeritus, Hunter College) is currently engaged in research on Freemasonry in modern Mexico.

THOMAS B. DAVIES, JR. (University of California, San Diego) is revising his manuscript "Indian Legislation in Peru, 1900-1948: a Half Century of Experience." He is working on a reader on Aprismo with Jesus Chavarría of the University of California, Santa Barbara. Davies was promoted to Associate Professor in September, 1972. He was awarded a summer grant from the San Diego State College Foundation to do research in Peru during the summer of 1971.

RALPH DELLA CAVA (Queens College, City University of New York) has received a Social Science Research Council-Joint Committee on Latin America grant for research in Vatican and European Archives on the History of the Roman Catholic Church in Latin America since 1850. He was promoted to Associate Professor effective January, 1972.

DAVID DENSLOW (University of Florida) is spending the 1972-73 academic year teaching in Fortaleza, at the Center for Improvement of Economists from the Northeast, and doing research on cotton agriculture in Ceará during the 19th century.

BAILEY W. DIFFIE (Quinta da Cerca do Engenho, Estrada das Ruínas, Santiago de Cacem, Alentejo, Portugal) completed a History of Portuguese expansion to 1501 for the University of Minnesota Press. He spent the summer in Portugal and the fall lecturing on Latin America in Japan. Dr. Diffie plans a research stint in Brazil from December, 1972, through June, 1973. He taught Portuguese and Brazilian history at the University of Southern California, Los Angeles, during the spring term, 1972.

CLEVELAND DONALD (University of Texas, Austin) has been appointed Assistant Professor of History and Ethnic Studies for the 1972-1973 academic year.

DONALD M. DOZER (University of California, Santa Barbara) received the 1972 Alberdi-Sarmiento award in a public ceremony held in the auditorium of La Prensa in Buenos Aires on May 19, 1972. He is the first North American recipient of the award since 1954, when it was given to John S. Knight, publisher of the Knight newspapers.

Paul W. DRAKE (University of Illinois) has had his study of the rise of socialism and populism in Chile in the 1930's with emphasis on the role of regional factors approved as a component project of the Center of Latin American Studies research program on regional integration. He will be funded to do research in Chile during the summer of 1973. Summer, 1972 was spent pursuing the same topic in the U.S. on a faculty summer fellowship. His status has been changed from visiting Assistant Professor (1971-72) to regular Assistant Professor (1972-73).

JOAQUÍN M. DUARTE, JR. (Thunderbird Graduate School of International Management) is the first holder of the Dom Pedro II Chair in Luso-Brazilian and Hispanic-American Studies established at Thunderbird on January 1, 1972, through a gift from a Phoenix, Arizona, donor. Prof. Duarte also serves as Professor of International and Area Studies, Faculty Coordinator of the Center for Latin American and Iberian Research, and chairman of the International Studies Department.

WILLIAM S. DUDLEY (Southern Methodist University) spent the summer in Portugal on a grant from the S.M.U. Council on the Humanities. He will teach Latin American history with the S.M.U. in Spain program in Madrid sponsored by S.M.U.'s Center of Ibero-American Civilization during the 1973 spring semester.

PETER EISENBERG (814 Maple Avenue, Piscataway, New Jersey) presented a paper on 19th century immigration to Pernambuco to the Sociedade Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciência in July. His article on slavery in Pernambuco will appear in the November, 1972, issue of the HAHR. Dr. Eisenberg returns to Rutgers in the fall after a year of teaching at the Instituto de Filosofia e Ciências Humanas in Campinas.

CAROL C. FERGUSON (Texas Christian University) is working on completion of a Ph.D. dissertation entitled, "Félix María Callyan, Viceroy of New Spain, 1813-1816."

EDWARD D. FITCHEN (Central College) announces his move to the Universidad Católica, Ponce, P.R. He continued his research in Spain this summer and continues to serve on the Board of Directors of the Institute for Research in Latin America. While at the Universidad Católica, he will be working with the Caribbean Studies Center, teaching Latin American and Caribbean history and will be Book Review Coordinator for the Revista/Review Interamericana. His article, "The United States Military Government: Alexis E. Frye and Cuban Education, 1898-1902," was to be published in the summer, 1972 (2:2) issue of the Revista/Review Interamericana.

CHARLES J. FLEENER (St. Louis University) has been awarded an Organization of American States fellowship to Sevilla, Spain, for the period May to December, 1973.

DAVID V. FLEISCHER is serving as Professor Adjunto, Universidade de Brasília.

DELLA M. FLUSCLE (Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti) has authored an article, "The Cabildo and Public Health in Seventeenth-Century Santiago, Chile," which will appear in The Americas, A Quarterly Review of Inter-American Cultural History (October, 1972).

JOHN R. FORBES is researching his doctoral dissertation on the National School of Mines in Independent Mexico, 1821-1857. He is completing his Ph.D. at the University of Texas.

FRANK GEROME (Madison College) has been awarded a Summer Faculty Research Grant for 1972. His current research concerns Henry Lane Wilson and the Mexican Revolution.

MARK T. GILDERHUS (Colorado State University) received a summer stipend from the National Endowment of the Humanities to finance his research in Mexico on "The United States, Carranza, and the Mexican Revolution."

ROY A. GLASGOW (Boston University) was awarded a Ford Foundation Study-Travel grant for research in Brazil, on the Quilombo of Palmares, during summer, 1972.

DANIEL GLEASON (St. Thomas University, Frederickton, New Brunswick, Canada) is researching 19th century Peruvian intellectual history. He presented a paper at the June, 1972, meeting of the Canadian Association for Latin American Studies on Peruvian nationalism by 20th century Peruvian writers.

THOMAS F. GLICK (University of Texas) spent July, 1971, in the Canary Islands studying Canarian antecedents of 18th-century irrigation system of San Antonio, Texas. He has been appointed to the Editorial Board of the Latin American Research Review.

MICHAEL GONZALES (University of California, Berkeley) has received a Ford Foundation Fellowship for Mexican-Americans and Puerto Ricans for the 1972-73 academic year.

NANCIE L. GONZÁLEZ, formerly of the University of Iowa, has moved to Boston University. Her article, "Desiderio Arias, Caudillo y Héroe Cultural," was published by El Pequeño Universo de la Facultad de Humanidades of the Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo, (Julio-sept. 1971). She continues her research on the Dominican Republic which began with her articles, "Peasant's Progress: Dominicans in New York" (Caribbean Studies, 10:3, October, 1970) and "Social Functions of Carnival in a Dominican City" (Southwestern Journal of Anthropology, 26, 1970).

JAMES NELSON GOODSELL (Latin America Editor, The Christian Science Monitor) is currently completing a volume in the A.A. Knopf Borzoi series on Castro's Revolution, 1959-1971.

PAUL B. GOODWIN, JR. (University of Connecticut, Storrs) received a grant from the University of Connecticut Research Foundation, Summer 1972, for investigation in England of "A History of the British-owned Railroads in Argentina, 1916-1947." He has also been re-appointed Visiting Professor of History.

RICHARD GRAHAM (University of Texas, Austin) will spend the entire academic year in Brazil on a grant from the Guggenheim Foundation and a grant-in-aid from the National Endowment for the Humanities. He will have published in 1972 by Alfred A. Knopf a volume entitled Independence in Latin America: A Comparative Approach.

KENNETH J. GRIEB (University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh) has been appointed Editor of the Newsletter of the Midwest Association for Latin American Studies.

JUNE E. HAHNER (SUNY/Albany) has been promoted to Associate Professor.

BRIAN R. HAMNETT (SUNY/Stony Brook) was awarded the 1971 James E. Robertson Memorial Prize for his article, "Dye Production, Food Supply, and the Laboring Population of Oaxaca, 1750-1820," (Hispanic American Historical Review, February, 1971).

MICHAEL T. HAMERLY (University of Northern Colorado, Greeley) is working on an historical demography of Ecuador during the 18th and 19th centuries.

HUGH M. HAMILL, JR. (University of Connecticut) has been awarded a Fellowship by the National Endowment for the Humanities to Pursue study during the academic year 1972-73 of "The Continuity of the Royalist Establishment during the Mexican Revolution for Independence."

LEWIS HANKE (University of Massachusetts) has been given a grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Tinker Foundation for his documentation on the Spanish viceroys in Mexico and Peru up to 1700. He proposes to publish the available instructions to these viceroys and their relaciones, as well as selected material on the available residencias. He has also been named Chairperson of the Conference on Latin American History Committee on Professional Relations with the Socialist Countries including Cuba.

JOHN H. HANN (Florida State University) continues his research and writing on Brazilian-Platine relations in the 1850's.

JOHN M. HANSON (University of North Dakota) received a University of North Dakota Faculty Research Grant, summer 1972, to complete research in Amsterdam on "The First International and the Origins of the Latin American Labor Movements."

TIMOTHY HARDING (California State University, Los Angeles) team-taught (with Professor Donald Bray) a special seminar on modern Peru, spring, 1972. His chapter on Cuba will appear in the forthcoming The Political Economy of Latin America, eds. Ronald Chilcote and Joel Edelstein (Shenkman Publications, Cambridge).

DWIGHT D. HEATH (Brown University) has compiled the Historical Dictionary of Bolivia, edited by A. Curtis Wilgus (Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, New Jersey).

JAMES DAVID HENDERSON (Grambling College) has been appointed Assistant Professor of History.

CARL F. HERBOLD, JR. (Newark College, Rutgers University) has had published a bibliographical guide to the 20th century social and political history of Peru by the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos in Lima, as well as a chapter on Lima in Richard Morse, ed., Nineteenth Century Latin American Cities (Stanford, California, 1971). His research fields are urban and administrative history of contemporary Peru.

COL. A.C. HERRERA recently returned from a 3-year tour of duty in Madrid as Chief of Staff, HQ, 16th Air Force. He is now serving in the Executive Office of the President (OEP) as special assistant for resource analysis.

RONALD HILTON (Stanford University) contributed a section to the quarterly California Institute of International Studies Report entitled, "The World as Seen from Moscow," which presents an analysis of the Soviet attitude toward Latin America. He has been invited to Japan by the Japan Foundation. While there he will prepare a report on Latin American studies in Japan. He will then travel around the world visiting international studies centers with special attention to those having some interest in Latin America.

STANLEY E. HILTON (Arquivo Nacional, Praça da República 26, Rio) has resigned his position at Williams College to accept a contract with the Brazilian Ministério da Educação e Cultura. The new job involves organizing and directing a Centro de História Contemporânea within the Arquivo Nacional. Prof. Hilton received a summer, 1972, grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to initiate a project involving the editing and translation of the private papers of Getúlio Vargas. He has received exclusive authorization from the Vargas family for this project. His Journal of American History article, "The Welles Mission to Europe, February-March, 1940: Illusion or Realism?", appeared in June, 1971. His article on "Military Influence on Brazilian Economic Policy, 1930-1945: A Different View" will appear in 1973 in the HAHR. "Ação Integralista Brasileira: Fascism in Brazil, 1932-1938" also will appear in 1973 in the Luso-Brazilian Review.

LOUISA S. HOBERMAN (Pomona College) received the Ainsley Award Nomination from Columbia University for her dissertation on the politics of flood control in 17th-century Mexico City. Her current research concerns the impact of the decline of trans-Atlantic trade on the social and economic structure of Mexico City (1610-1710) as well as investigations on feminism in Chile and Mexico.

HARMANNUS HOETINK (Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico) will be on sabbatical this academic year conducting research in the Netherlands and Brazil. He is author of El pueblo dominicano: 1850-1900; Apuntes para su sociología histórica (Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico) and the Universidad Católica Madre Maestra, Santiago, R.D., 1971. Another book, Caribbean Race Relations: A Study of Two Variants (Oxford University Press) was recently published. He continues his work on Slavery and Racism in the Americas: An Inquiry into Their Nature and Nexus (Harper & Row, forthcoming).

PAUL E. HOFFMAN has moved from the Department of History, University of Wyoming, to the Department of History, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, where he has been appointed Assistant Professor.

NORMAN HOLUB was elected History Coordinator of Dowling College, Oakdale, New York, and has been promoted to Associate Professor. He has been invited to give a paper on Dom Pedro I before the plenary session of the 150th Congresso de Independência do Brasil (August 28-September 6, 1972). He has also inaugurated a successful new course, entitled Twentieth Century Mexico on Films.

