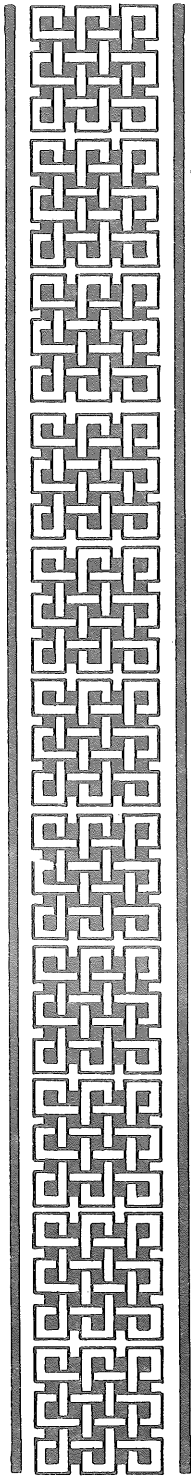


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MARCH 1973



**L**ATIN

**A**MERICAN

**S**TUDIES

**A**SSOCIATION

**NEWSLETTER**

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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.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## 1973 ELECTIONS

On February 9, 1973, preliminary 1973 ballots were mailed to all paid 1973 members and graduate student associates. Nominated for the Executive Council were:

Martin Carnoy, School of Education & Economics, Stanford  
Douglas Chalmers, political science, Columbia  
David Chaplin, sociology, Western Michigan  
William Glade, economics, Texas  
June Nash, anthropology, New York University  
Ivan Schulman, literature, SUNY/Stony Brook

Nominated for Vice-President were:

Richard Fagen, political science, Stanford  
Seymour Menton, literature, Univ. of Calif., Irvine

Serving as members of the Nominating Committee were Cole Blasier, Chairperson; David Barkin; and Joyce Riegelhaupt.

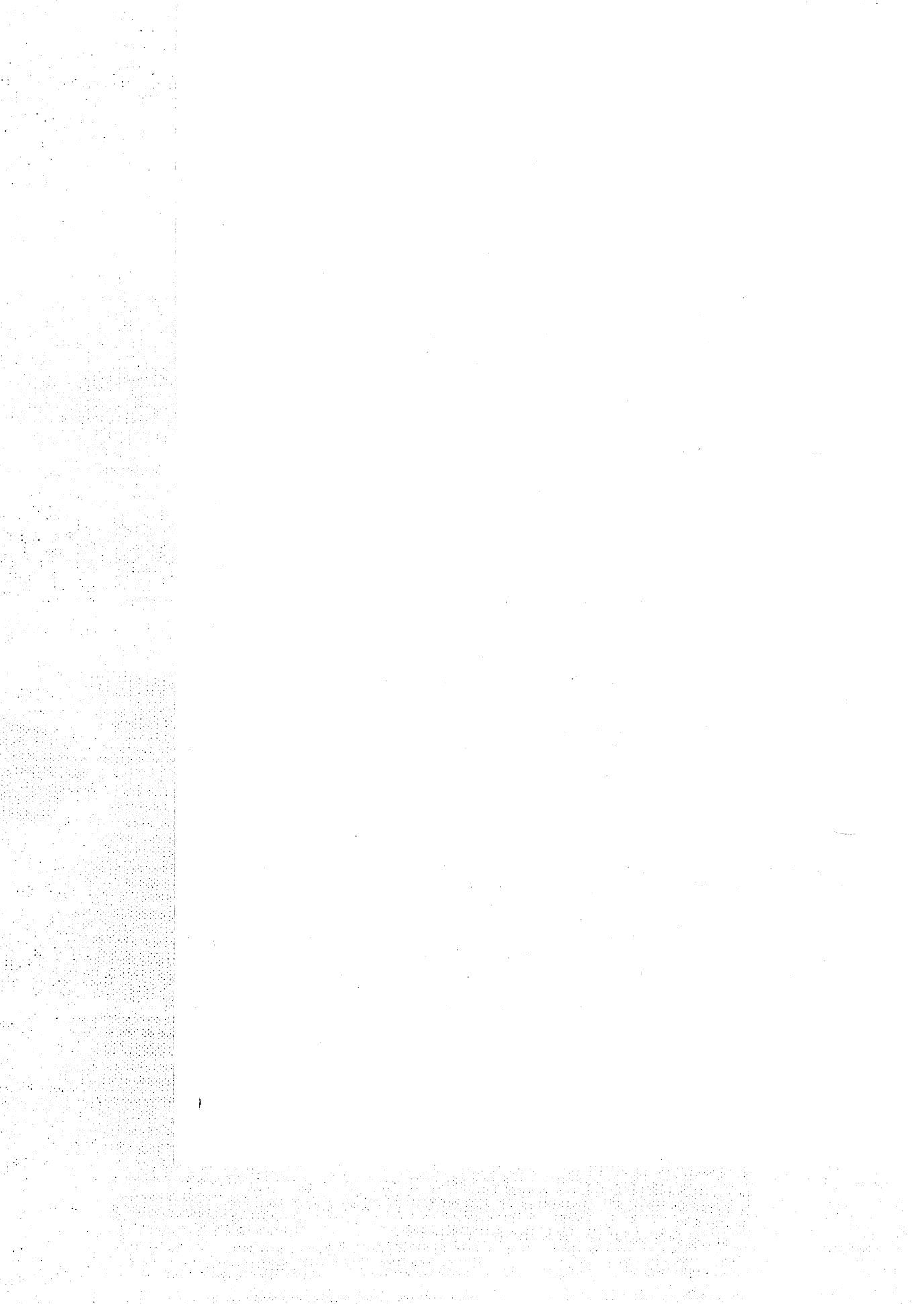
## 1973 CLASP ELECTIONS

The following persons were elected to three-year terms expiring December, 1975, on the Steering Committee of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP):

Carl W. Deal, library science, Illinois  
Philip B. Taylor, Jr., political science, Houston  
Doris J. Turner, literature, Kent State

## 1973 NATIONAL MEETING

As the deadline for pre-registration was March 20, 1973, all persons who did not pre-register may register directly at the National Meeting. For information concerning hotels, etc., please see pre-registration form in the December, 1972, Newsletter. Please note that in order to be a voting member or graduate student associate in good standing at the National Meeting, 1973 dues must be received at the Secretariat by April 20, 1973. Applications for membership will be accepted at the National Meeting, but cannot be processed in time to permit new members or graduate student associates joining at the time of the meeting to vote.



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## **THE ASSOCIATION**





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

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1973

5:00 p.m. Executive Council meeting

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1973

9:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Executive Council meeting

10:00 a.m. "Researching Women in Latin America: Methodological Issues" workshop

Presiding: Steffen Schmidt (political sci., Iowa) and Elsa M. Chaney (political sci., Fordham)

12:00 - 2:00 p.m. CLASP Steering Committee meeting lunch

12:00 noon Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists (WOCLA) meeting

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

Panel 1:

ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

coordinator: Warren Dean (history, NYU)

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

George Klinzing (economics, Pittsburgh),  
and J.W. Tierney (engineering, Pittsburgh),  
"Problems of Industrialization"

discussants: Taghi Farvar (biology, Washington of St. Louis)  
John Culbertson (economics, Wisconsin at Madison)  
Angus Wright (social sciences, Sacramento State)

Panel 2:

THE STATE OF THE ARTS

coordinator: 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"

Mario Pedroza (critic, Santiago de Chile)  
"Contemporary Horizons in South America"

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

Panel 3:

VOLUNTEERED PAPERS

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

papers: David T. Geithman (economics, Florida) and  
Manuel Carvajal (economics, Florida) "An  
Economic Analysis of Migration in Costa Rica"

A.J. Jaffee (sociology, Columbia) "Demo-  
graphic & Related Developments in Latin  
America During the 1960's"

William Tuohy (political science, UC-Davis)  
"Psychology in Social Science: The Case of  
Mexican Politics"

Margaret Todaro Williams (history, USC)  
"Social Psychology in Brazilian Studies"

Susan Kaufman Purcell (political sci., UCLA)  
and John F.H. Purcell (political sci., Calif.  
State, Fullerton) "Community Power and  
Benefits from the Nation: The Case of Mexico"

Carl E. Solberg (history, Washington) "The  
Tariff and Politics in Argentina:  
1916-1930"

John H. Petersen and John W. Eley (political  
sci., Western Kentucky) "An Approach to the  
Study of Comparative Latin American Foreign  
Policy"

William F. Cooper (philosophy, Baylor)  
"The Concept of Man in the Works of  
Francisco Romero and Octavio Paz"

Paul W. Drake (history, Illinois) "The  
Populist Origins of Chilean Socialism in  
the 1930's"

5:15 - 6:30 p.m.