EDITH F. HURWITZ (2739 East 64th Street, Brooklyn, New York 11234) completed her husband's (Samuel J. Hurwitz) work after his death. Their book, Jamaica: A Historical Portrait (Praeger, 1971), further expands the Praeger series on Latin America. Mrs. Hurwitz serves as British Caribbean Coordinator for the Council on Latin American History (CLAH).

ROBERTO IBARGÜEN is now Assistant Director for Brazil and Bolivia of the Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

WILLIAM V. JACKSON (Vanderbilt University) continues his interest in Andean libraries and their development. He spent part of the summer of 1972 in Brazil on a grant from the Vanderbilt Graduate Center for Latin American Studies.

WILLIAM H. JEFFRAY (University of Maine, Orono) is head of the Department of History.

HAROLD B. JOHNSON, JR. (University of Virginia) published "Para a história social de Torres Vedras: un documento eclesiástico do ano de 1309" in Boletim Cultural da Junta de Lisboa in 1970 and "Un village portugais en mutation" (with R.C. Hoffman) in A.E.S.C. (Sept. - Oct. 1971). He has completed a study of black death in Portuguese Estremadura.

EARL JONES (Incarnate Word College) assumed the presidency of Incarnate Word College effective September, 1971.

ERROL D. JONES (University of the Americas, Cholula, Puebla, Mexico) is researching the role of the estanqueros in the Chilean Civil War of 1830.

BENJAMIN KEEN (Northern Illinois University) recently published The Aztec Image in Western Thought (Rutgers University Press, 1971), which has been selected as an April, 1972, alternate selection of the History Book Club. He has received a Summer Research Grant from the Social Science Research Council, 1972. His current research is "The Black Legend and The White: A Study in the Historiography of the Spanish Conquest."

JOHN NORMAN KENNEDY (Baruch College) will present a paper at the 1972 AHA Convention entitled "Creoles as Dominant Elites in 18th Century Brazil." He also presented a paper entitled "The Military and Social Elites in Bahia, Brazil, 1760-1790," before Columbia University's Interdisciplinary Seminar on Brazil, March 23, 1972.

J. EDWIN KING (Austin College) has an hour-long taped interview with Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre, made in Lima in January, 1972, which he would be glad to share with anyone sending him a 60-minute cassette tape and mailing expenses. He was in Puebla, Mexico, during the summer, 1972, with the Puebla Summer Program run by Austin College.

JOHN W. KITCHENS (Tuskegee Institute) has recently published an article in The Americas, on General Mosquera's mission to Chile and Peru. He spent the summer of 1972 in Colombia on a National Endowment for the Humanities summer stipend. He has been promoted to Associate Professor.

HERBERT S. KLEIN (Columbia University) revised and enlarged "The Colored Freedmen in Brazilian Slave Society" Journal of Social History, (1969). The new version, "Nineteenth Century Brazil," appears in J. Greene and R. Cohen, eds., Neither Slave nor Free (Johns Hopkins Press, 1972), as chapter 10. The Journal of Economic History carries his article on "The Portuguese Slave Trade from Angola in the 18th Century" in the fall, 1972, issue.

FRANKLIN KNIGHT (SUNY/Stony Brook) won the best scholarly publication award for 1970 offered by the Black Academy of Arts & Letters for his

book, Slave Society in Cuba During the Nineteenth Century (University of Wisconsin Press).

CURT LAMAR (Delta State College) has been selected to appear in the 1972 edition of Outstanding Educators of America. He is starting translation into English of the five-volume classic by Lucas Alamán, Historia de México, for publication by Editorial Jus of Mexico City.

URSULA LAMB (Yale University) published "Units of One and the Visible Event: Reflections Based Upon the Historiography of New Spain" in the Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs (13:1, Jan., 1971). She has also prepared a facsimile translation and commentary of Pedro de Medina's A Navigator's Universe: The Libro de Cosmographia (1538) for the University of Chicago Press. She has received a National Endowment for the Humanities Senior Research Fellowship to work on selected aspects of "Description and Representation of the New World". She will be in Spain and Portugal on leave during the 1972-73 academic year.

JAMES LAUER (University of California, Berkeley) has joined the History Department as Assistant Professor after spending a year at Stanford Law School.

IRVING A. LEONARD (Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan) has added Colonial Travelers in Latin America to the Borzoi Books on Latin America published by Alfred A. Knopf (spring, 1972), and Colonial Pensacola, edited by James R. McGovern and published as Vol. I of the Pensacola Series Commemorating the American Revolution Bicentennial (Pensacola, Florida, 1972) includes his section "The First Spanish Period." Dr. Leonard's inaugural lecture in the Keniston Memorial series given in October, 1971, at the University of Michigan and entitled "The Education of a Great South American: Sarmiento," appeared in the Michigan Quarterly Review (fall, 1971).

ROBERT M. LEVINE (SUNY/Stony Brook) received an American Philosophical Society Fellowship for research in London at the Public Record Office as part of a continuing project on Pernambuco in the Brazilian federation, 1889-1937.

RICHARD B. LINDLEY (doctoral candidate, University of Texas) is currently in Guadalajara conducting research for his dissertation, with an emphasis on social and economic history, tentatively entitled, "A Social History of Guadalajara, 1805-1840."

SHELDON LISS (Case Western Reserve University) has a two-part article forthcoming in The Americas, "Jesuit Contributions to the Ideology of Spanish Empire in Mexico."

FREDRIC M. LITTO has left the faculty of the University of Kansas to become Professor and Coordinator of Graduate Studies in the Escola de Comunicações e Artes of the Universidade de São Paulo.

EULALIA LOBO has been awarded a renewal grant from the Social Science Research Council (with Professor Harold Johnson) for completing research on prices and wages in Rio de Janeiro from 1820-1930. The preliminary results of this research were presented at a meeting in Paris by the Conseil National des Recherches Scientifiques and L'Institut des

Hautes Études de l'Amérique Latine in October, 1971. Dr. Lobo will be Visiting Professor of Latin American History at the University of South Carolina during the fall term, 1972.

CARLOS U. LÓPEZ (Menlo College) has recently published a La escuadra chilena en México (Buenos Aires, 1971). He will be on leave this year doing research on Chilean pioneers during the California gold rush under a National Foundation for the Humanities Grant.

JOSEPH LOVE (University of Illinois) was awarded the 1971 Conference of Latin American History Prize for his article, "Political Participation in Brazil," Luso-Brazilian Review, VII, 2 (winter Issue, 1970).

ABRAHAM F. LOWENTHAL (Assistant Representative and Program Advisor on the Social Sciences, Ford Foundation, Lima) has published The Dominican Intervention (Harvard University Press, 1972).

ARMIN K. LUDWIG (Colgate University) is involved in a research project on the changing rank-order hierarchy of Brazilian cities, 1950-1960-1970.

DONALD J. MABRY (Mississippi State University) has completed a book-length study, A Catholic Alternative to Revolution: Mexico's Acción Nacional, 1939-1971. He has received a Faculty grant from Mississippi State to pursue a study of Catholic social justice concepts in contemporary Latin America.

MANUEL A. MACHADO, Jr. (University of Montana) has authored "The U.S. and the De la Huerta Rebellion," Southwestern Historical Quarterly (Jan., 1972).

ANNA MACIAS (Ohio Wesleyan University) has published "Los autores de la Constitución de Apatzingan," Historia Mexicana (April-June 1971). She also read papers on "Mexican Women in the Social Revolution" (at the AHA in December, 1971) and "The Feminist Movement in Yucatán: A Study in Regional History" (Ohio Academy of History, April, 1972). Her current research is on Mexican women in the 19th and 20th centuries. She was the recipient of a \$2,500 grant to direct a conference on women held at Ohio Wesleyan University in April, 1972.

R. MICHAEL MALEK (Inter-American University of Puerto Rico) continues his work as Book Review Editor of the Revista/Review Interamericana. He worked on the Historical Dictionary of the Dominican Republic this past summer with trips to that nation. He continues as Director of the Institute for Research in Latin America and Executive Secretary of the Caribbean Committee of the Council on Latin American History. Effective September, 1972, he will move to the Department of History, University of South Alabama, Mobile, 36688, where he will begin a Caribbean Studies Program.

PAUL MANOR (c/o Dr. Sebastião Nunes do Amaral, R. Mauricio de Castilho 416, São Paulo [Ipiranga], S.P., Brasil) is spending the fall semester in São Paulo and Rio on a grant from the Brazilian government to research the Estado de São Paulo in the political and cultural life of São Paulo and Brazil, 1889-1937. He will deliver a series of lectures on Brazilian history at various universities in the U.S. throughout December before returning to the Hebrew University of Jerusalem.

SHELDON MARAM (University of California, Santa Barbara) has been given a visiting appointment in Brazilian history at the University of Kansas for the current academic year.

LUÍS MARTÍN (Southern Methodist University) has been promoted to full professor and named departmental chairman.

ROBERT H. MATTOON, JR. (University of Michigan) received a Rackham Research Grant from the Rackham Graduate School, University of Michigan, for research in Brazil, May-August 1972, on Brazilian railway history.

KENNETH R. MAXWELL (Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey) spent the summer in Brazil, Portugal, and French West Africa on a research grant from the University of Kansas. He will remain at the Institute through the academic year 1972-73 on a Rockefeller Foundation grant. His Conflicts and Conspiracies: Brazil and Portugal, 1750-1808, will be published by Cambridge University Press in 1973.

JOÃO CARLOS MAYER (Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas em Ciências Sociais SCS, Ed. Gilberto Salamão, s/918, 70.000-Brasília, D.F.) is writing the chapter on "The Family in Brazil" for Man Singh Das and Clinton J. Jesser, eds., The Family in Latin America: Past, Present and Future.

MICHAEL C. McBETH (St. Olaf College) has been appointed to the History Department of St. Olaf College in Latin American History. His dissertation is on the Brazilian Army, 1822-1831, and he is working under Professor David Alden at the University of Washington, Seattle.

FRANK McCANN (University of New Hampshire) received a summer grant from the University of New Hampshire's Central University Research Fund for work in the U.S. and Mexico on American Catholics and the Mexican Revolution. Princeton University has accepted for publication his The Brazilian-American Alliance in World War II, 1937-1945.

KENT B. MECUM completed his Ph.D. at Indiana University and has been appointed Assistant Professor of Romance Languages at DePauw University.

MATT S. MEIER (University of Santa Clara) has been promoted to Professor. He recently published A Selective Bibliography for Mexican American History (San Jose State College, 1971). He and co-author Feliciano Rivera (San Jose State College) have had their The Chicanos: A History of Mexican Americans published by Hill and Wang. Dr. Meier is also initiating research on a biography of Fr. Antonio José Martínez, a pivotal figure in the Mexican and early U.S. periods in New Mexico.

J. IGNACIO MÉNDEZ (SUNY/New Paltz) received a research fellowship from the Foundation of the State University of New York, summer, 1971, to carry out research at Bogotá's National Archives.

CARMELO MESA-LAGO (University of Pittsburgh) continues as editor of the Cuban Studies Newsletter. He recently published Revolutionary Change in Cuba (University of Pittsburgh Press, 1971). He was the recipient of a Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Grant for 1971, and has been awarded a Foreign Area Fellowship post-doctoral grant for 1972-73 by the Social Sciences Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. He will write a book on The Stratification of

Social Security in Latin America, a comparative study of social security inequalities in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

MICHAEL C. MEYER (University of Nebraska) has published Huerta: A Political Portrait (University of Nebraska Press, 1972). He is co-editor (with Richard Greenleaf) of Mexico: A Field Research Guide (published for the Conference on Latin American History) in press at the University of Nebraska.

J. PRESTON MOORE (Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge) is working on a biography of Antonio de Ulloa covering his service as a member of the Peru-Ecuador scientific expedition as well as his governorship of Spanish Louisiana, 1766-1768.

CARL J. MORA (University of New Mexico Press) has been appointed Managing Editor of the Press, effective July 1, 1972.

EMILIO F. MORÁN (University of Florida) has received a renewal of his National Defense Foreign Language Fellowship for 1972-73 and will continue his research on the Amazon. He planned a visit there during fall, 1972, preliminary to his field research.

JOSÉ MORENO (University of Pittsburgh) continues to serve as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Cuban Studies Newsletter.