MEETINGS

- A. URLA: Progress of Yanqui Dollar Project  
presiding: Suzanne Bodenheimer (political sci., Univ.  
of California, Berkeley)

- B. ECLA: Progress of Social Science Research Program  
presiding: Aldo Solari (sociology, ECLA)  
report: Joel Jutkowitz (political sci., ECLA)

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

- A. URLA Business Meeting  
presiding: Joel Edelstein (political sci., Wisconsin-Green Bay)
- B. WISCONSIN COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICANISTS: The Study of Social Revolution--A Methodological Round-table  
  
coordinator: Alexander C. Hooker, Jr. (literature, Ripon)  
  
participants: Robert Knowlton (history, Wisconsin-Stevens Pnt), Kenneth J. Grieb (history, Wisconsin-Oshkosh), Markos Mamalakis (economics, Wisconsin-Milwaukee)  
Clarence Zuvekas, Jr., (economics, Moorhead State) Max Manwaring (political sci., Memphis State), Gerard Flynn (literature, Wisconsin-Milwaukee)
- C. CLASP INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATIVES  
presiding: Kempton E. Webb, Chairperson, CLASP Steering Committee, and Committee Members  
program: 1. CLASP activities and programs  
2. Special report on sources of funding: Michael Potashnik (political sci., 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

7:30 - 9:00 a.m. Regional Liaison Committee Meeting Breakfast

9:15 - 12:00 PANEL SESSIONS

Panel 4:

THE CONTEMPORARY NARRATIVE

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

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

Alexandrino E. Severino (Vanderbilt Univ.),  
"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 M  
Marechal"

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

Panel 5: INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS & FOREIGN INVESTMENT

coordinator: Markos Mamalakis (economics,  
Wisconsin-Milwaukee)

papers: Eric Baklanoff (economics, Alabama) "U.S.  
Investments and Inter-American Relations:  
Toward a Low-Profile Policy"

A.A. Fatouros (law, Indiana) "The Multi-  
national Corporation and Inter-American  
Relations: The Legal Viewpoint"

John H. Petersen (political sci., Western  
Kentucky) "Economic Interest and U.S.  
Foreign Policy in Latin America"

Theodore Moran (political sci., Vanderbilt)  
"Pulling, Pushing, Shoving: A Model of  
the Relations Between Foreign Investors &  
Host Countries in Large Natural Resource  
Concessions"

Panel 6: ETHICAL PROBLEMS OF SCHOLARS & PUBLIC RESPONSIBILITIES  
OF SCHOLARLY ORGANIZATIONS

coordinator: Tom E. Davis (economics, Cornell)

papers: John Harrison (history, Miami)  
John Murra (anthropology, Cornell)  
Kalman Silvert (political sci., Ford  
Foundation and N.Y.U.)  
Maurice Zeitlin (sociology, Wisconsin)

12:15 - 2:00 p.m. LUNCHEON ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION GROUPS (Chairpersons  
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 and politics of oil (Robert L. Allen, economics, Missouri-St. Louis)
4. Puerto Rico & the United States (Frank P. LeVeness, political sci., St. John's)
5. Intra-Latin American relations (Edward Milenky, political sci., Boston College)
6. Oral history (Lyle C. Brown, political sci., Baylor)
7. Urbanization (Richard Schaedel, anthropology, Texas)
8. The Good Neighbor policy (Bryce Wood, political sci., SSRC)
9. Social change among Andean Indians (Janet Siskind, anthropology, Rutgers-Newark)
10. Christian Democracy (Donald Herman, political sci., Grand Valley State)
11. Political thought (Harold E. Davis, political sci., 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 sci., New Mexico)

2:15 - 5:00 p.m. PANEL SESSIONS

Panel 7:

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

coordinator: 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-coordinators: Charles W. Anderson (political  
sci., Wisconsin-Madison)

Martin C. Needler (political sci.,  
New Mexico)

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

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

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

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

discussant: Alistair Hennessy (history, Warwick)

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

coordinator: 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"

5:00 - 6:00 p.m. COCKTAIL PARTY FOR LASA MEMBERS AND GUESTS

6:00 - 8:15 p.m. DINNER DANCE

8:30 - 10:30 p.m. PLENARY SESSION: COLLOQUIUM ON THE POLITICAL CHARACTER OF THE PERUVIAN REGIME

coordinator: Carlos Astiz (political sci.,  
SUNY/Albany)

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

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1973

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

9:15 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. PANEL SESSIONS

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

co-coordinators: 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 (history, London)

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

coordinator: William G. Tyler (economics, Florida)

papers: Richard J. Hofferbert (political sci., Michigan) "The Inter-University Consortium for Political Research as a Resource for the Social Sciences".

Philip K. Hastings (political sci., Williams) and H. Jon Rosenbaum (political sci., City College, N.Y.) "Problems of Data Acquisition and Servicing in Latin America: The Roper Public Opinion Research Center"

David Nasatir (sociology, University of Calif., Berkeley) "Developing the Infrastructure for Social Science Computing in Latin America: Strategy and Tactics"

Alice Robbin (Data & Program Library Services, Wisconsin, Madison) "Problems of Social Science Data Banks: The Wisconsin Experience"

Panel 12:

THE ALLENDE GOVERNMENT AT MIDPOINT

coordinator: James Petras (sociology, SUNY/Binghamton)

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

Patricia Fagen (New College, Calif. State University and CEREN, Santiago) "Chilean Universities and the Transition to Socialism: The Struggle Against Cultural Dependency"

Sandra Powell (political sci., 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)

Anibal Quijano (sociology, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos)

12:15 - 2:00 p.m.

LUNCHEON ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION GROUPS

17. The Brazilian military in the nineteenth century (Michael MacBeth, history, St. Olaf)
18. European dependencies (Edward Dew, political sci., Fairfield)
19. Cuba (Cole Blasler, political sci., 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 sci., Inter-American Foundation)



23. Contemporary Chile (Sandra Powell, political sci., San Francisco State)
24. Urban & regional planning (Alejandro Portes, sociology, Texas)
25. Central American integration (Jo Ann Aviel, international relations, San Francisco State)
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 sci., 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

## NATIONAL MEETING RESOLUTIONS

The following draft resolutions have been received from Prof. James F. Petras (sociology, SUNY/Binghamton) for presentation at the National Meeting, Madison, Wisconsin, May 5, 1973.

### RESOLUTION ON REPRESSION IN ARGENTINA

Whereas the Lanusse régime has carried out abductions and murder of students, political activists, priests, and professional people; and

Whereas cases of torture of political prisoners are amply documented in the international press; and

Whereas the military has overthrown the last three duly elected presidents, there is no guarantee that it will honor the results of the March 11 elections; and

Whereas the U.S. government, through its police and military training programs, has demonstrated complicity in this repression,

Therefore, be it resolved that, as the principal organization of U.S. academics concerned with Latin America, LASA condemns this situation in Argentina;

And, that LASA organize and finance an on-site investigation into the repressive situation in Argentina and report fully to its members;

And, that LASA make a strong, public statement protesting the denial of basic human rights in Argentina;

And, that LASA call for a cut-off of U.S. military and police assistance to Argentina.

### RESOLUTION: REPRESSION IN BOLIVIA

Whereas the military dictatorship of Colonel Hugo Banzer Suárez has imposed a state of siege in Bolivia by which the country's citizens have been deprived of their civil rights;

Whereas the Bolivian universities have been subjected to severe repression under the régime's "Ley Fundamental de la Universidad Boliviana," and by such acts as the closing of the University of La Paz for over a year and the recent imprisonment of the student leaders of the Confederación Universitaria de Bolivia;

Whereas at least 1700 political prisoners have been taken in Bolivia (according to the Boletín Informativo Boliviano, Sept. 1972), countless of whom have been arrested without charges, tortured, exiled, put in prison camps, or killed (this includes atrocity cases like that of Delfina Burgoa--a 68 year old Bolivian woman tortured and imprisoned since April 1972);

Whereas the U.S. government continues to supply economic and military assistance to the Banzer régime (\$63.4 million during its first year alone);

Therefore be it resolved that LASA condemns the Banzer régime in Bolivia and calls for an end to its tactics of political repression and terror; and

That LASA calls for a halt in U.S. economic and military aid to Bolivia pending an investigation of the impact of such assistance to be conducted by a delegation of prominent U.S. citizens and to be reported to LASA;

That an ad hoc committee of LASA be established to gather further information on the situation in Bolivia and to disseminate such material to the LASA members.

RESOLUTION: ON REPRESSION IN URUGUAY

Whereas the "State of Internal War" declared by the Bordaberry régime in Uruguay, has suspended all civil rights and resulted in the detention of an estimated 10,000 political prisoners; and

Whereas the proposed Education Law would rescind the autonomy of the National University and high schools, and impede the flow of information by placing academic freedom at the "discretion of the government"; and

Whereas the repression of the régime has been directed against professors and officials of the teachers' union, in particular, Maestro Fernando Rodríguez Lima, director of the Maldonado West zone of the Teachers' Federation; and

Whereas the U.S. government demonstrates its complicity in this repression through its support of the régime and specifically through its police and military training programs,

Therefore, be it resolved that, as the principal organization of U.S. academics concerned with Latin America, LASA condemns this situation in Uruguay;

And, that LASA organize and finance an on-site investigation into the repressive situation in Uruguay and report fully to its members;

And, that LASA make a strong, public statement protesting the denial of constitutional freedoms in Uruguay;

And, that LASA call for a cut-off of U.S. military and police assistance to Uruguay.

The following draft resolution has been received for presentation at the National Meeting from Prof. Richard N. Adams (Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin).

WHEREAS the developing areas of the world are losing primary resource materials for research through purchase by private and public collectors and research institutions of foreign countries, it is moved that when papers, documents, books and other materials of historical research value are purchased or otherwise removed from countries where their absence will seriously prejudice the development of local research, the Executive Council of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) singly and if possible in conjunction with other relevant professional and scholarly associations, will try to assure that the purchaser will arrange to leave on deposit in an appropriate research facility of the country a usable copy of the materials. Furthermore, this motion shall be communicated to all relevant professional and scholarly associations and, insofar as practical, to collectors and their agents who might be involved in such transactions.

#### CORRECTION TO

#### CLASP MINUTES

The minutes of the CLASP Steering Committee meeting in Austin, Texas, December 2, 1971, published in the December, 1972, Newsletter, failed to mention that Prof. Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, served as Program Chairperson of the CLASP panels at the Third National Meeting in Austin. The Secretariat regrets this omission.

## "TO CUBA AND BACK"

Ivan A. Schulman, Chairperson  
Committee on Scholarly  
Relations with Cuba

The bureaucratic problems besetting U.S. citizens who attempt to travel to Havana today would have astonished Richard Henry Dana whose title we have borrowed for our "how to" sketch on travel to Cuba. The description of the trials and tribulations of today's academic traveller and our suggestions for their attenuation is not only pale in comparison with the rich XIX century Cuban travel literature, but must be considered a tentative and imperfect adjustment to restrictions which are subject to the winds of political change. The recent hijacking agreement between the United States and Cuba may open horizons which are now visible only in the realm of our desires and fancies. If this proves to be the case, it will be a relief and a pleasure to abandon today's travel regulations whose complexities bring to mind a portion of George Hallam's title to his narrative on Jamaica and Cuba in which he refers to his itinerary as...a route never gone before or since...

For the moment, however, travel to Cuba is, at best, difficult, and more often than not, fraught with anxieties and seemingly insurmountable obstacles. To make matters worse, the cost of travel, maintenance and miscellaneous expenses for a research trip as brief as six weeks can easily mount to \$1,500 dollars. But, most exasperating of all, is the mass of official permissions required to complete the circuit from the United States to Havana if one goes the official route all the way. Since the break in diplomatic relations between the United States and Cuba, the one improvement in travel arrangements to Havana is the decrease in official opposition to the trip, which early in the game was bedevilled by the fabled contumacy of a passport czarina anxious to protect unsuspecting academic fellow travellers from the wiles of Cuban socialists. Today, however, U.S. authorities generally recognize the principle of free travel and take a more benevolent view of travel to Cuba for the purpose of conducting serious research. Permission from the Cubans is quite another matter; most U.S. citizens still find it difficult to secure.

NOTE: A fact folder on travel to Cuba has been a project of the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba since its June, 1972, meeting. It was decided to publish this preliminary report in the LASA Newsletter for the convenience of LASA members, rather than as a separate publication. It is still hoped, however, to publish a later, final version, which will include the experiences of many other LASA members regarding travel to Cuba. The Committee invites suggestions, contributions, and comments.

## The Washington Scene

In spite of the United States Court of Appeals ruling on the subject of unrestricted travel for the United States citizen, the position of the U.S. Department of State remains constant: U.S. citizens travelling with a U.S. passport are expected to observe the State Department rules and regulations. The U.S. State Department considers travel to Cuba off limits (as we are reminded in U.S. passports) and requires application to its Passport Division for permission to visit Cuba. Requests for such travel should be directed to

Department of State  
Passport Office  
Washington, D.C. 20524

They should contain the following information: 1) Reason for travel to Cuba; 2) Estimated date of departure; 3) Estimated period of stay in Cuba; 4) Academic qualifications for conducting research in Cuba. Helpful, though not required, is the inclusion of a curriculum vitae, detailing one's place and date of birth, education, and publications relating to the particular Cuban research project. In those cases in which the individual has not done prior Cuban research, it might be helpful to include a letter from a Dean, stating that the faculty member is a bona fide scholar and both he/she and the university community would benefit from the proposed research trip. The State Department's position, according to a recent consultation with Mr. Philip K. Johnson, Jr., Head of the Cuban Affairs Division, is that if citizens are travelling with a U.S. passport, they should observe all State Department regulations, including the securing of permission for each trip to Cuba.

When granted, permission is communicated by letter from the Passport Division of the State Department. The individual is then asked to forward his/her passport to the Division for validation. This validation need not necessarily be done by mail through the Washington office. It can be accomplished at a local Passport office by showing the letter of approval from the Passport Division. For a variety of reasons--some real, others paranoic--it might be wise to insist that the validation be performed while one waits. This can be done if one exercises stubborn insistence at the Passport Office.

In addition to State Department validation, the academic traveler to Cuba is requested to secure a license from the Treasury Department for monetary transactions related to the Cuban trip. The Cuban Assets Control regulations prohibit all unlicensed transactions by U.S. citizens with Cuba or nationals thereof for travel expenses, accommodations, or services. Under these same regulations, U.S. citizens are prohibited from making unlicensed purchases in Cuba of any goods whether for consumption, exportation, or importation into the United States. Application forms for this license may be obtained from:

Foreign Assets Control  
Treasury Department  
Washington, D. C. 20220

or

Foreign Assets Control Division  
Federal Reserve Bank of New York  
33 Liberty Street  
New York, New York 10045

A fair number of U.S. travellers who seek and receive State Department approval for their trip do not obtain this license. Most have no difficulties as a consequence. In my own personal experience, this license was never checked by U.S. authorities. Only once was it indispensable: at the New York office of Iberia Airlines where I was refused a ticket for travel between Havana and Madrid without a valid license.

The State Department strongly suggests that soon after arrival in Cuba, U.S. citizens register with the Swiss Embassy which is empowered to represent U.S. interests in Cuba. Unfortunately, this Embassy, while centrally located, is often besieged by long lines of aspiring exiles, making registration there seemingly complicated if not discouraging.

#### The Cuban Visa

This is the most difficult of the hurdles which U.S. academics have to clear. Numerous U.S. investigators have received fellowships to travel and do research in Cuba, only to wait indefinitely for a Cuban entry visa. Officially, this permission may be requested through the Czechs who are handling Cuban affairs in the United States at:

Embassy of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic  
2349 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D. C., 20008

It may also be requested at the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City or the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa.

In the experience of most academics, however, these officially channelled requests usually bear no fruit. On the other hand, most U.S. citizens who have been granted a visa have received it through 1) a sponsoring Cuban-based research organization; 2) an individual connected with a Cuban government agency; or 3) a Cuban colleague willing and able to seek official sponsorship for the visit. Ultimately, all U.S. citizens who enter Cuba are the guests of a specific government agency, whether it be the Consejo Nacional de Cultura, the Ministerio de Educación or the Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores.

The question most frequently asked, and most frustrating to answer, is what does the individual who has no such connections do? This is often a special problem for younger academics who would like to break into the field of Cuban research or would like to use Cuban materials in a comparative research project. There is little room for optimism in this matter. However, there are some bright spots in an otherwise grim scene. Academics who think they will want to do research in Cuba should plan ahead and attempt to estab-

lish working professional relationships with colleagues or organizations in Cuba. With time such contact may open the way for a visit to Havana. In cultivating such relationships most U.S. humanists and social scientists, particularly behaviorists, will be at a distinct disadvantage compared to colleagues in education, engineering and technology, medical and agricultural science, fields in which the Cubans have a special commitment for the coming years, and which, moreover, are not ideologically suspect in terms of prevailing Cuban ideology.

Without a Cuban sponsor--agency or individual--, other than the Embassy route, there remain the possibilities of travel with a Venceremos Brigade (hard physical work) or, a tour occasionally organized through two Cuban centers in New York City. Information may be secured from either of the following organizations:

Cuban Resource Center  
Box 206  
Cathedral Station  
New York, New York 10025

or

Center for Cuban Studies  
186 West 4th Street  
New York, New York 10014

When approved, Cuban travel visas may be picked up at the Cuban consulate, in Mexico City or Madrid (the two principal ports of entry for U.S. citizens) and now, presumably, in Santiago, Chile.

#### Travel to Havana

Travel to Havana is, at best, complex and usually expensive. The following are the normal routes:

1. Mexico City - Havana - Mexico City. This route requires a transit visa for United States citizens. Unfortunately, this visa is obtainable only through the Mexican Ministerio de Gobernación, and normally requires a U.S. passport validated for travel to Cuba. The Mexican Embassy in Washington or the Mexican consulates in various cities of the United States will not handle requests for this document. All of which means that one must apply for it in Mexico, resigning oneself to the slow-moving wheels of the bureaucratic process whose machinery, however, has been known to respond to the oiling of well-connected, experienced Mexican lawyers versed in providing the prevailing attractive emoluments in the proper quarters. One hears of cases of individuals who have returned from Havana without this visa, and it is not absolutely impossible to obtain permission in Havana to travel back to the United States through Mexico. But, it should be noted, one also hears of cases in which individuals without a previously-obtained transit visa have been refused this route of travel by the Mexican authorities in Havana. The stretch between Mexico City and Havana can be travelled twice a week via Cubana Air Lines. The ticket is bought in Mexico City at the Cubana Air Lines office and paid for in Mexican pesos. Some travel agents in the United States will make reservations for this flight. Others refuse to sully their tickets with a trip to Havana.



2. Mexico City - Havana - Madrid. A variation on the first route which has the advantage of not requiring a transit visa from the Mexican authorities. Obviously, it is more expensive, but it is well worth the extra investment.

3. Madrid - Havana - Madrid. This is the most pleasant of the routes since it does not require transit visas and avoids the unpleasant departure scenes of the Mexican airport which run the gamut from pre-boarding group portraits (presumably archived in a Mexican or Washington--CIA?--rogue gallery), brief interrogations and, less frequently now, fingerprinting. The flight via this route can be made either on an Iberia or a Cubana jet. Flights normally run once a week, and are pleasantly, matter-of-factly, handled at the Madrid airport just like any other commercial flight.

4. Other routes. Passage to Havana can be booked via Moscow or Prague, and, if one is in Latin America, through Santiago, Chile.

With regard to flights out of Havana, it is advisable to book them as far in advance as possible, and to reconfirm them in Havana soon after arrival. Passage out of Havana is often at a premium, and, while foreign guests of the Cuban government are given first preference after diplomatic travellers, the demand can often be heavy due to special events or group travel arrangements of one sort or another. If one exits through Madrid and plans other travel in Europe, reservations can be made in advance through Iberia or at the KLM office which the Dutch maintain in Havana, though they no longer have flights in and out of Havana.