MAGNUS MORNER (Institute for Latin American Studies, Postfack, S-10230, Stockholm, Sweden) is preparing a study of the evolution of agrarian structure in the Department of Cuzco since the 18th century. During the period January-May, 1972, he was a Visiting Professor at the University of Texas at Austin. He is also completing an article entitled, "Estudios y documentos suecos acerca de Cuba" for his Latinamerika Institutet.

GENE A. MULLER (University of Kansas) is completing his Ph.D. dissertation entitled, "Church Wealth and the Influence of the Clergy in Honduras: 1700-1825."

THEODORE E. NICHOLS (California State, Long Beach) will have a book published in Colombia by the Banco Popular. Entitled Tres ciudades y un río, the book deals with the Caribbean ports of Colombia and the Magdalena river.

CHARLES E. NOWELL (4260 North Wishon, Fresno, California) recently completed a manuscript, Portugal, to be published by Prentice-Hall.

THOMAS F. O'BRIEN, JR. (University of Connecticut) presented a paper, "Santiago, Chile, 1541-1581: a Case Study of Urban Stagnation," at the National Convention of Phi Alpha Theta in New Orleans, December, 1971. He has been granted a Foreign Area Fellowship to complete research in Chile on his dissertation, "The Decline of the Chilean Nitrate Entrepreneurs, 1881-1890."

ALFRED L. PADULA, JR. (Ph.D. candidate, University of New Mexico) is completing his dissertation, "Cuba, the Fall of the Bourgeoise, 1959-1961".

EUL-SOO PANG (California State, Hayward) published "The Revolution of the Bahian Coroneis and the Federal Intervention of 1920" in the Winter, 1971, issue of the Luso-Brazilian Review. His article, with Ron L. Seckinger, "The Mandarins of Imperial Brazil," appeared in Comparative Studies in Society and History in March, 1972. The SSRC/ACLS Joint Committee on Latin America awarded him an FAFP postdoctoral research grant to conduct field research in the Brazilian Northeast during 1972-73. He may be reached at the Instituto Geográfico e Histórico da Bahia, Av. 7 de Setembro. In November, 1971, he was elected socio correspondiente by the Instituto Geográfico e Histórico da Bahia.

PAUL J. PATCHEN, M.D., is an Associate of the Newberry Library in Chicago.

LAURENS PERRY (University of the Americas, Cholula, Mexico) served as Visiting Professor in History at the University of Texas, El Paso, summer, 1972.

ANN PESCATELLO has accepted an associate professorship at the new Florida International University, Miami. Her article, "The Female in Ibero-America: An Essay in Research Bibliography and Research directions", appeared in LARR (July, 1972). Female and Male in Latin America (University of Pittsburgh Press, fall, 1972), which she edited, also contains her chapter on "The Brasileira: Image and Reality in the Writings of Machado de Assis and Jorge Amado".

ROLLIE E. POPPINO (University of California, Davis) received a University of California Humanities Institute summer grant for research in Brazil and Portugal on the origins of the Brazilian Estado Novo. Estrategia (marzo-abril 1971) published his article, "Las fuerzas armadas en la política brasileña: tradición e innovación." His new article, "Brazil: New Model for National Development?", will appear in Current History (February, 1972).

L. F. POZO-LEDEZMA (University of Florida) was in Bolivia engaged in doctoral research on the Bolivian Mineworkers Federation from September, 1971, to April, 1972. He is planning a summer, 1973, trip to Bolivia to complete a study of urban problems and policies in La Paz.

ROBERT E. QUIRK (Indiana University) is the author of Mexico (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., 1971).

WILLIAM D. RAAT (SUNY/Fredonia) is among scholars from several disciplines who are preparing a guide to and annotated bibliography of Latin American thought.

DONALD EDMUND RADY (4011 Avenue La Resolana, N.E., Albuquerque, N.M.) spent the summer teaching at the University of São Paulo. He received a grant from the Companhia Siderúrgica Nacional for a study of the steel market in Brazil. He was promoted to Associate Professor and Acting Assistant Dean of the Graduate Library School of the University of Rhode Island in 1971. He is on sabbatical leave, 1972-73. He served as guest lecturer during the fall semester 1971-72 at the University of Lisbon. He was also awarded by the Ohio Chapters of the Polonaise Society of America a two-year grant (1972-74) for a study of the Polish of Paranã, Brazil.

ROBERT W. RANDALL (University of Kentucky) is author of Real del Monte: A British Mining Venture in Mexico (University of Texas Press, 1972). An article on "Militant Mine Workers in Pre-Revolutionary Mexico," will be published in the Duquesne Review.

G. MICHAEL RILEY (Marquette University) has been elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Wisconsin Council of Latin Americanists and was recently promoted to Associate Professor. His article on "Labor in Cortesian Enterprise: The Cuernavaca Area, 1522-1549," appeared in The Americas (28:3, January, 1972). He received a Marquette Summer Faculty Fellowship for 1971 to continue his investigation of Spanish and Portuguese Archival materials pertinent to 16th century New Spain's socio-economic and political development. He also has received a Microfilm Purchase and Travel Grant from Marquette for 1972.

MERRILL RIPPY (Ball State University) is on leave during winter quarter 1972 for research in Mexico. He received an award granted by the Alumnus Association.

J. CORDELL ROBINSON has been appointed Assistant Professor at California State, San Bernardino.

JOHN L. ROBINSON has been promoted to Associate Professor at Abilene Christian College, Texas.

JAIME E. RODRÍGUEZ O. (California State, Long Beach) has been awarded a supplementary grant by the Social Science Research Council to complete extensive microfilming in Ecuadoran archives.

RICHARD ROMAN (McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada) recently presented a paper on Andrés Molina Enríquez at the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies Meeting in Montreal, June 1-3, 1972. His current research concerns ethnic stratification in Indo-America.

DELMER ROSS (Oakwood College) has been promoted to Associate Professor of History. He continues his work on the Board of Directors of the Institute for Research in Latin America. His article, "The Workers' Administration of the National Railways of Mexico," will soon be published. His monograph, Railroads Across Central America, is now being considered for publication.

STANLEY R. ROSS (University of Texas) has the following recent publications: "Latin America since Independence: Mexico" in C.C. Griffin, ed., Latin America: A Guide to the Historical Literature (University of Texas Press, 1971); "Daniel Cosío Villegas y el ensayo político," in Extremos de México: Homenaje a don Daniel Cosío Villegas (Mexico, 1971); Ha muerto la revolución mexicana? (2 vols., Mexico, 1971) an expanded Spanish edition of the original English version. His current research includes: Fuentes de la historia contemporánea de México: Periódicos y revistas, 1959-68, 3 vols., to be published in 1972-73; "The Lagarde Memorandum: A French Catholic View of Church-State Relations in Mexico" and "A Study of Dwight Morrow's Diplomatic Mission to Mexico." Effective September 1, 1972, he became Provost of the University of Texas. He was also a visiting fellow for two weeks at St. Antony's College, Oxford University, where he gave a series of four lectures, three dealing with 20th-century Mexican history and one discussing Latin American studies and Latin American history in the U.S.

LESLIE B. ROUT, JR. (Michigan State University, East Lansing) plans to finish a book on Blacks in Latin America this year. The Journal of Interdisciplinary History published a book review article of his in the July, 1972, issue. He is a Visiting Lecturer for Harvard University's Afro-American Studies Program.

MARTIN H. SABLE (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee) has authored Latin American Urbanization: A Guide to the Literature, Organizations and Personnel. He is working on a sequel to his Guide to Latin American Studies. He has accepted a joint appointment as a Visiting Professor at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Israel. He will teach in the Department of Latin American Studies and in the Graduate School during the 1972-73 academic year.

FRANK SAFFORD (Northwestern University) has been promoted to Associate Professor in the Department of History. In 1972-73 he will be serving as Visiting Associate Professor at the University of Texas, Austin.

HEATHER FOWLER SALAMINI (Bradley University) is the author of "Orígenes políticos y rurales de la organización campesina en Veracruz," Historia Mexicana (84, julio-agosto 1972).

ROBERT SANDELS (Quinnipiac College) has published "Silvestre Terrazas and the Old Regime in Chihuahua," in The Americas (38;2, October, 1971). He was also recently appointed Dean of the School of Liberal Arts.

WILLIAM F. SATER (California State, Long Beach) recently published articles on the hero as a force for nationalism in Chilean education in the Journal of Developing Areas (October, 1972) and Chilean reaction to the War of the Pacific in the Journal of Latin American Studies (November, 1972). His biography of Arturo Prat will be published by the University of California Press in spring, 1973. Sater will deliver a paper on 19th century Chilean economic development at the AHA Convention in New Orleans, December, 1972.

RON L. SECKINGER (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) will pursue archival research in Bogotá, Sucre, La Paz and Lima through an American Philosophical Society grant. His project concerns "The Chiquitos Affair: Bolívar, Great Britain, and the Fate of the Brazilian Monarchy." He and Eul-soo Pang co-authored "The Mandarins of Imperial Brazil" which was published in Comparative Studies in Society and History in March, 1972.

PETER H. SEHLINGER (Indiana University, Indianapolis) is in Peru as director of the Indiana University Foreign Studies Program in Lima, during 1972. His own research concerns the oral history of Chile, 1920-1970.

MANUEL P. SERVIN (Arizona State University) has been named Coordinator of American (Ethnic) Studies, Arizona State, and Visiting Professor of Mexican-American history, University of Texas, Austin.

WILLIAM L. SHERMAN (University of Nebraska) was awarded a Woods Fellowship for spring, 1972, for travel and research in Mexico and Central America. He was made a corresponding member of the Sociedad de Geografía e Historia de Guatemala.

RICHARD N. SINKIN (University of Texas) has been appointed Visiting Book Review Editor of the Hispanic American Historical Review for 1972-73. He received a grant from the University of Texas Institute of Latin American Studies, for summer research in Mexico.

ELLIOT P. SKINNER, anthropologist and former U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Upper Volta, has been named the Franz Boaz Professor of Anthropology at Columbia University. The professorship was established in the University's School of International Affairs in 1965.

ENGEL SLUITER (University of California, Berkeley) will present a paper at the Pacific Coast Branch meeting of the American Historical Association in Santa Barbara, California, August, 1972, entitled, "Inter-Colonial Trade in the Spanish Pacific: Some Evidence from the Customs Records, 1575-1645."

CARLETON SPRAGUE SMITH (The Spanish Institute, 684 Park Avenue, New York, New York) continues work on Cuthbert Pudsey, an English soldier in 17th century Brazil, and on a comparison between 17th century English, Spanish, and Portuguese America.

PETER H. SMITH (University of Wisconsin, Madison) has been promoted to Professor effective September, 1972. His current research includes a study of the social origins and career patterns of political élites in Mexico, 1900-1971. During the 1972-73 year he will be at the Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton.

PETER S. SMITH (St. Jerome's College, University of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada) published "Petrobras: The Politicizing of a State Company, 1953-1964" in Business History Review (summer, 1972). He spent the summer preparing a manuscript on the search for oil in Brazil.

ROBERT FREEMAN SMITH (University of Toledo) has published The United States and Revolutionary Nationalism in Mexico, 1916-1932 (University of Chicago Press, 1972).

JOHN P. SODER, JR., has rejoined the faculty of George Mason College, after a year of research in Chile on the Tacna-Arica dispute. He is also working on revolution and social change in Chile.

CARL SOLBERG (University of Washington) was awarded first prize in a competition sponsored by the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies for his article, "Rural Unrest and Agrarian Policy in Argentina, 1912-1930." Dr. Solberg was recently promoted to Associate Professor.

JAIME SUCHLICKI (University of Miami) has been promoted from Assistant to Associate Professor.

DAVID SWEET (Merrill College, University of California, Santa Cruz) is working on the social history of the Upper Amazon valley during the colonial period. The study is to be based on extensive use of local records in Spanish and Nahuatl.

DAVID M. SZEWCZK (Doctoral candidate, University of Texas) has been awarded a Fulbright-Hays Dissertation Research Grant for work on "Tlaxcalan Social History of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries."

TERENCE S. TARR (University of Denver) published an article on the Royal Public Library in Santa Fé de Bogotá in the Journal of Library History (January, 1971). He is currently researching Chilean military missions to Colombia.