It is possible to travel from Havana by ship to Mexico or Canada. Members of the Venceremos Brigades use the Canadian route. Experience with ship travel (other than the Venceremos groups) is scarce.

#### Accommodations and Travel in Cuba

Reservations for foreign visitors are normally made through the sponsoring government agency, and are generally valid for a period of six months, unless otherwise specified. It is possible to ask in advance for one of the various hotels most frequently used to house foreigners: Hotel Nacional, Havana Libre, Riviera. Other hotels may sometimes be available. Rates are fixed at seven dollars a night. Meals are extra, and may be charged or paid for individually. Hotels exchange U.S. travelers checks or U.S. currency for registered guests. Receipts for such monetary transactions should be kept until departure from Havana's Marti Airport so that exchange back into U.S. currency can be made there without difficulty. Meals are abundant, somewhat on the expensive side, and often monotonous. Restaurant meals outside the hotels are difficult to arrange. Hotel accommodations are quite good; service will vary at the hotels. More North Americans seem pleased with the service at the Nacional.

Travel within the city of Havana is easy via buses. They

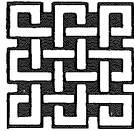
may be crowded, but they're cheap and efficient. Taxis are more difficult to come by; but they can be had with a small wait at the hotel entrances. A return trip from the destination via taxi is a problem I never was able to solve. Travel outside Havana by bus or plane is best arranged through the agency which sponsors your trip. Often, chauffeured limousine service is arranged for long distances. The Cubans treat their guests royally. They are hospitable to a fault and most often spend too much time and effort on both individuals and groups. U.S. citizens invited to Havana need feel no qualms about anti-U.S. feeling. While propaganda against U.S. imperialism--political, economic, cultural--is rampant and appears without fail in the daily Granma, the thrust is against our supreme (Serene?) leader (whose x is substituted with the swastika) and not against individuals friendly toward the Cuban Revolution.

In planning a trip to Havana, one should make certain to take toilet articles for the duration. These are either difficult or impossible to obtain in Havana. Also take a full supply of paper, carbon paper, pencils, and pens. If you have friends or acquaintances to whom you'd like to bring a gift, the Cuban authorities will not object to your bringing personal toiletries, paper, ball-point pens, or, even, processed foodstuffs. Equipment such as cameras, tape recorders or typewriters for your personal use may also be taken into Cuba. But it would be best to consult on their use in specific cases, especially where potentially sensitive social or political studies are concerned. For archival research, a camera might be useful since xerox is (obviously) non-existent and micro-filming is sometimes difficult to arrange.

The cost of a six week trip via Mexico City - Havana - Madrid - New York will be in the neighborhood of a minimum of 1,200 to 1,500 dollars, depending, of course, on how much one cares to spend on food and drink, the two most expensive items at the hotels.

If one is planning any kind of sensitive political or sociological research, it would be best to have the limits and modus operandi of such a project clearly defined prior to undertaking an endeavor which might otherwise prove problematic.

Researchers who do not attempt to go beyond the limits of the purpose of their trip will find their Cuban experience an exciting and rewarding experience--one well worth the delays, uncertainties, and difficulties encountered prior to departure.



L A S A

MEMORANDUM

TO: Member Institutions  
Consortium of Latin American Studies  
Programs (CLASP) and LARR-Sponsoring Universities

FROM: LASA Executive Council

SUBJECT: Location of Latin American Research Review

The five-year term for which the University of Texas accepted responsibility for the editorship, publication and distribution of LARR expires September 1, 1974. In keeping with policies set by the Executive Council of the Latin American Studies Association, bids will now be accepted from institutions interested in housing LARR. Because of the lead time required for transfer to another institution, the Executive Council wishes to reach a decision regarding this matter during its meeting which will be held at the time of the National Meetings in Madison, Wisconsin, May 3-5, 1973. The deadline for receipt of completed bids by the LASA Secretariat is April 15, 1973. It is expected that the editorial policies which have transformed LARR in the short period of eight years into a leading and prestigious journal will be continued. At present 3,500 copies of each issue are printed of which about 2,500 are distributed to subscribers.

LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH REVIEW

RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibilities of the host institution will include:

1. Assuming editorship of the various sections of the Latin American Research Review and associated functions for the period of September 1, 1974 to September 1, 1979.
2. Assuming the following associated functions: bookkeeping and accounting, subscription list maintenance, printing and reprints, advertising, etc.

### STAFFING

A desirable staff structure would be as follows:

1. One-third to one-half time editor
2. One-third to one-half time associate editor
3. Full-time administrative editor
4. Full-time secretary
5. Half-time subscription manager

The editor and associate editor should have faculty status.

### FUNDING

Current income from LARR generates about \$13,000 annually that can be used for non-faculty staff salaries. At present the administrative editor and the half-time subscription manager are so funded. LASA through its own direct subsidy to LARR and through LARR revenues is willing to underwrite other costs such as:

1. Printing and direct production costs generally
2. Postage and mailing costs
3. Telephone charges
4. Travel for the editor as needed.

It is hoped that the host institution will be able to:

1. Provide the salaries of the staff to the extent possible
2. Provide adequate office space and essential associated services.

### DOCUMENTATION

Institutions bidding for LARR are requested to submit a document signed by university officials empowered to make the commitments involved, which document should contain or be accompanied by the following items of information:

1. Curriculum vitae of proposed editor and associate editor (more than one person may be proposed to fill each of these positions.
2. A letter from each of the candidates for editor and associate editor indicating their willingness to assume the responsibilities involved.
3. A list of Latin Americanists on the faculty with whom the editor might consult locally.

4. A budget indicating the extent of the financial commitment the institution is willing to make towards the publication of the Latin American Research Review.
5. A budget indicating anticipated charges that will accrue to the Latin American Studies Association other than direct production costs.
6. A statement indicating how the actual printing and distribution of LARR will be handled (this need not necessarily be done through a university press).
7. A brief description of the physical facilities which will house the LARR operation.
8. Any other statements concerning policy or management of LARR which would be helpful to the Council in making the best possible decision.

#### ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Persons wishing information concerning the present operation of the editorial offices of the Latin American Research Review may contact Felicity M. Trueblood, Executive Secretary, Latin American Studies Association, Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Fla. 32601.

#### PROSPECTS FOR NDEA VI SUPPORT FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Thomas E. Skidmore

Most LASA members will be aware that federal support for area studies has been drastically cut in President Nixon's recent budget requests to Congress. Since the situation is somewhat complicated, this report will give considerable detail. Some of the following material has been adapted (plagiarized would be the honest term!) from a forthcoming report by Robert E. Ward, President of the Association for Asian Studies.

During the present academic year, the NDEA Title VI program has provided partial support for 106 language and area programs throughout the country and financed some 2,100 National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships (NDFLs) of which about 1,200 were graduate academic-year fellowships and 900 were graduate and undergraduate awards for summer intensive language study. Support has also been provided for a limited number of research projects related primarily to the improvement of basic teaching and reference materials for the so-called critical languages. In recent years Title VI has been funded at the level of \$13,940,000.

In the original omnibus HEW Appropriations Bill for the fiscal year July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974--of which all of the above programs were a part--funding was requested for Title VI at the \$13,940,000 level, for Fulbright-Hays at \$1,360,000, and for the Special Excess Foreign Currency Program at \$5,000,000. This Bill did have hearings on the Senate side but had no hearings by the House of Representatives. A Continuing Resolution of Congress, however, permitted the Office of Education's Institute of International Studies which administers these programs to continue to plan and prepare for operations in this 1973-74 period as if funding at these levels would be available. It should be noted that the Title VI programs are forward-funded, that is, the appropriation to support activities during the July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974 period is provided in the preceding year's budget, i.e., fiscal year 1973 (July 1, 1972-June 30, 1973). The expectation was that a new bill providing support at approximately these levels would be drafted by the Administration and sent to Congress for approval in January of this year when the 93d Congress convened.

When the President's supplemental budget request for fiscal year 1973 was made public on January 29, 1973, it developed that while Fulbright-Hays and the Special Excess Foreign Currency programs were funded at \$1,360,000 and \$3,000,000 respectively, only \$1,000,000 was requested for Title VI operations during the July 1, 1973-June 30, 1974 period. This \$1,000,000 was intended largely for the liquidation of outstanding contractual obligations. No provision is made and no funds are available for the support of either the National Defense Foreign Language Fellowships or the various language and area programs after June 30, 1973. This is the nature of the crisis that confronts us.

In response to this crisis, many LASA members have already communicated with members of Congress, explaining the vital role NDEA Title VI has played and would continue to play (under plans still being made at the Office of Education as late as early January!) in the maintenance and expansion of Latin American studies in the United States. There has also been an organized effort by representatives of the major area studies associations to repair the damage. The effort was coordinated by Robert E. Ward, whose forthcoming report in the Newsletter of the Association for Asian Studies explains:

"Our activities fall into two categories or phases: the first being the period before January 29, the date on which the President's budget was made public, the second being the period since January 29. We learned in general terms of the nature of the impending budgetary arrangements shortly before Christmas, a time at which it is not particularly easy to recruit academic assistance or to locate and enlist the support and good offices of prominent individuals in public and private life. Our endeavor was to persuade the Administration to restore the missing \$12,940,000 to the Title VI category of its budget before that document went to press in early January.