CHARLES W. TEBEAU (University of Miami) received the Florida History Award of the Peace River Valley Historical Society for his contribution to Florida history in 1971. He has also been appointed by the University of Miami's President to write the history of the University's first fifty years.

BARBARA A. TENENBAUM (Teaching Fellow, Harvard University) has received grants from the Radcliffe Institute and the Harvard Committee on Latin American Studies to complete her dissertation on "Fiscal Projects and Political Programs--Mexican Politics, 1848-1856."

JOHN J. TePASKE (Duke University) is doing research on "The Coming of Enlightened Despotism to the Viceroyalty of Peru, 1713-1760." He spent three weeks last summer in Peru and Chile studying a computer analysis of the Caja de Lima, 1531-1810.

ANN Q. TILLER (University of St. Thomas) has been promoted to Associate Professor and Chairwoman of History. She spent the summer of 1971 in Rio de Janeiro continuing her research on the political career of Juarez Távora.

JACK THOMAS (Bowling Green State University) has recently published a secondary-school text on Latin America (Oxford Book Company, 1972). His article on El Semanario de Santiago and the Chilean Generation of 1842 will appear in The Americas.

SISTER MARGARET THORNTON (Mundelein College) spent the summer working on her manuscript on the Church in the Brazilian Old Republic and visiting the University of Texas' Latin American Institute.

WILBERT TIMMONS (University of Texas, El Paso) served as Visiting Professor of History at the University of the Americas, Cholula, Mexico, summer, 1972.

EDWARD L. TOWLE (Caribbean Research Institute, College of the Virgin Islands) has announced that the Caribbean Research Institute was the recipient of a substantial grant to continue research in insular and coastal zone resources.

JOSEPH S. TULCHIN (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill) has been promoted to Associate Professor of History. His article, "The Liquidation of Imperialism in the Caribbean, a Revision," is now being considered for publication. His The Aftermath of War (New York, 1971) contains several chapters on the Caribbean.

PAUL J. VANDERWOOD (San Diego State) has been promoted to Associate Professor. He received a summer grant from San Diego State to continue research in Mexico on the rurales. He was also named a Danforth Foundation Associate.

EMILY VÁRGAS-BARÓN is with UNESCO in Paris, working in educational development. She has begun a program for Anthropology and Language Science in Educational Development (ALSED) in conjunction with Dr. Albert Legrand of France, which includes as one of its projects the historical development of Indian education in Latin America and Creole languages and educational development in the Caribbean.

DAVID M. VIGNESS (Texas Tech. University) received the H. Bailey Carroll award for the best article to appear in the Southwestern Historical Quarterly during the current year. The article, "Nuevo Santander in 1795: A Provincial Inspection by Félix Calleja," appeared in the April, 1972 issue. The award is made by the Texas State Historical Association.

DONALD L. WARREN (12 West 83rd Street, New York, New York) spent a part of the summer in Brazil searching for material on Homeopathy. He delivered a paper in Santa Barbara, California, at the PCB meetings. His "Notes on the Historical Origins of Umbanda," appeared in Universitas (Revista de Cultura da Universidade Federal da Bahia) in late 1970.

DAVID J. WEBBER (San Diego State) received a San Diego State Foundation Grant to do research at the University of Texas, Austin, for summer, 1972, on the Mexican Southwest. His book, The Taos Trappers: The Fur Trade in the Far Southwest, 1540-1846, received the History Award "for literary excellence and enrichment of the cultural heritage of the Southwest," from the Border Regional Library Association, as the best history book on the Southwest published in 1971.

ALICE R. WEXLER (Sonoma State College, California) has been appointed Assistant Professor.

A. CURTIS WILGUS (Director Emeritus, School of Inter-American Studies, University of Florida) was Visiting Professor of Inter-American Affairs at the Inter-American University of Puerto Rico. While in Puerto Rico he was a consultant for the Centro Norte Sur, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. He continues his work as editor of the Historical Dictionary series (Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, New Jersey) and other library collection activities. He has also received a grant from the Tinker Foundation to complete and publish a Bibliography of Travel Accounts in English by Visitors to Latin America in the 19th Century. More than 1,000 items have already been assembled, exclusive of pamphlets.

JOHN HOYT WILLIAMS (Indiana State University, Terre Haute) was given a National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Stipend, 1972, and an Indiana State Faculty Research Grant for summer research in Argentina (Buenos Aires) and Paraguay on late 18th- and early 19th-century Paraguayan history. He has accepted an appointment to direct Georgetown University's AID project with the Catholic University in Asunción, Paraguay.

MARGARET TODARO WILLIAMS (University of Southern California, Los Angeles) Angeles), has received an SSRC Research Training Fellowship for post-doctoral training in social psychology, psychological testing methods, and survey research techniques during the 1972-73 academic year. The American Association of University Women designated her an Honorary

Fellow for the 1972-73 academic year. She will serve as Vice-chairperson of the session entitled "Popular Culture in Northeast Brazil" at the Pacific Coast Council for Latin American Studies (PCCLAS) meetings in late October, 1972. She also received a grant from the American Philosophical Society for research in Brazil summer, 1972.

LARMAN C. WILSON (American University) has co-authored with G. Pope Atkins The United States and the Trujillo Regime (Rutgers University Press, 1972). He contributed two chapters, "Multilateral Diplomacy and the OAS: Latin American-U.S. Convergence and Divergence," and "The Foreign Policy of the Dominican Republic and Haiti," to Harold E. Davis and Larman C. Wilson, eds., "Latin American Foreign Policy" (Washington: The American University, School of International Service, 1971).

JOHN D. WIRTH (Stanford) was the 1971 winner of the Herbert E. Bolton Memorial Prize for his book entitled The Politics of Brazilian Development, 1930-1954 (Stanford University Press, 1970).

RALPH LEE WOODWARD, JR. (Tulane University) recently published an article on the tribunal of the consulado in Guatemala, 1793-1871 in the Revista Jurídica Interamericana (VIII, enero-dic. 1966 [i.e. 1971]), as well as one on the Carrera revolt in Applied Enlightenment: 19th Century Liberalism (New Orleans, 1971). He is also the author of Social Revolution in Guatemala: The Carrera Revolt, recently published by the Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University. He spent the 1972 summer in Central America preparing a biography of Rafael Carrera, on a grant from the Tulane University Senate Committee on Research.

IONE S. WRIGHT (University of Miami) chaired a session on "Latin America and Asia" at the Pacific Coast Branch meeting of the American Historical Association, August, 1972, at the University of California, Santa Barbara.

DONALD A. YATES (Michigan State University) spent nine weeks in Buenos Aires, Argentina, where he gathered material for a critical biography of Jorge Luis Borges. The trip was supported by a Ford Foundation grant administered by the Michigan State University Latin American Studies Center.

JORDAN YOUNG (Pace College) visited Brazil this summer on a research trip to investigate the Rondon Operation. He recently published Brazil 1954-1964, a Facts on File Book.

WASHINGTON

Academic-Government Committee on International Education

Following up on the May 30, 1972, Academic-Government Conference on International Studies, a small sub-committee of representatives concerned over the future of international studies was appointed to clarify the issues, and met in Washington on October 18, 1972. The prime function of the committee was to consider and identify one or two subjects of common interest and importance both to area-studies associations and to federal agencies concerned with funding international studies. These topics are to be discussed at the next meeting of representatives of the area-studies associations and the International Studies Association, tentatively planned for late winter or early spring, 1973. The following minutes of the meeting were prepared by Mr. Joel Johnson of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State.

Notes on October 18, 1972, Meeting

I. Potential American Council on Education (ACE) role: Richard Lambert and John Richardson, together with one or two additional individuals from the academic and government community, will arrange a meeting with the president of the ACE to discuss the desirability of ACE's active role in specific work tasks mentioned below. The soon to be created international office of ACE would seem a logical place to coordinate the proposed joint academic-government issue reviews, and might well be a logical contracting agent when funding of projects is involved. Such a meeting will be arranged within the next few weeks.

II. The academic members of the Committee will give immediate thought to potential academic candidates who might undertake some of the projects listed below, in conjunction with a government agency. The government members of the Committee will each take responsibility for discussing the projects below with relevant individuals in other government agencies to obtain their cooperation.

III. Specific projects are as follows:

A. Academic-Government Coordination - the Actors:
There was general accord that a crucial step in creating any kind of permanent mechanism to improve the interface between academia and government on matters concerning international education would be the preparation of a detailed topographical map of the current scene. From the government side, we would wish to know with what collective bodies of

academics do the various agencies deal (that is, with which professional associations, university consortia, and academic organizations does the government now deal in matters of international education.) Further, it would be useful to catalogue the various ways in which government agencies seek advice from the academic community on their dealings with that community (e.g., advisory commissions, consultants, research contracts). On the academic side, we need to know more of the existing academic organizations which have some interest in international education, again ranging from professional societies, nonprofit organizations, university consortia, etc.

- B. Diffusion of International Education: We don't know enough about the ways in which knowledge on international matters is made available to the normal citizen through the educational process. What is the linkage between the professional in international education and his research with undergraduate training, primary and secondary schools, and adult education? Although the International Education Act was never funded, which would have focused on this area, various government agencies have programs which contribute to this diffusion, and several are expanding such activity. Interest in ethnicity has certainly had an impact on this area.
- C. Language: There was considerable interest in reviewing the various approaches to language made by the academic and government communities. In particular, how do different methods of training compare to each other; how can language capabilities, once obtained, be maintained; and is there some way government and academia could move toward common tests of language competence to provide better comparability of data? The GAO has recently completed a major review of government experience in language training, while the Lambert study provides a great deal of information on academic experience with language instruction and retention. Dr. Leestma indicated that his office would be able to pursue a project in this area, using the above reports as a basic foundation. The Office of Education (OE) will thus have responsibility for handling this topic.
- D. Collaboration between foreign and U.S. scholars: There was a general feeling that an important trend in social science and humanities research will involve joint projects between U.S. and foreign scholars and institutions. Government agencies such as National Institutes of Health (NIH), Atomic Energy Commission (AEC), and the National Science Foundation (NSF) have had lengthy experience in funding many such undertakings in the hard sciences which might well be relevant to government agencies interested in such activities in the social sciences and humanities. In the hard science areas such questions as the origin of projects, restri-

tions on funds involving foreign nationals, dissemination of research results, etc., should be reviewed. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the Department of State (CU) and HEW (Granville Austin's office) will work together in taking the government responsibility for this project, with a likelihood of CU research funds being available for a future project on this matter.

- E. Foreign travel for U.S. scholars: There is general concern in the academic community that most government funds available for scholarly travel are tightly linked with formal, generally long-term research projects. It is most difficult for a scholar to obtain support for shorter trips between major research projects which would facilitate the retention of language skills, maintenance of foreign country contacts, and updating of general country knowledge. As a first approach to this problem, some idea of what government programs are available to enable scholars to obtain overseas travel would be useful. As CU is now engaged in devising a system to accomplish at least part of such an inventory, this project will be held in abeyance pending a report from CU in two or three months as to what can be hoped for from this ongoing project.

The following were in attendance at the meeting:

Members:

Academic

Richard Lambert	Director, South Asia Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania
James N. Rosenau	Department of Political Science, Ohio State University, and representing the International Studies Associa- tion.
Leon Twarog	American Association for the Advance- ment of Slavic Studies, Ohio State University

Government

Granville Austin	Special Assistant to the Secretary for International Affairs, HEW
Ronald Berman	Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities
John Richardson, Jr.	Assistant Secretary of State for Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State

Also attending:

Robert Leestma	Associate Commissioner for International Education, Office of Education, HEW
Joel Johnson	Office of Policy and Plans, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State

Guatemala and the Dominican Republic

**Staff Memorandum, Senate Subcommittee
on Western Hemisphere Affairs**

Pat M. Holt

Guatemala and the Dominican Republic are textbook cases of the wisdom of the adage that it's easier to get into a bear trap than to get out of it.

In each country, the United States got into the bear trap by intervening to frustrate a process of social change (indirectly in Guatemala in 1954, openly in the Dominican Republic in 1965), and the trap has been becoming more painful ever since.

Similarities between any countries of Latin America cannot be carried very far; but allowing for differences of degree, it can be said that ever since the respective interventions, the United States has felt constrained to support whatever government has been in power in either country. These governments have generally been conservative, they have done nothing to bring about social change in any fundamental sense, they have terrorized the opposition, they have thereby acquired a bad image both at home and abroad, and this image has rubbed off on the U.S. In both countries, also, one sees a process of polarization.

In the meantime, the fundamental problems of each country have become more difficult to deal with. In part, this is due to the passage

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Holt, Staff Assistant of the Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere Affairs, visited Guatemala and the Dominican Republic in the fall of 1971 to make an on-the-spot study of U.S. policies and programs in those countries, giving special attention to military assistance and to the public safety program of A.I.D.

of time; in a rigid social structure which allows no room for significant change tensions naturally increase. In part, it is due to population growth. Guatemala's population in 1955 was 3,310,000; in 1970, it was 5,310,000. The Dominican Republic's population in 1965 was 3,590,000; in 1970, it was 4,240,000. The problems of both countries would have been much more manageable with fewer people rather than more.

The problems were, indeed, on the way to some kind of solution when the United States stepped in to restore a semblance of the status quo ante. The respective solutions would no doubt have been unpalatable to the United States, and they would certainly not have been ideal from any point of view. But they would have been Guatemalan and Dominican solutions and they would have allowed room for social tensions to work themselves out.

(The preceding paragraph is written taking fully into account that the U.S. Government justified its actions in each case on the grounds of preventing Communist intervention. On the evidence, the danger of Communist intervention was factually shaky, especially in the Dominican Republic. But even if one assumes that, in the absence of intervention in 1954, Guatemala would have become the first Cuba in the Hemisphere, one can also plausibly assume that by this time, 17 years later, the revolutionary ardor would have cooled and the whole process would have worked itself out in a way that the United States would find tolerable, if not agreeable. It seems safe to predict, for example, that by 1976--17 years after Castro came to power in Cuba--the U.S. will view Cuba differently than it has in the past, or does today.)

It is true that by intervening in Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, the United States bought time in which to apply measures less radical than those it intervened to prevent. But this time has been largely wasted. The result is that despite \$850 million in U.S. aid and despite a growth in GNP of six to seven per cent a year, the economic and social disparities in both countries are greater now than before. Change seems inevitable, and it is likely to be more radical--and possibly more violent as well--for having been postponed. Because the United States has been identified with the status quo (and an increasingly repressive status quo, at that) for so long, the change will also be more anti-American than would necessarily have been the case at an earlier time.

The question, then, becomes one of how the United States can extricate itself from this bear trap. It is by no means as simple as it sounds. The most striking impression left by a visit of ten days to Guatemala and nine days to the Dominican Republic is how extraordinarily difficult it is to stop a process of intervention. The quintessence of this difficulty is that once you have intervened, the mere act of stopping to intervene is itself a form of intervention. The United States has been identified with the Arana Government in Guatemala and the Balaguer Government in the Dominican Republic. Any step we take to disassociate ourselves from either of those governments will redound to the benefit of the opposition. It is characteristic of the opposition in both countries that they want our help. They are not really against intervention; they are simply against intervention against them.

Furthermore, the presence and influence of the United States in both countries, especially the Dominican Republic, has been so over-

whelming and so pervasive that if we withdrew completely tomorrow, our presence would live on for years in a kind of reflected half-life. It is also characteristic of both countries that our presence and our activities are grossly exaggerated in the popular mind. Repeatedly in the Dominican Republic, people insisted that the MAAG consisted of "hundreds," and steadfastly refused to believe the truth--26.

A final factor, more noticeable in Guatemala than in the Dominican Republic, is bureaucratic inertia. Programs acquire a life and momentum of their own and become ends in themselves. In response to a question as to what he conceived his job to be, a member of the U.S. Military Group (MILGP) in Guatemala replied instantly that it was to make the Guatemalan Armed Forces as efficient as possible. The next question as to why this was in the interest of the United States was followed by a long silence while he reflected on a point which had apparently never occurred to him.

There follow more detailed treatments of each country.

GUATEMALA

Carlos Arana Osorio took office as President of Guatemala in July, 1970, after having been fairly and freely elected. He received 39 per cent of the vote in a three-way race in which his nearest rival got 31 per cent. Arana was the law-and-order candidate of a coalition of two rightist parties, the Movement of National Liberation and the Democratic Institutional Party (MLN and PID, after their Spanish initials). Running second was Mario Fuentes Pieruccini of the moderate leftist Revolutionary Party (PR), and coming in third with 20 per cent of the vote was Jorge Lucas Caballeros, representing a coalition of the Christian Democrats and the Democratic Revolutionary Union (URD), somewhat to the left of the PR.

Thus, the left got 51 per cent of the votes, compared to 39 per cent for the right (10 per cent of the ballots were null and void). So the right owed its victory to a split in the opposition. The right in Guatemala, incidentally, is the most extreme and unyielding in the Hemisphere. Only the hard-liners of São Paulo are comparable.

Arana succeeded Julio César Méndez Montenegro, who had been elected President on the PR ticket in 1966. Méndez made it the principal objective of his administration to stay in office and finish his term. In this he was successful, but at the price of not doing anything else. He did produce an economic development plan, which the GAO criticized as not much more than a shopping list but which was evaluated somewhat more warmly by AID. In the first year of his Administration, he backed away from a very modest tax reform program which would have provided a progressive (up to three per cent) property tax. (It is an illuminating commentary on Guatemalan politics that Alberto Fuentes Mohr, the Finance Minister who pushed this reform, is now in exile.) Méndez also paid lip service to land reform, but nothing happened.

Aside from the fact that Méndez became only the second elected president in Guatemalan history to serve out his full term (an achievement not to be belittled), his Administration was marked principally by terrorism and further deterioration of the social structure.

The terrorism began on the left in 1960 with an abortive barracks revolt led by a lieutenant named Yon Sosa who had learned about it through U.S. counter-insurgency training in the Canal Zone. By 1966, two or three guerrilla groups were terrorizing the countryside around Zacapa (a provincial town between Guatemala City and the Atlantic coast), as well as Guatemala City itself.

Méndez put Arana, then an Army colonel, in charge of pacifying Zacapa. Arana seized on this opportunity to build his reputation as a tough law-and-order man. How tough he was is a matter of dispute. Opposition estimates of thousands of innocent peasants brutally murdered may well be exaggerated, but in any event Zacapa was pacified, and Arana rode it to the presidency.

The Méndez Administration also saw the beginning of terror from the right carried out by clandestine organizations which were at least to some extent inspired by the Army and manned by "off-duty" Army personnel. The two most prominent of these have been La Mano Blanca (the White Hand) and Ojo por Ojo (an Eye for an Eye). Of late, the police seem to have been more involved in these activities than the Army, and some of the things the police do smack more of the old Chicago protection rackets than of political terrorism.

When Arana assumed the presidency, he surprised both his supporters and his opponents by taking a conciliatory line. Terrorist activity did in fact decrease temporarily as both sides seem to have been thrown off-balance. This phase was of short duration, however, and within two months terrorist outbreaks in Guatemala City were again on the upswing. The leftist strategy seems to have been to provoke the government into repression, and this was successful. In November, 1970, Arana declared a state of siege (which lasted one year), and the Army and police began a massive crackdown. House-to-house searches were conducted in Guatemala City. Prominent opposition figures, including one Member of Congress, were shot or kidnapped.

The leftist terrorists, who have regularly been declared on the verge of extinction (much like the Viet Cong), sprang to life again. Their most prominent victim currently is perhaps Roberto Alejos, who supplied the land on which the Cuban Bridgade was trained for the Bay of Pigs in 1960-61. He was kidnapped in August and has not been heard from since.

One of the puzzles of Guatemalan terrorism is that it is difficult to be sure who is doing what to whom. The right may commit an outrage in circumstances in which it will be attributed to the left, and vice versa. Rightist terrorists are certainly influenced, but perhaps not totally controlled, by the government. Arana's civilian supporters on the far right are more inclined to independent terrorism than are the military and police. Leftist terrorists are supported, but probably not controlled, from Cuba.

Meanwhile, Arana hops about the country by helicopter, dedicating schools, opening roads, expressing his shock at the conditions of life of the workers on the coffee fincas owned by his right-wing supporters.

Arana is embarked on a program to force these people to provide certain minimal social amenities on the fincas--schools, health centers--

plus a modest increase in wages (which in some fincas are 25 cents a day).

If all of this gets done (a questionable assumption), it will no doubt ease the rigors of rural Guatemalan life, but it will not change the Guatemalan social structure in any fundamental way. The Arana program is a social palliative; it is not social change or development economics.

On paper, Guatemalan economic performance has been good in recent years. GNP has grown by a healthy six or seven per cent a year, which means, after subtracting for population growth, that the country has met the target of a 2.5 per cent growth per capita. But these gross figures are deceptive. Most (not all) observers affirm that the rich have gotten richer and the poor both poorer and more numerous.

Further, a major part of economic growth has been attributable to the Central American Common Market which has now fallen into difficult times in the aftermath of the Honduran-Salvadoran war. Some foreign firms which had been attracted to Guatemala by the Common Market have become so dispirited they have pulled up and gone home.

U.S. AID

In the period 1946-70, Guatemala received \$360 million in assistance from the United States, or something in excess of \$70 per capita.

The current aid program is rather more modest than these figures above indicate. Besides technical assistance on the order of \$4 or \$5 million a year, it consists mainly of disbursing and administering prior loans. The largest of these is a \$23 million loan for agricultural development which was made in July, 1970. The Guatemalan Government is matching this loan on a one-for-one basis, so that there is \$46 million available for the agricultural development program.

A condition of the loan was that the Guatemalan Government consolidate its three agricultural banks into one. This has been done with the creation of BANDESA (Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agrícola-National Bank of Agricultural Development) which has resources of \$26 million, including \$12 million from the U.S. loan. BANDESA is supposed to lend money (at eight per cent) to small farmers for seeds and fertilizer (mainly imported from the U.S.) with the objective of increasing the production and nutritional value of beans and basic grains, especially corn.

Other objects of the loan are to provide storage, distribution, and marketing facilities; to fund a Corn Research Center (jointly with the Rockefeller Foundation); to encourage peasants to put more land into crops with higher cash values, such as fruits, vegetables, flowers, vanilla, and oils; to promote handicrafts; and to provide training for all of these things.

BANDESA has opened to mixed reviews. Some Guatemalans say it is carrying out a well-designed program. Others say it already has bureaucratic hardening of the arteries, brought on by the influence of the

oligarchy and the Latin propensity to provide a job for somebody's wife's second cousin.

Other current AID loans are \$8.6 million made in 1968 for primary education (moving slowly because of a quarrel over architectural supervision); \$7.0 million made in August 1971 for rural electrification; and \$2.5 million authorized but not signed for rural health services, including a large component for family planning. (In Guatemala, as in many underdeveloped countries, rural electrification is closely related to family planning.)

Over the next two years, the US AID Mission in Guatemala foresees the following as possibilities:

A follow-on of maybe \$10 million for rural electrification.

A follow-on of maybe \$2.5 million for rural health services.

\$4.5-\$5.5 million for a land bank.

\$8 million for a mass education program, possibly using radio.

\$3 million for a science and technology foundation, centered mainly on a scholarship program and research on Guatemalan development problems.

One of the criticisms which Guatemalans (not all of them in the opposition) make of AID loans is that they help the Government to avoid facing the hard problem of tax reform. Guatemala's tax revenues are only eight to nine per cent of gross domestic product, one of the lowest ratios in the Hemisphere: Méndez tried to raise taxes and lost. Arana was elected on a platform of no new taxes. He has tried to hedge that a little lately, but the prospects of a meaningful tax increase, especially on those who can best afford it, appear dim.

PUBLIC SAFETY

From its beginning in 1957 through fiscal 1971, the AID public safety program has accounted for \$3,787,000 or a little more than one per cent of the total post-World War II aid to Guatemala. There are currently in Guatemala six public safety advisers.

The public safety program in Guatemala has had an unusually high component of equipment. The police force in Guatemala City has been completely supplied with radio patrol cars and a radio communications net has been installed. Funds have also been provided for a National Police Academy, which is yet to be built. Other than this, the program has been mainly devoted to training--on-the-job in Guatemala, in the International Police Academy in Washington, in the Canal Zone, and in third countries (mainly Puerto Rico and Colombia).