"I will not try to detail the many things that were either attempted or done nor the seemingly endless time and effort that were involved. Suffice it to record only the following major moves. We were able to alert and activate a consortium composed of the presidents and executive secretaries of the AAS and the five other major area and international studies associations--the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies, the African Studies Association, the International Studies Association, the Latin American Studies Association, and the Middle East Studies Association. I drafted a letter to President Nixon on the common behalf explaining the national and scholarly importance of Title VI and urging in the strongest possible terms that it be fully funded. This was sent to the President over the signature of the presidents of the six associations. We also informed the American Association of Universities of the impending action and were instrumental in arranging for their president to write President Nixon reminding him of the Moynihan-Pusey interchange in 1970 in the course of which Mr. Nixon had agreed to continue funding the Title VI program at current levels until it was taken over by the proposed National Foundation on Higher Education which has, of course, not yet been established. We also concerted our activities with those of the American Council on Education which is organizing the overall academic response to the many cuts in the HEW budget and arranged to be included in the case that they will present to Congress. We have also been in touch with well-disposed and, hopefully, influential members of the State Department and National Security Council staffs to enlist such support as they could provide. Beyond that, we have through a variety of channels presented our case both orally and in writing and both personally and indirectly to a considerable number of individuals with excellent standing in the present administration. A number of these were sympathetic and did make efforts on our behalf. Obviously, however, none of these were effective--at least in a short-term sense--and we failed in our efforts to have the missing \$12,940,000 reinstated in the budget.

"We are now involved in Phase II of these activities, the post-January 29th stage. We are continuing through all of the above channels our attempt to persuade the Administration to restore Title VI to the budget. This is still feasible in both an administrative and a legislative sense. In fact in 1970 the presidential restoration occurred at a still later stage. We also are doing our best to persuade critically placed members of the Congress of the merits of our case with the hope that they will restore the slashed appropriation. A delegation composed of the presidents of the six associations or their representatives [Skidmore attended as LASA representative] and a few others spent two days in Washington in late February talking with members of the Education Committees and the relevant Subcommittees of the Appropriations Committees of both Houses.

"In the course of these two days we saw practically all members of both the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees on Health, Education, Welfare, and Labor or their administrative assistants for education. In practically all cases our reception has been sympathetic and supportive. The basic problem is that we stand at the top of no one's list of priorities or favorite causes. Consequently, if any horse-trading is involved in an attempt to put together a revised budget in the HEW area, there is a fair chance that we will be traded for some other cause that is perceived as more important or more urgent. I really cannot predict the result. We have a chance and we may still be able to improve that chance, time permitting."

The results of the efforts in Washington by area studies associations representatives, including myself as representative of LASA, (I went at the request of Vice President Paul Doughty, who could not fill in for President Landsberger [presently in Africa] due to other commitments) were at least initially encouraging. At the hearings on the Supplemental Appropriation request for FY 1973 (i.e., the funds that would cover the summer of 1973 and the academic year 1973-74) on March 1, Congressmen Flood, Michel and Obey all raised questions about the justification for the elimination of NDEA Title VI from the Supplemental Budget request.

LASA members who are concerned about continued funding through the NDEA program should write their Congressmen and Senators directly --both about the need to restore funding in the FY 1973 budget and in the FY 1974 budget (on which hearings will probably begin in March). A strong statement by me, as a representative of concerned LASA members, was sent to all members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, as a follow-up to conversations with these Congressmen and their staffs. Since they are always the first committee to review appropriations requests on education, it is important to send them your comments. The members of that subcommittee are:

Democrats:

Daniel J. Flood (Pennsylvania), Chairperson  
William H. Natcher (Kentucky)  
Neal Smith (Iowa)  
Bob Casey (Texas)  
Edward J. Patten (New Jersey)  
David Obey (Wisconsin)

Republicans:

Robert H. Michel (Illinois)  
Garner E. Shriver (Kansas)  
J. Kenneth Robinson (Virginia)  
Silvio Conte (Massachusetts)

I would like to thank all LASA members who have responded to the call to help make our case in Washington. After talking with a number of Congressional offices, I can assure you that they do pay attention to their mail.



## SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

September - December, 1972

The fall quarter, 1972, was a busy one for the Secretariat. Two meetings were held at the Secretariat during this period, the Executive Council, September 22-24, 1972; and the Steering Committee of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), October 6-7, 1973. Final details of the Secretariat transfer were handled, including transfer of the LASA Checking account from Washington to Gainesville. Happily, LASA mail has increasingly been directed to Gainesville, rather than to the Secretariat's old address, resulting in a considerable time saving in servicing members' requests. We hope to eliminate our backlog completely by January 15, 1973.

A second important activity was the 1972 elections. Preliminary and official ballots were mailed during this period, and elections were officially concluded with announcements of the results in the December, 1972, Newsletter. The elections sparked a good deal of member interest, and a number of write-in petitions were received, culminating in the election to the Executive Council of one write-in candidate, Prof. Margaret Crahan of CUNY/Lehman.

A third activity was publication of the expanded Newsletter. The Newsletter is typed in the Secretariat and printed by photo-offset. The first expanded issue, September, 1972, was mailed to all members on November 30, 1972. The second issue, December, 1972, is currently in press and will be mailed to members about mid-January, 1973. Like all Association activities, the Newsletter is heavily dependent upon member aid and collaboration, and it is hoped that members will continue sending material for publication. In terms of Secretariat time expended, the Newsletter has now become one of the Association's biggest activities.

Also in this period, elections to the CLASP Steering Committee were begun, with the deadline for receipt of final ballots January 15, 1973. Announcement of results will appear in the March, 1973, Newsletter.

Secretariat membership procedures have been considerably simplified with the approval by the membership of the membership amendment to the LASA Constitution. This should aid the Secretariat in its attempt to function more efficiently. 91 new paid members have joined the Association since September 1st, 1972, and we have 14 new paid members for 1973. Dues statements were mailed to members on December 2, 1972, and as of January 5, 1973, approximately 500 members had renewed their memberships for 1973. A reminder statement will be mailed to errant or absent members about February 1st.



## **THE PROFESSION**

FIRST INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL OF LATIN-AMERICAN THEATRE:  
CULTURE AND DRAMA

James M. Highsmith  
Lone Mountain College, San Francisco  
and  
Charles M. Nissly  
Louisiana State University, New Orleans

The First International Festival of Latin-American Theatre, held in San Francisco from October 23rd to November 1st, 1972, and reported in the December, 1972, LASA Newsletter, represents the emerging Latin-American consciousness and conscience of the century. The ten Latin-American and three U.S. groups are dedicated to advancing beyond the traditional folklore-melodrama-comedy cycle into future directions. William Oliver, in his search for plays that express an impatience with old techniques and with the old social order introduces his anthology, Voices of Change in the Spanish American Theater, with the following:

I was surprised to discover how few of the current plays express the revolutionary changes of contemporary Spanish America or how many of the plays smothered the boldness of their thematic statement in sentimentality. Most infuriating of all was to encounter plays obviously inspired by a spirit of rebellion and intelligent criticism which capitulated in their third acts to the old shibboleths of the establishment.

The groups represented at the festival, however, are shattering the outdated image usually associated with Latin-American theater. And while they have addressed themselves to a non-elitist, popular breadth of approach, they have also forged dramatic techniques that permit a penetrating depth of insight.

The attempt to express and to direct a culture through drama has been impressively illustrated by the Teatro Ensayo of the Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana, whose San Francisco program proudly summarized its history from 1964 to 1967:

...the Teatro Ensayo is the last stage in a three-year project which involved the dedicated work and sacrifice of a group of young people who understood the great importance of the theater in the cultural development of the country. It is necessary to remember that the theater as an element of Ecuadorean culture was, until 1964, not without importance altogether, but subject to the

enthusiastic work of amateur groups which, without guidance or concrete plans, presented short runs acceptable as entertainment. But they remained always in the sphere of entertainment, never making any appreciable impact on the cultural atmosphere or the popular consciousness....In 1962 the Casa de la Cultura requested a technical director from UNESCO who would study the problems of the Ecuadorean theater and devise and apply plans to remedy them.

In October, 1963, the Italian director Fabio Pacchioni studied the possibilities, compiled statistics, and initiated his practical labor with the Teatro Ensayo. His First Seminar of Dramatic Art, attended by 140 persons, found itself faced with characteristic problems: lack of state support, absence of adequate locales, and opposition of certain groups who wished to maintain old theatrical systems and antiquated cultural manifestations. At the end of the First Seminar, 30 of the best students were selected to form the Teatro Ensayo, which gave its first presentation on August 24, 1964.

During the first presentation of the Teatro Ensayo, it was recognized that "A national theater is the most agile and consequential expression of the hopes, pressures, or depressions which every country suffers. It is the vital manifestation of what a human conglomeration is able or wants to do within its history." The theater thus meant for the people not "the desire to present one more spectacle, nor the necessity of advertising something new. Not the desire for publicity, nor a useless search for fame." Instead, "it was the urgency of giving life to something which, in our society, has always remained in the shadows; the desire to discover the possibilities of offering the true message of our culture, without the superficial wrappings which up to now have relegated it to only the intellectual and upper classes."

Works selected for the first season, which received enthusiastic reviews, were: Las Aceitunas by Lope de Rueda; La Guarda Cuidadosa by Cervantes; and La Farsa de Micer Pathelin, anonymous, fifteenth century. These works were produced because "they are the origin of theater, because they arose from the cultural necessities of the people, and because, just as we wish to do, they were presented in the city plazas and village patios, and brought happiness to the most simple people." They were also "an invitation to laugh, as well as to meditate upon the problems of man which, though they may appear superficial, actually probe deeply into his anguish and uncertainties."