The program has obviously had an impact on the Guatemalan police--after all, the blue patrol cars are highly visible. The lesson plans for the training courses taught in Guatemala by the public safety advisers say all the right things about how to control mobs with minimum force, to respect the rights of suspects under interrogation, etc.

But the police in Guatemala continue to be held in low public esteem. (I upset a university rector by arriving with a police escort--insisted on by the Embassy to insure I was not kidnapped. The rector said that the mere presence of police in the vicinity, even though the policeman was only waiting for me, made him nervous. And not without

reason. A few days later, a professor of economics was kidnapped by government agents. On another day, I went to a university in a taxi by myself, and everything was perfectly peaceful.) The police are widely admitted to be corrupt (and with a take home pay of \$82 a month, who is to cast the first stone?) and are commonly held to be brutal.

The argument in favor of the public safety program in Guatemala is that if we don't teach the cops to be good, who will? The argument against is that after 14 years, on all the evidence, the teaching hasn't been absorbed. Furthermore, the U.S. is politically identified with police terrorism.

Related to all this is the fact that the Guatemalan police operate without any effective political or judicial restraints, and how they use the equipment and techniques which are given them through the public safety program is quite beyond U.S. control. They receive their political direction from very hard-line right-wingers who have been itching for a confrontation with students. The judiciary is intimidated--not by the police, but by the guerrillas who regularly secure the release of their comrades by threatening judges. This is one reason why the corpses of alleged guerrillas are being found on roadsides instead of the bodies of live guerrillas being produced in court.

AID public safety advisers are not supposed to participate in police operations. Yet they have accompanied Guatemalan police on anti-hippie patrols. (A reputedly good grade of marijuana grows wild in parts of Guatemala, a fact which has brought on a modest influx of long-haired North American youth and which can be expected to bring more as the word spreads.) They have also worked with Guatemalan police in polygraph operations.

On balance, it seems that AID public safety has cost the United States more in political terms than it has gained in improved Guatemalan police efficiency.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The U.S. military assistance program to Guatemala has averaged about \$1.5 million a year. In FY 1971, it was \$1,657,000, of which \$1,280,000 was materiel and \$377,000 was training.

To administer this program, there is a MILGP of 26 officers and men, plus secretaries.

The FY 1971 grant program, consisted of \$632,000 for bulldozers, road graders, and a scraper to complete the equipment of an engineer company; \$276,000 for a helicopter; and \$71,945 for 2 1/2 - ton trucks.

The principal recent item in the military sales program was a credit of \$1.7 million in January this year (plus Guatemalan cash of \$5 million) for eight A-37 aircraft. Within two weeks of their delivery in June, two of them were involved in a mid-air collision. The reasons given by American officials to justify this sale are illuminating.

First, it was said that the planes were for anti-guerrilla operations, though it was emphasized that the U.S. refused, as a matter of

policy, to sell napalm or even to sell the empty containers for napalm. When asked what good was a plane with the A-37's performance characteristics in anti-guerrilla operations, the answer was that the planes were useful in patrolling the Guatemalan territorial sea to prevent poaching by Salvadorans. When pressed as to the threat that Salvador presented to Guatemala, it was said that the planes were sold for a political reason--namely, to keep the Air Force happy so that it would not overthrow Arana. But not thirty minutes before the same people had emphasized Arana's support among the military. Another reason for the sale was to keep the Guatemalans out of the market for F-5's, Mirages, and Mysteres. The Israelis, incidentally, are peddling surplus Mysteres, as well as small ground arms, throughout Central America.

Another military equipment sale in process is for patrol boats to use on the Pacific Coast to scare off Salvadoran fishermen. This will give Guatemala a two-ocean navy.

One is left with the strong impression that the MILGP views its job as an end in itself. When pressed, MILGP officers list U.S. national interests in Guatemala as (1) to keep them "on our side" so that they vote with us in the UN and OAS, and (2) to help them develop socially and economically so that they can be a leader in Central America and so that they can avoid a Communist takeover.

Guatemala has so far voted "on our side" in the UN and the OAS. It has so far avoided a Communist takeover. Its economic and social development is severely retarded, and it doesn't look like much of a leader in Central America.

As is the case with AID public safety, the military assistance program carries a political price. It may be questioned whether we're getting our money's worth.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The shadow of the past hangs heavier over the Dominican Republic than over most countries. The chief protagonists of a Shakespearean tragedy in a Caribbean setting are Joaquín Balaguer, the slight soft-voiced little man who was Trujillo's puppet President at the time of the dictator's assassination in 1961, and Juan Bosch, the legendary exile who returned to be elected President in 1962.

Bosch was inaugurated in February 1963 amid many expressions of U.S. support, including the presence of Vice President Lyndon Johnson. But Bosch, who symbolized the non-Communist left in the Caribbean, was overthrown by a military coup, with rightist civilian support, after only seven months in office.

In April 1965 the civilian junta which succeeded Bosch was in turn overthrown by a pro-Bosch faction of the armed forces. The U.S. military intervention promptly followed and after a turbulent period, elections were held in the spring of 1966. The candidates were Balaguer and Bosch, both having returned from exile to campaign. In what was universally described by observers as a fair and free election, Balaguer won rather handily and Bosch went into seclusion to complain about

repression of his Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD, after its Spanish initials), and about the iniquities of the Pentagon. He spent some time in voluntary exile in Spain, but later returned again to the Dominican Republic.

Somewhat surprisingly, Balaguer completed his four-year term and even managed to assert some control over the armed forces. In 1970, he was again a candidate and again won rather handily, though without much formal opposition. Bosch decreed that the PRD would not participate (on the grounds that the police terror would not permit an effective opposition).

Balaguer has proved himself an agile politician. He feels pressure from the country's extreme conservatives who resist all change and he is aware of the residual power of the military. Like Arana in Guatemala, he has pushed social palliatives rather than fundamental change. He has accomplished very little of the former and none of the latter. The lowest estimate I heard of unemployment was 30 per cent of the labor force, a figure which is bound to increase in view of the fact that 50 per cent of the population is under 15. Balaguer has done something to meet this through public works, but these are widely criticized as being wasteful and of the wrong type--e.g., broad, well-paved avenues through good residential neighborhoods while slum streets are almost impassable.

It is something of a curiosity that during the Balaguer regime, as the behavior and public image of the armed forces have improved, the behavior and public image of the police have deteriorated. The principal instrument of terror is a group known as La Banda which has publicly said its purpose was to protect the country from communism. La Banda itself is said on reasonably good authority to be composed mainly of ex-Peking line Communists, recruited (perhaps blackmailed?) by the police. In any event, by the first half of 1971, La Banda's victims were averaging 15 to 20 a month, and most of them were inconspicuous, apolitical people, with a sprinkling of persons identified with the PRD.

As public outcry over this terror grew, Balaguer first denied that La Banda existed and then announced that he had ordered it dissolved. A month of relative peace followed, but was broken in early October by a particularly brutal murder of five young men who had no known political connections. Balaguer changed chiefs of police (for the eighth time). The new chief made some other personnel changes and even made some arrests. But whether La Banda is really in eclipse remains to be seen. There are those among the anti-Balaguer opposition who say it has always been run out of the Presidential Palace as an instrument designed to bring about Balaguer's re-election in 1974 through creating a climate in which the opposition will find it impossible to organize.

What is significant about all of this for the United States is that practically everybody in the Dominican Republic sees the hand of the United States in everything that happens. A good example is the attention which my own presence in the Dominican Republic attracted. The opposition press played it up as evidence that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was concerned over U.S. support for the Balaguer regime. Balaguer himself in a public statement wondered if the five murders had not in fact been staged by the opposition to impress me with police brutality.

In point of fact, U.S. activities in the Dominican Republic have been drastically reduced from the level even of two years ago, and plans are afoot to reduce them even further. But many people in the Dominican Republic do not believe this.

U.S. AID

United States foreign aid to the Dominican Republic from the end of World War II through fiscal 1970 amounted to \$483 million. But this figure is deceptive. Approximately one-fourth of the total came in the 14-month period following the U.S. intervention in 1965. Except for technical assistance, the current aid program consists mainly of trying to digest earlier loans, a good many of which are being disbursed slowly. An \$8.7 million community development loan made in 1967 still had \$1.6 million undisbursed as of July 31, 1971. A \$7.1 million loan for maternal health and infant care was authorized in June, 1968, but not signed until April, 1969, and as of July, 1971, only \$222,000 had been used. Other examples could be cited. Overall, about \$23 million remains in the AID pipeline from old loans. This slow rate of disbursement is mainly a result of lack of Dominican absorptive capacity and tougher U.S. standards. In the case of the maternal health loan, it is also due to the resistance of a group of Spanish nuns (who run the hospitals) to family planning.

AID officials in the Dominican Republic have only two additional loans in prospect. One, in the order of \$4 to \$6 million, would be a follow-on loan to a private investment bank which got \$5 million in 1968 and has used \$3.9 million of it. The idea was to mix AID money with Dominican private capital in an investment bank which would take equity and convertible positions in new or expanded small businesses. The small business aspect seems to have gotten lost somewhere along the road.

The second prospective loan would be in the magnitude of \$10 million, with a possible follow-up of \$10 million more, to finance imports of fertilizer and agricultural machinery. This would counteract to some extent the declining availability of local agricultural credit. It would also incidentally (or maybe not so incidentally) have the effect of supporting the Dominican balance of payments.

This chronically shows a deficit. The estimate for 1971 is \$88 million, as compared to \$53 million for 1970. Everybody from the GAO to the IMF has concluded that the Dominican peso ought to be devalued, but everybody has also concluded that this is politically impossible. The peso has been at par with the dollar for so long that it is taken as an article of faith.

PUBLIC SAFETY

The AID public safety program was started in the post-Trujillo era in 1962. Cumulative dollar expenditures since that time through September 30, 1971 totaled \$3,503,000 of which \$1,835,000 was for U. S. personnel, \$1,259,000 was for equipment, and \$308,000 was for training in the U.S. The public safety staff is now down to three people and may go even lower.

The principal accomplishment of the program seems to have been the establishment of a Police Academy. It leaves a favorable impression on the basis of a half-day visit plus several hours more going over lesson plans and syllabi.

The object of the public safety program in the Dominican Republic, as elsewhere, has been in effect to make a good police force out of a bad one. The theory has been that this could be done through training. Instructors hammer away incessantly at the use of minimum force and at police-community relations. It would be hard to believe that this has no effect at all, but it also seems clear that the effect is marginal. Once out of the training environment, the Dominican policeman tends to revert to type. He is then under the control of his Dominican chiefs and away from the influence of the American advisers. He is scared of the people, and the people are scared of him. This became apparent during a walking tour of a slum one night, as well as a tour of a lower middle class suburb. Cops and populace glowered at each other. Once people knew who I was, they were afraid to talk to me, because my name had been in the press and they were afraid I was being followed. (This fear did not affect prominent persons who felt that the fact of their prominence gave them protection.)

Further, there is a widespread (one might almost say, universal) tendency to exaggerate the extent of the public safety program and the activities of the public safety advisers. A part of this is a hangover from the past when the advisers were in fact more ubiquitous than they are today. In any event, it is a severe political liability for the United States.

If the public safety program is not ended, it ought at a minimum to be more widely publicized. It is in fact unclassified, but many Dominicans think it is secret and easily convince themselves that it involves more than it does.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE

United States military assistance to the Dominican Republic totaled \$27 million, 1946-1970. For 1971, it was about \$1.8 million and is projected to continue at approximately this level. The biggest item (\$833,000 per year) is for a five-year program of replacing obsolete equipment.

To administer this program, the MAAG has a current strength of 26 officers and men. This compares with a total of 62 in 1966 and a projected total of 15 next year.

The Dominicans have only two possible uses for armed forces-- either to fight each other or to fight the Haitians. Twice within the last ten years, they have mobilized to fight the Haitians--most recently at the time of Papa Doc's demise--and both times have been gently reminded that they did not have enough gasoline to get to Port-au-Prince. This nonetheless scares the Haitians rather unnecessarily.

It is much more likely that they will fight each other--which they have also done, at considerable cost to themselves and to the U.S., within the last ten years.

When all of the rhetoric is stripped away, the basic justification for the military assistance program is that the program provides an excuse for the MAAG and the MAAG keeps in touch with what the Dominican military are thinking. They are currently said to be 100 per cent Balagueristas. Whether this is so or not (and some Dominicans question it), one may wonder how much difference it makes to the United States.