In January, 1965, the Second Seminar of Dramatic Art was initiated and continued through April. Literary research and critical readings of Ecuadorean dramatists were carried out to discover the possibilities of presenting their works. The inclusion of El Tigre, by Demetrio Aguilera Malta, was intended to represent not only the atmosphere of the coastal community, but also the work of one of Ecuador's greatest writers. Young authors were also represented in two works (Montesco y Su Señora and Réquiem por la Lluvia) by José Martínez Queirolo, one of the most daring writers of Guayaquil; his La Casa del que Dirán won first prize in the 1962 National Competition of Dramatic Works. The repertoire was completed with a work of dubious dramatic value, written under European

influences and ranging from lyrical extravagance to tired dialogue. Its author, Ernesto Alban Gómez, realized that the work had little value, but it was saved by the production of Fabio Pacchioni.

This season consisted of more than 150 performances. The Teatro Ensayo realized that its public could not be composed solely of fans willing to pay high prices for tickets, but that an audience must also be brought to the theater: a heterogeneous audience, aware of the cultural unrest, in the process of educating its tastes, not content any longer to laugh at slick and conventional spectacles. Therefore, the Teatro Ensayo presented programs for civil servants, school teachers, members of the press, tourists, laborers and white collar workers in the factories, private and public school students, university students, a writers' congress, the armed forces, labor unions, prisoners, and visiting professors.

Education of the public is one of the fundamental concerns of the Teatro Ensayo. To that end, apart from lectures and round tables, a new method of dialogue was established: a public forum to hear the opinion of all those attending. The ordinary person and the intellectual alike could be heard in their immediate reactions to the performances. Face to face, actors and audience exchanged ideas, pointed out errors and successes.

By the end of the season, Teatro Ensayo had succeeded in creating a constant audience which continued growing until it reached the unbelievable figure of 8,000 persons at a single performance in the city of Ambato (despite rain in an open-air theater). And the Teatro Ensayo--by presenting works of national authors--proved to these writers that they now had a chance of seeing their plays performed, not just read, and that they should in all conscience form part of this new theater movement.

The Teatro has one fundamental commitment--taking the cultural message to the people who, by choice or necessity, remain marginal to progress. The performances were held in open-air stages improvised by the group and by the inhabitants of the community. The spiritual communion of the people was then most strongly felt.

The Director and members of the group realized that they could create a consciousness of the most urgent problems and for this reason invited the cooperation of such social development groups as the Housing Authority. The Faculty of Architecture soon joined this crusade; while they were constructing a movable stage, they assessed possibilities for low-cost housing. Doctors and medical students took preventive medicine to the same areas, teaching concepts of hygiene and battling superstition. Thereby, the Teatro Ensayo made its first theatrical tour throughout the country--Riobamba, Cuenca, Loja, Zaruma, Machala, Guayaquil, Salinas, Babahoyo, Otavalo, Atuntaqui, Cotacachi, Cayambe, Latacunga, Tilipulo, Machachi, Guaranda, Ambato, Baños, and many more.

From October to November, 1965, the Third Seminar of Dramatic Art gave rise a few months later to the School of Dramatic Art. The next season of the Teatro Ensayo gave birth to the Teatro Popular Ecuatoriano. From January to March, 1967, Teatro Ensayo prepared Boletín y

Elegía de las Mitas by César Dávila Andrade and a short work (El Cuento de Don Mateo) written by one of its members, 20-year-old Simón Corral, who recounted his experiences with the group's visits to the coast. The season ran from March to July, 1967, more than 100 presentations seen by 40,000 spectators. Since 1967, the Teatro Ensayo has continued to prosper under the dynamic leadership of Fabio Pacchioni as well as of the young director Antonio Ordóñez.

Each of the Latin-American theater groups appearing in San Francisco has developed dramatic techniques which they feel are appropriate to their cultural goals. Mexico's group, Pocos Pero a Sus Horas, is intensely realistic in acting and setting. The director meets with the actors, individually and collectively, to assist their understanding the characters and situations. Stanislavskian exercises in improvisation, in which the actors invent situations in the lives of the characters outside the play itself, enhance the reality of the presentation. Movements are decided on the basis of the needs of interaction and the space conditions.

Venezuela's Teatro de la Universidad de Mérida is even more cerebral and methodical in its preparations. First there is "classroom work," in which lectures fully analyze the play and document the author and his socio-economic background; seminars explore the meaning of the characters. Then, in "research work," as their program notes, "there are improvisations of group and of individuals which are subjected to criticism in search of the most positive results in accordance with the needs of the work. The rehearsals are daily for a period of four hours until a team work is accomplished."

More Artaudian and ritualistic is the technique of Centro de Teatro (TUCA) of Brazil. The actors here develop a disciplined improvisation, which uses characterizations only as launching pads for the actors' journeys into themselves and then into collective enactments that transcend such intellectualizations as those of Mérida. They refuse to separate mind from body or body from action. The audience surrounds the group to form a "global space," epitomizing and expressing primordial images above (or below) the conceptual level. Lights and setting are nowhere realistic, everywhere functional.

Argentina's Teatro Acción is equally ritualistic, occasionally requesting the audience to partake in the rites of insight. Their actors train themselves on the Artaudian paradox of absolute control of every muscle combined with unconscious liberation. The actors thereby find the characters--there is no pre-established, inflexible pattern.

The Teatro Campesino (Chicano) of the U.S.A., on the other hand, makes efforts to avoid traditions that are discernibly Western and to tap even the pre-Columbian rites of human sacrifice. As their program explained, "Not a teatro composed of actos or agit-prop but a teatro of ritual, of music, of beauty and spiritual sensitivity. A teatro of legends and myths. A teatro of religious strength. This type of theater will require real dedication; it may, indeed, require a couple of generations of Chicanos devoted to the use of the theater as an instrument in the evolution of our people....The teatros must never get away from La Raza....If the Raza will not come to theater, then the

theater must go to the Raza. This, in the long run, will determine the shape, style, content, spirit, and form of el teatro chicano." For their purposes they have developed the Actos ("Inspire the audience to social action. Illuminate specific points about social problems. Satirize the opposition. Show or hint at a solution. Express what people are feeling...Actos are not written; they are created collectively, through improvisation by a group."). And they have crossbred with similar forms developed by the San Francisco Mime Troupe and the Bread and Puppet Theater. Yet, there is a Brechtian ring to the Chicano aims of emphasizing the social vision, as opposed to the individual artist's vision, and the alienation of audience from stage so that the audience will never mistake the stage for reality, at which it must direct its energies of reform.

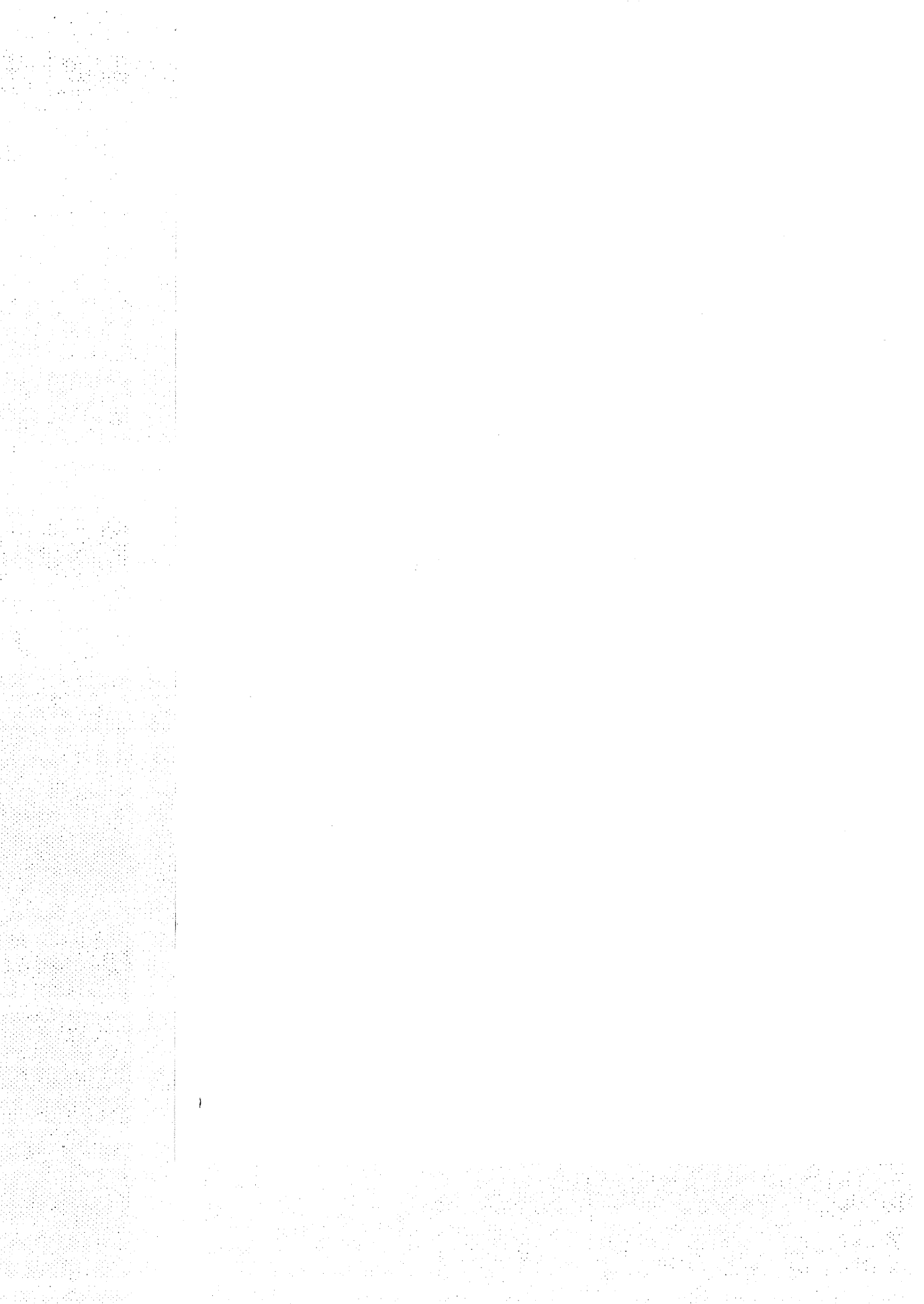
These five groups demonstrate determination to explore the most effective techniques possible to make drama intense, as well as broadly comprehended. Francis Fergusson's The Idea of Theater argues that, for a truly significant drama, a culture must first be adequately focussed, as with fifth-century Athens, Elizabethan England, and seventeenth-century France. The Latin American Theater Festival reverses this argument: a culture may be forged by its drama.