One's doubt on this score is increased by a realization of the political price the U.S. pays. Dominicans generally have the same image of their military as they do of their police and grossly exaggerate the extent of U.S. involvement.

Inter-American Advisory Council

The Department of State recently announced the formation of an Inter-American Advisory Council comprised of U.S. citizens from outside government. The Council is another in the series of such advisory groups established to bring together senior government officials and private citizens for informal discussion of foreign policy problems.

The Council will meet in Washington with State Department representatives, probably twice a year, for an exchange of views and information on significant issues of inter-American affairs. Charles A. Meyer, Assistant Secretary for Inter-American Affairs, convened the first meeting of the council April 26-27, 1972.

Academics on the 24-member Council which consists of representatives of business, religion, labor, and foundations, include: Albert O. Hirschman, chairman, Committee on Latin American Studies, Harvard University; and Alfred C. Stephan III, director Undergraduate Studies in Latin American Studies, Yale University.

FREDERICK ARTHUR HOLDEN HALL

1915 - 1972

Frederick Arthur Holden Hall, an Edward E. Ayer Bibliographer at the Newberry Library, and sometime lecturer in Portuguese at the University of Chicago, died in Lisbon of malaria on August 26, 1972, at the age of fifty-seven. He had been on vacation in Africa and was returning to Chicago via Lisbon to report to the Gulbenkian Foundation on the accomplishments of a grant for Portuguese studies made to the Newberry Library and University of Chicago, which he had administered. A native of Evart, Michigan, he had attended the University of Michigan and had been working toward a doctorate in Latin American History at the University of Texas for the past three years. Mr. Hall had a deep knowledge of Brazilian literature, history, and culture, gained while serving in Brazil in the diplomatic service for eight years. A member of the Newberry staff for fifteen years, the last ten as Curator of the William Brooks Greenlee Collection of Portuguese History and Literature, he was a scholar's scholar, recognized by Luso-Brazilianists all over the world as an unfailing resource and an indefatigable aide in their research. He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hall of Marion, Michigan, and a sister, Mrs. F.L. Groenleer of Toledo, Ohio.

ANNOTATED CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bennett, Geoffrey. Battle of the River Plate. Sea Battles in Close-up, No. 4. Annapolis, Md.: United States Naval Institute, 1972. Pp. 56. Appendices. Bibliog. Index. No price listed. A brief but accurate account of the sinking of the Graf Spee by the British during World War II. Background research given in 17 Appendices ("Chronological Summary," "British [and German] Ships Data," "Guns and Gunnery," "Communications," "British Honours and Awards") presents a complete analysis of the battle. 48 black-and-white photos, 5 diagrams.
- Blaffer, Sarah C. The Black-man of Zinacantan: A Central American Legend. Including an analysis of tales recorded and translated by Robert M. Laughlin. The Texas Pan American Series. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1972. Pp. 134. Appendices. Bibliog. Indices. \$7.50. An extraordinary piece of scholarship and a must for all interested in Middle American anthropology and folklore. Ms. Blaffer combines ethnography, ethnohistory, archaeology, comparative mythology, and structuralism (Lévi-Strauss) in her interpretations of (Tzolzil) Maya folklore involving "spooks" (espantos). The book focuses on a small super-sexed mischievous demon who seems to have been derived from the ancient Maya bat deity, but has been adapted to contemporary life in Chiapas, Mexico. Beautifully illustrated, the book is highly entertaining reading. 39 illustrations, 7 plates, 3 maps, 20 tables.
- Bodard, Lucien. Green Hell: Massacre of the Brazilian Indians. Trans. by Jennifer Monaghan. New York: Outerbridge & Dienstfrey (dist. by E. P. Dutton & Co.), 1972. Pp. 291. Glossary. \$8.95. Le Massacre des Indiens, first acclaimed 1969 by a shocked French public, now faithfully translated with all its emotional jabs intact. In fact, it's a book of emotions--a journalist's non-scholarly account of the pulse of Amazonia, much as seen and felt by the remarkable brothers, Orlando and Claudio Vilas Boas, who today head the National Indian Foundation. 18 photos, map.
- Carvalho-Neto, Paulo de. Folklore and Psychoanalysis. Trans. by Jacques M. P. Wilson, Coral Gables, Florida: University of Miami Press, 1972. Pp. 201. Bibliog. Index. \$7.95. First published 1956, this unusual book combines information for scholars of many disciplines (anthropology, psychology, folklore, history) and avoids easy classification. It offers a good historical treatment of the development of psychology and its influence in folklore studies (although the validity of this approach seems to have been completely rejected by U.S. folklorists for many years). Carvalho-Neto has gathered textual examples of Brazilian folklore to support the oral, anal, genital, etc., phases of human development which convince him that Freud and Jung were correct. Perhaps useful as a textbook in theory development within folklore.

Feinstein, Alan S. Folk Tales from Portugal. South Brunswick, N.J.: A. S. Barnes and Co., 1972. Pp. 102. \$4.95. This collection of folk tales offers nothing in the way of folklore scholarship or verification of the materials presented. Mr. Feinstein gives no account of how, when or where the tales were obtained, and in presenting them in English he has lost the "folk" quality completely by using a literary style. They are entertaining and are beautifully illustrated by Diana Paxson, but the author gives no insight into the culture that preserves them or to similar tales found elsewhere in the world.

Trevisan, Dalton. The Vampire of Curitiba and Other Stories. Trans. by Gregory Rabassa. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1972. Pp. 268. \$7.95. Now that Gabriel García Márquez (One Hundred Years of Solitude) has slammed his way onto the American literary scene, meet another master--a 47-year-old Brazilian story writer, native of Curitiba, Paraná. Here are 44 sketches, skillfully translated, culled from his published works which hauntingly pinpoint the fears and passions of man. An author well worth reading.

UNANNOTATED CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Allen, Rupert C. The Symbolic World of Federico García Lorca. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1972. Pp. 205. \$8.95.

Alvarez de Toledo, Luisa Isabel, Duquesa de Medina Sidonia. My Prison. Trans. by Herma Briffault. New York: Harper, 1972. Pp. 169. \$6.95.

Barker, George Carpenter. Social Functions of Language in a Mexican-American Community. Anthropological papers of the University of Arizona, No. 22. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1972. Pp. 56. Paper. \$4.00.

Benson, Elizabeth P. The Maya World. New York: Apollo Editions, 1972. Pp. 172. Paper. \$2.95.

Brown, Frederick Martin, and Bernard Heineman. Jamaica and Its Butterflies. Illus. by Marjorie Statham Favreau. London: E. W. Classey, Ltd. (dist. by Entomological Reprint Specialists, Los Angeles), 1972. Pp. 478. \$44.00.

Cabrera, Ysidro Arturo. A Study of American and Mexican-American Culture Values and Their Significance in Education. San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1972. Pp. 203. \$7.00.

Callahan, James Morton. Cuba and International Relations: A Historical Study in American Diplomacy. New York: AMS Press, 1972. Pp. 503. \$20.00. Reprint of 1899 ed.

- Callahan, William James. Honor, Commerce, and Industry in Eighteenth-century Spain. Kress Library of Business & Economics, No. 22. Boston: Baker Library, Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, 1972. Pp. 79. Paper. \$4.00.
- Calvo, Juan A., and Carlos Gómez del Prado. La veta hispana: Panorama de la civilización española. New York: Appleton, 1972. Pp. 345. Paper. \$5.45.
- Castro y Rossi, Adolfo de. The History of the Jews in Spain, from the Time of Their Settlement in That Country till the Commencement of the Present Century. Trans. by Edward D. G. M. Kirwan. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1972. Pp. 276. \$11.00. Reprint of 1851 ed.
- Cheetham, Sir Nicolas. Mexico: A Short History. New York: Apollo Editions, 1972. Pp. 302. Paper. \$2.45.
- Cordasco, Francesco. Puerto Ricans on the United States Mainland: A Bibliography of Reports, Texts, Critical Studies, and Related Materials. With Eugene Bucchioni and Diego Castellanos. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Littlefield, 1972. Pp. 146. \$12.50.
- Cumberland, Charles Curtis. Mexican Revolution: The Constitutionalist Years. Intro. and additional material by David C. Bailey. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1972. Pp. 449. \$10.00.
- Gann, Thomas William Francis. Ancient Cities and Modern Tribes: Exploration and Adventure in Maya Lands. New York: B. Blom, 1972. Pp. 256. \$15.75. Reprint of 1926 ed.
- Gilman, Stephen. The Spain of Fernando de Rojas: The Intellectual and Social Landscape of La Celestina. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1972. Pp. 559. \$17.50.
- Graham, Winston. The Spanish Armadas. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1972. Pp. 288. \$14.95.
- Harvard University Library. Spanish History and Literature: Classification Schedule, Classified Listing by Call Number, Chronological Listing, Author and Title Listing. Widener Library shelflist, 41. Cambridge, Mass.: dist. by Harvard University Press, 1972. Pp. 771. \$55.00.
- Kubler, George. Mexican Architecture of the Sixteenth Century. 2 vols. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1972. Set, \$50.00. Reprint of 1948 ed.
- Livermore, Ann. A Short History of Spanish Music. New York: Vienna House, 1972. Pp. 262. \$12.50.
- Matilla, Alfredo, and Iván Silén, eds. The Puerto Rican Poets. New York: Bantam, 1972. Pp. 238. Paper. \$1.45.
- Miller, J. Dale. 1,000 Spanish Idioms. Provo, Utah: Brigham Young University Press, 1972. Pp. 185. Paper. \$1.95.

- Moore, John Aiken. Ramón de la Cruz. Twayne's World Authors Series. New York: Twayne, 1972. Pp. 181. \$5.50.
- Phillips, Robert N., and Olga Márquez. Visiones de Latinoamérica: A Cultural Reader. New York: Harper, 1972. Pp. 199. Paper. \$5.95.
- Richard, Frederick S. Hispanoamérica moderna. New York: Harcourt, 1972. Pp. 276. Paper. \$5.95.
- Tax, Sol. Penny Capitalism: A Guatemalan Indian Economy. New York: Octagon, 1972. Pp. 230. \$9.50. Reprint of 1953 ed.
- Tehuacan Archaeological-Botanical Project. The Prehistory of the Tehuacan Valley. Vol. 4: Chronology and Irrigation. Ed. by Frederick Johnson. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1972. \$15.00.
- Vocolo, Joseph M. and Enrique H. Miyares, Jr. Bosquejos de México y Centroamérica. New York: Holt, 1972. Pp. 159. Paper. \$3.20.
- Weisinger, Nina Lee. A Guide to Studies in Spanish American Literature. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1972. Pp. 120. \$8.75. Reprint of 1940 ed.

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.

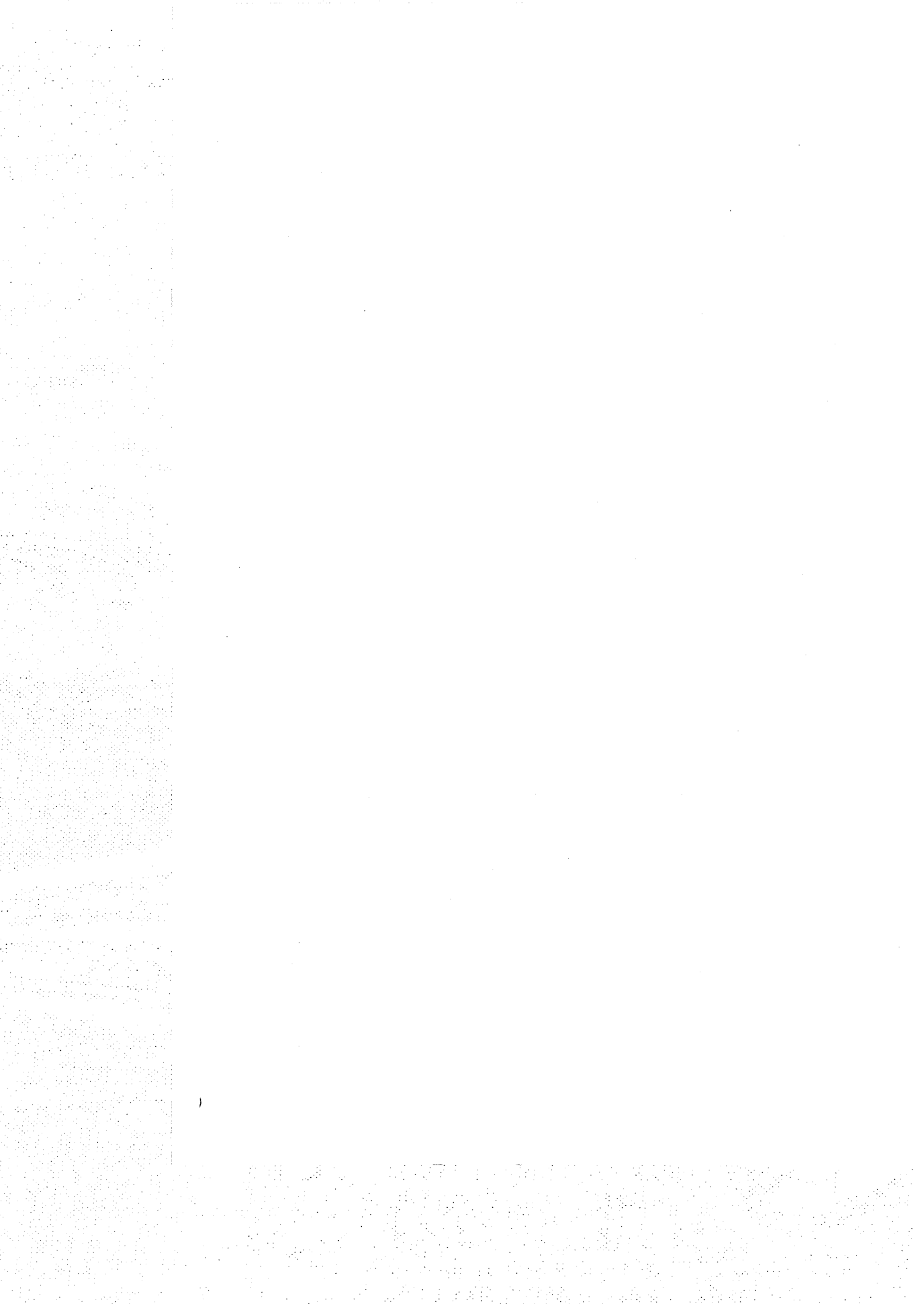
The Latin American Studies Program of the University of California, Riverside, is microfilming volumes 6 (1971) and 7 (1972) of the English edition of Granma, the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba. It is accepting orders for specific volumes or the complete set at the follow rates:

Individual volume (1 reel)	\$15
Set of 6 volumes (1966 through 1971)	\$80
Set of 7 volumes (1966 through 1972)	\$90

Also available is the microfilm edition of Imprensa Popular (the Rio de Janeiro daily of the Brazilian Communist Party), 1951-1958. The reels are available at \$320 per set. With the exception of orders from university libraries, payment should be made in advance.

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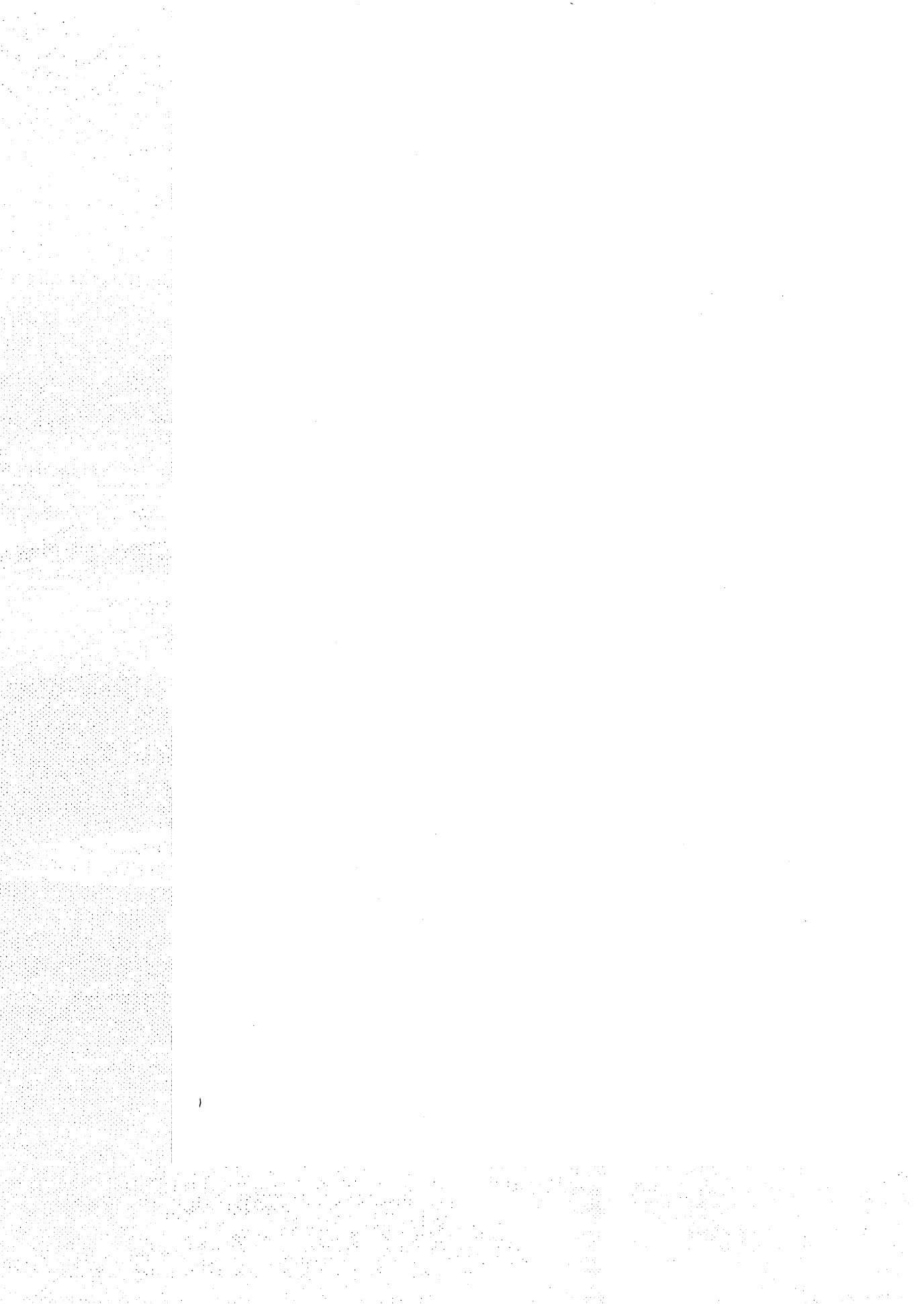
ADDENDUM

"What's Happening in Chile?" Program

"What's happening in Chile? You can't tell from the New York Times," is the question we are most frequently asked by students, colleagues, and acquaintances. Is Chile likely to become another Vietnam? Another Cuba? Another Brazil? Another Yugoslavia? Or something entirely unique? Whatever the outcome, what is happening in Chile is of great importance to Latin Americans, Latin Americanists, and North Americans concerned about Latin America, regardless of their political position. Yet, few major international news stories have received so little coverage in the U.S. press and media, and what reporting Chile has received has provided an incomplete and inadequate account and analysis of what is happening in Chile and what the North American role in those events has been.

In an effort to fill this information gap, a group of Latin Americanists representing a range of political opinions have gotten together a special multi-media program designed to inform interested students and citizens. The 1-2 day program -- "What's Happening in Chile?" -- includes poster and photographic exhibitions, a slide show, films and music from Chile, in addition to lectures and workshops on such topics as: social and political conflict in Chile, the U.S. and Chile, the current situation in Chile, and the strategy, successes, and failures of the Allende Government.

Our intention is to present this program at interested regional centers beginning in February, 1973, and we hope that other Latin Americanists will cooperate in this endeavor. Universities or groups interested in sponsoring "What's Happening in Chile?" in their area, and scholars interested in participating in the program should communicate with me, Prof. Peter Winn, Department of History, Princeton University, Princeton, N.J. 08540.





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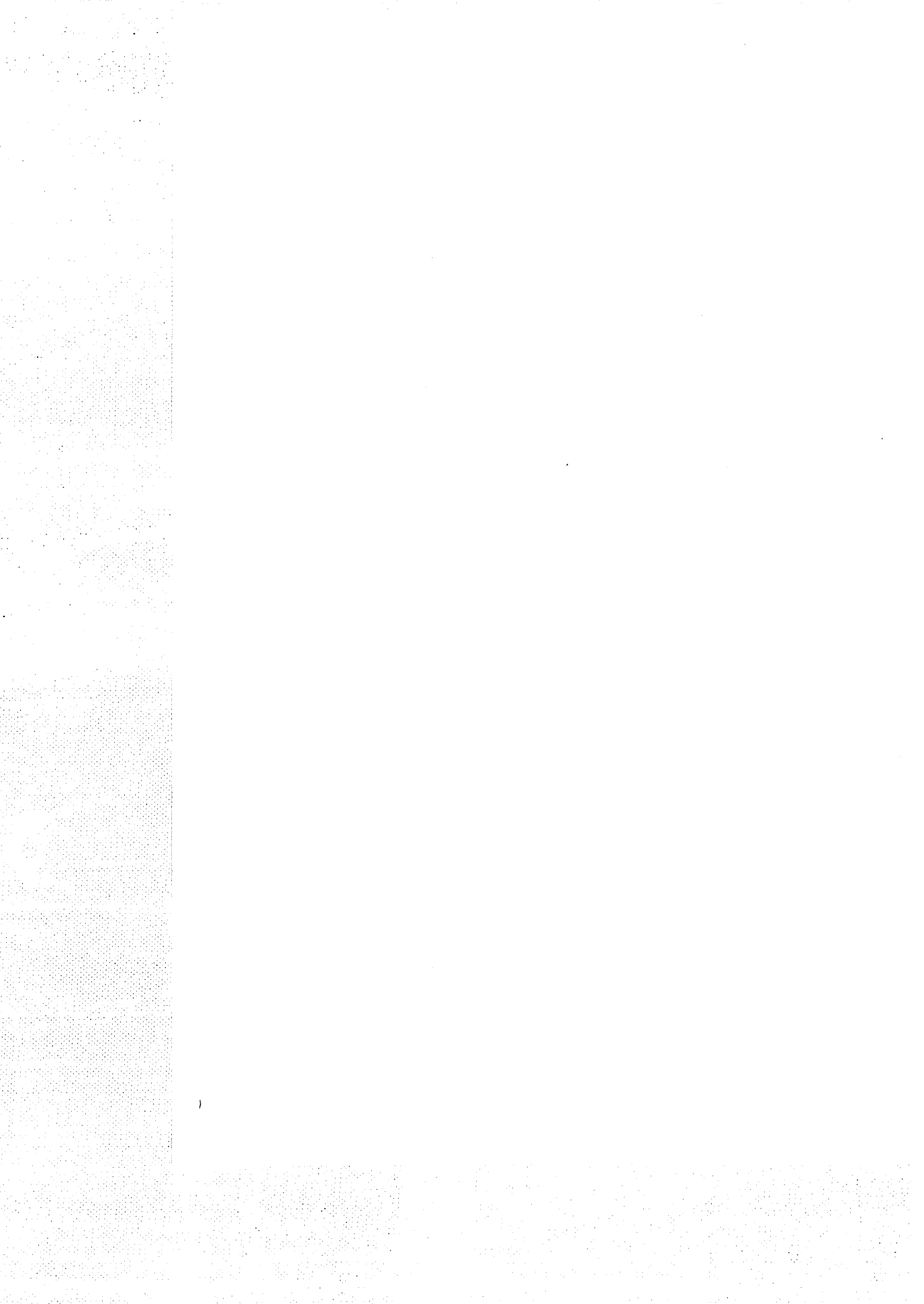
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LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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; 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)

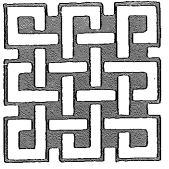
The Consortium is the national organization of institutions of higher education offering study related to Latin America and is in effect the institutional arm of LASA. Formed in the fall of 1968, the Consortium provides the institutional dimension for the realization of the educational purposes of the 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), Joseph Sommers (Univ. of Washington).

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.

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