#### TRANSFER OF CLAH SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat of the Conference on Latin American History (CLAH) is being transferred to the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. Effective immediately, all correspondence, including dues which are now \$3.00 per year, should be sent to the new Secretary-Treasurer, Prof. G. Michael Riley at the Latin American Center, Mitchell Hall 202, Milwaukee 53201.



**LETTERS TO THE EDITOR**



February, 1973

Editor, Newsletter:

I would be most grateful if you would place the enclosed statement in the next issue of your organization's Newsletter. It is our hope that members of your organization will thereby be stimulated to participate in our Annual Meetings and thus help create a greater multi-disciplinary and comparative approach to African Studies.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Patrick J. McGowan  
1973 Program Chairman  
African Studies Association  
Syracuse University  
119 College Place  
Syracuse, New York 13210

AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION  
16th Annual Meeting  
Syracuse, New York  
October 31st - November 3rd, 1973

AFRICAN STUDIES IN COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVE

The 1973 ASA conference will be organized around a central theme-- African Studies in Comparative Perspective. The intellectual rationale for this thematic orientation is fundamental. Many students of Africa consider aspects of African society and culture to be unique whereas other scholars are struck by the parallels between the African situation and developments elsewhere in the Third World and beyond. The identification and explanation of these similarities and differences presupposes a comparative approach. Yet it can be shown that there have been few intra-African comparisons or studies that compare African and non-African phenomena in the fields of inquiry that the African Studies Association represents. The principal reason for focusing the 16th Annual Meeting on African Studies in Comparative Perspective is this basic scholarly need for more reliable knowledge about the uniqueness and representativeness of Africa.

Other reasons for this theme are valid as well. The African people and many of their governments seek development and liberation. Members of the ASA wish to help in the achievement of these goals. Policy making in Africa can be improved if policy-makers are aware of the reasons for the successes and failures of developmental policies in other parts of Africa and the Third World. Comparative scholarship can provide this needed information.

At many universities throughout the world the validity of an "area studies" approach, which is assumed to conflict with a "comparative" approach, is being questioned. How valid is this assumption and what are the relative advantages and disadvantages of approaches such as area studies, the comparative study of problems like political violence, and "value neutral" comparison for the sake of building better theories?

Finally, trends in the United States clearly point to a decline in financial support for African Studies per se. How is the study of Africa organized and supported elsewhere--including, of course, within Africa itself? This question can only be answered by actual comparison. In answering it we may discover that examining African Studies in Comparative Perspective will help to generate continued support for research and teaching on Africa.

These are the ideas behind the choice of a central theme for the 16th annual African Studies Association meeting. As program chairman, I welcome ideas for panels, plenary sessions, workshops, displays, etc. that relate to this theme.

Patrick J. McGowan

February 20, 1973

LASA Secretariat  
Box 13362 University Station  
Gainesville, Fla. 32601

Ladies & Gentlemen:

In case anybody raises an eyebrow about it in your presence, there aren't any documents in Nahuatl concerning the colonial history of the upper Amazon Valley (entry under my name on p. 72 of the December Newsletter). Plenty in Portuguese, however. How'd that happen?

Best regards,

/s/ David Sweet  
Acting Asst. Prof. History  
Merrill College  
Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz

## MEXICO'S FOURTH LARGEST CITY: A RESEARCH NOTE

James N. Snaden  
Central Connecticut State College  
New Britain

Ask almost any Latin Americanist to list Mexico's four largest cities and the reply would be: Mexico City, Guadalajara, Monterrey, and Puebla. However, a recent Mexican federal government publication contains a surprise:

City	Population Figures	
	1970 Census	30 June 1972 est.
Federal District (D. F.)	7,949,400	9,089,300
Guadalajara, Jalisco	1,199,400	1,336,000
Monterrey, Nuevo León	858,100	987,600
Netzahualcōyotl, México	580,400	705,500
Puebla, Puebla	532,700	569,800
Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua	424,100	469,400

Note: All data except those for the Federal District are for municipios. Source: Salarios Mínimos que Regirán en los Años de 1972 y 1973 (México: Comisión Nacional de los Salarios Mínimos, Paseo de la Reforma No. 77, 1972), pp. 71, 81, 97, 118, 119 and 124.

Ciudad Netzahualcōyotl, practically unheard of until now, has become Mexico's fourth largest city. Its site was not opened to settlement until 1946 and it was not until 1963 that it was incorporated as a city. All the while, its growth has gone on almost unnoticed because it forms part of the Mexico City metropolitan area. In recent years, it has grown at a faster rate than any other part of the capital city metropolitan area, adding anywhere between 4,000 and 10,000 persons per month.

Aside from its present size and its tremendously high rate of growth, Netzahualcōyotl is important because it is Mexico's biggest slum community. Lying just east of Mexico City's airport on an alternately dusty and muddy plain which forms part of the drained bed of Lake Texcoco, Netzahualcōyotl's housing is comprised largely of one-room tarpaper and cardboard shacks. The average family living in these houses has eight members. Dirt floors are the rule. Most of the people use outhouses; the city has no sewage system. Electrical facilities are scarce; many families steal electricity by illegally hooking up their home to the nearest convenient line. Water taps are scarce. Women and children generally have to get up at five in the morning to trudge off to the nearest tap, where they have to wait in line for as long as three hours to get the water they need each day. The water flowing from the faucet is probably contaminated, and the amount available is insufficient to permit frequent bathing. Health conditions are very poor: for every four children born, only three survive. Most of the people eat tortillas, beans, rice, chili peppers, and coffee. Meat

and milk are conspicuous by their absence from the daily diet. It is practically impossible to find a tree anywhere in the entire city. The noise from the 250 gigantic and luxurious jets taking off and landing daily at the nearby airport permeates every neighborhood.

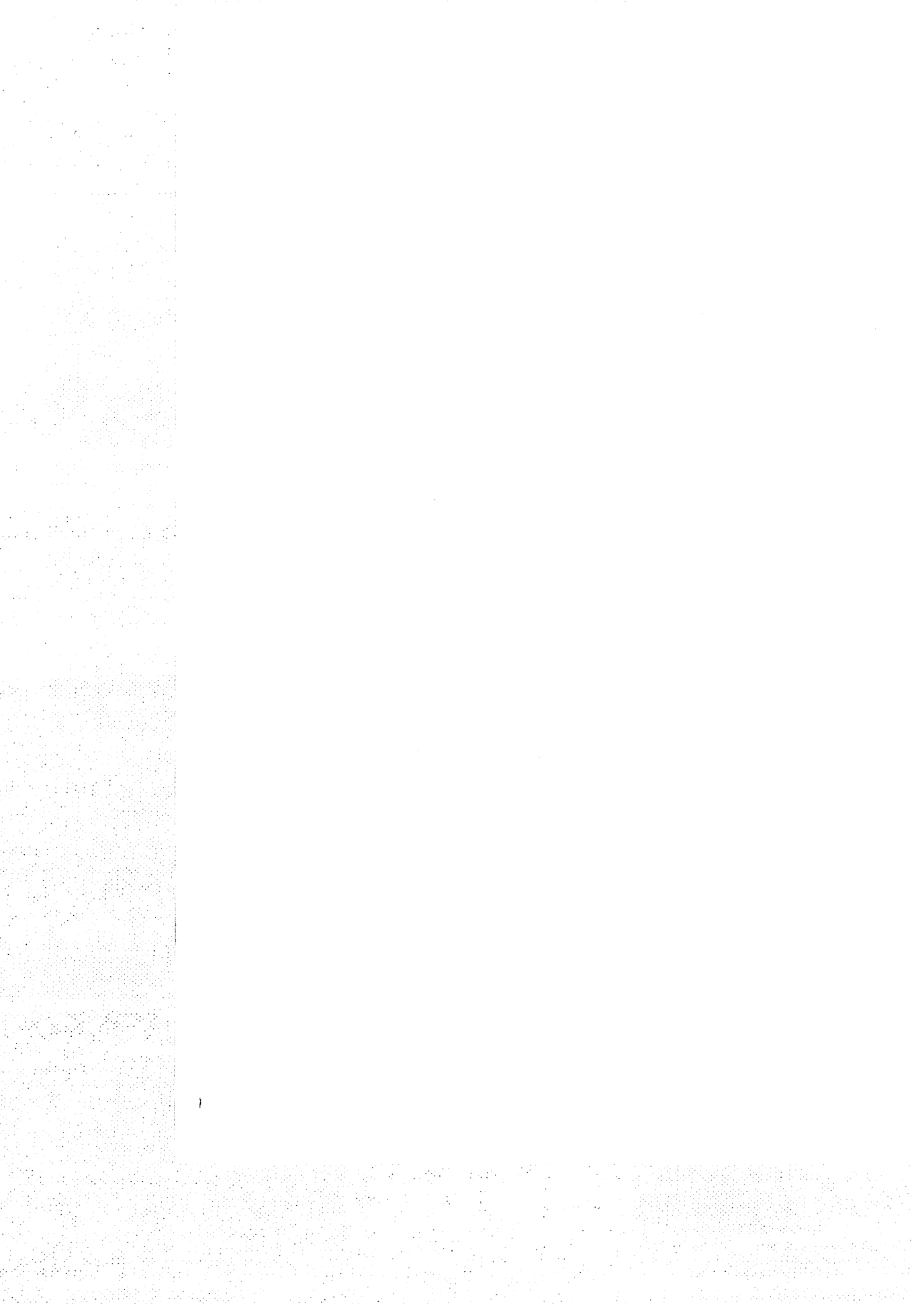
Over 100,000 residents of Netzahualcōyotl commute daily to Mexico City. Most ride on the two bus lines which serve the community between the hours of 5:00 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. Fares during the evening hours are double the daytime fares.

The sociological implications of this situation are many. Lawlessness pervades the city. There is only one policeman for every 7,600 inhabitants. Many of the policemen, who for some reason are predominantly former residents of the state of Guerrero, are corrupt. Patrolling in blue Volkswagens, they often steal bottled gas tanks and knock down light poles so that they can sell the copper wire, according to informants. Over forty gangs roam the streets. Armed robberies are common. Crime frequently goes unpunished. Family life lacks stability, in part because of the high rate of alcoholism. Women frequently serve as head of the household. Common-law marriages are the norm. A great many children are illegitimate. Of fifty youngsters interviewed recently, seventeen had never traveled to the nearby Federal District. Many boys and girls are forced into becoming street vendors in order to help the family. Their attendance at school is erratic. Those who do go to school suffer from substandard facilities and poorly-paid, inadequately-prepared teachers. Consequently, these children find it difficult to deal with situations requiring reflection or abstract thought. Cooperation between parents and the school is almost non-existent.

The people of Netzahualcōyotl wish very much to improve their situation, but they do not know how to go about doing it. Thirteen professors of the College of Psychology of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), led by Dr. José Cueli, completed in 1970 a psycho-social study of the city, and their effort represents a first step in this direction. The next step, a more difficult one, will be to utilize their findings and implement their recommendations in order to bring about a better life for all of the people of Ciudad Netzahualcōyotl, Mexico's fourth biggest city.

The University of Iowa has acquired from the Hemeroteca Nacional (Mexico City) a negative microfilm copy of a complete run of the major Mexican newspaper, La Libertad (Mexico City, January 5, 1878 - December 31, 1884). Positive film copies are available at cost by arrangement with Photoduplication Services, University of Iowa Library, Iowa City, Iowa, 52242. Potential purchasers are advised that the print, while readable, is quite small.

## RESEARCH





A PROPOSED ROSTER OF COLLECTIONS OF PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF LATIN AMERICAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Among many reasons for the retarded development of the conservation of Latin American art and architecture, is the general absence of photographic archives capable of supplying scholars with copies of older photographs, as well as making new negatives on demand.

The history of art in Europe has long depended on such resources, which are available both from state museums and ministries, and from commercial firms in the principal cities. These archives are essential to expertise and collecting: without them art scholarship is nearly impossible.

Yet many such photographs exist in Latin America. It is now urgent to discover their whereabouts. A first step is to learn of private and public collections both in Latin America and in this country. The Library of Congress and other libraries, institutions, and scholars have long been concerned with photographs of art. It now seems timely to ask all persons knowing where such photographic resources exist to report the information to Mary Ellis Kahler, Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540. It is hoped that a roster of photographic collections documenting Latin American art and architecture will eventually be formed. The object will be to benefit museum curators, art scholars, and official bodies concerned with conserving and restoring the buildings, paintings and sculpture of the Latin American heritage.

George A. Kubler  
Yale University  
For the Committee on  
Scholarly Resources

## CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICANIST GEOGRAPHERS

The Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers (C.L.A.G.) announces the release of the second number in its publication series:

Population Dynamics of Latin America: A  
Review and Bibliography. Robert N. Thomas  
(editor). East Lansing, Michigan: C.L.A.G.  
Publications, Inc., 1973, 217 pp. \$4.75.

The publication presents timely articles concerning contemporary population research by geographers working in Latin America. Donald J. O'Brien (U.S. Bureau of Census) lists all published census volumes for Latin America and indicates where they are available. He also discloses 1) the addresses of national census offices, 2) the present directors of these institutions, and 3) provides a status report for the 1970 censuses. The increasing use of computers and computerized-related techniques makes Gustavo Antonini's (University of Florida) discussion of Latin American data banks particularly appropriate. He discloses what census and socioeconomic data are on tapes and how and where they can be obtained.

Alfonso Gonzales (University of Calgary) sets the stage for the substantive papers by providing a survey of population geography research in Latin America. As for research papers, Stanley D. Brunn and Robert N. Thomas (Michigan State University) employ over 30 variables in order to define the socio-economic environments related to the migration system of Tegucigalpa, Honduras. Whereas Brunn and Thomas worked on a macro-scale, Richard W. Wilkie (University of Massachusetts) considers microspace while investigating the relationships between social behavior and the migration of peasants in Argentina. The final paper, contributed by James Nance and Robert N. Thomas (Michigan State University) discusses the role that the rural-urban continuum plays in the spatial variation of fertility levels in Honduras. The volume also includes an extensive bibliography (over 1100 citations) of population research numbers relating to Latin America.

To order, write C.L.A.G. Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 132, East Lansing, Mich. 48823.

## UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS ORAL HISTORY PROJECT ON COSTA RICA

A cooperative oral history project, conducted by the University of Costa Rica and the University of Kansas, has just been completed. The product is a series of transcriptions of interviews relating to United States technical and developmental aid to Costa Rica, 1940-1955, now on deposit at both the University of Kansas and the University of Costa Rica. In a sense, the project developed as a part of the effort by the staff of the Harry S. Truman Library Institute, Independence, Missouri, to obtain and preserve as complete a record as possible of the Truman administration. Professor Donald R. McCoy of the University of Kansas was the principal investigator in the project which was financed by the University of Kansas Central American Collaborative Research Program funded by the Ford Foundation.

During the summer of 1970, the project staff members taped interviews with thirty Costa Rican officials who were familiar with various aspects of the Point Four operation in Costa Rica. Twenty-nine of the interviews were transcribed; shortage of time and funds prevented the transcription of the thirtieth. The transcripts, constituting more than 600 typed pages, are deposited in the Archives of the University of Kansas. Transcripts of twenty-eight interviews are deposited also in the Library of the University of Costa Rica; that of José Figueres, at his request, was placed instead in the Harry S. Truman Library. These collections are open to use by qualified researchers.

The Costa Rican officials interviewed are as follows:

Hernán Gutiérrez Braun (formerly engineer with the Health Service)  
Rodrigo Carazo (Assemblyman and expert on housing)  
Wilburg Jiménez Castro (formerly director of statistics and census)  
Bernal Jiménez Monge (formerly minister of economics)  
Hernán Mora Morales (formerly of the Health and Sanitation Service)  
Enrique Volio (formerly engineer with the Health Service)  
Viriato Camacho (formerly liaison officer with Point IV Program)  
Jorge Carranza Solís (formerly official with STICA)  
Mosé Manuel Salazar Navarette (expert on land reform and finances)  
Mario Esquivel Arguedas (expert on business and finance)  
Eduardo Lizano Fait (expert on finance)  
Romano Orlich Carranza (formerly with the Ministry of Agriculture)  
Fernando Volio (expert on education)  
Manuel Antonio Gonzáles (expert on education)  
Antonio Peña Chavarría (formerly with Health Service)  
Ricardo Fernández Peralta (director of Geographic Institute)  
Mario Barrantes (engineer with Geographic Institute)  
Edilberto Camacho V. (agricultural expert)  
Lígia Carranza R. (formerly with Health Service)  
Fabio Fournier (expert on planning and Central-American integration)  
Bruce Masis (formerly minister of agriculture)  
Edgar Mata Q. (formerly with STICA)  
Carlos Arroyo (formerly with STICA)  
Mario Echandi (formerly president of Costa Rica)  
Robert Hunter (agricultural and educational expert; U.S. citizen)  
Benjamín Nuñez (formerly minister of labor)  
Alberto Martén (formerly minister of economics)  
Otilio Ulate (formerly president of Costa Rica)  
José Figueres\* (thrice president of Costa Rica)  
Jorge Rossi\*\* (involved in many aid projects; vice-president of Costa Rica)

\*transcript deposited in University of Kansas and Truman Library only.

\*\*no transcript deposited because of lack of funds and time to complete.



## **PEDAGOGY**

## THE CONCENTRATION IN MODERNIZATION PROCESSES

University of Wisconsin

Green Bay

The world is changing rapidly and many changes receive a good deal of public attention. The purpose of the Modernization Processes Concentration is to study the nature of change in the world from socio-cultural and political-economic points of view. In doing so, the concentration asks a number of questions:

- a. What has happened in history to produce the accelerated kinds of change the world has experienced over the last few centuries?
- b. What kinds of world views precipitate these changes and what kinds of world views are produced by the changes?
- c. What have been the economic, socio-cultural, political and psychological antecedents and consequences of change processes?
- d. How many concerned people combat the enormous problems such as inequality, population explosion, and ecological destruction that are part of rapid change in the modern world?

In seeking solutions for these questions the concentration focuses on both Third-World societies and highly-industrialized societies. Each course takes a holistic view of its subject matter, incorporating the insights of several social-science disciplines. The concentration is oriented toward consequences and problems of modernization as well as their prospective solutions and seeks to give instructional emphasis in the following problem areas:

### Modernization and Environment

The focus for this problem area is based on the assumptions that: (a) environmental problems of a society spring, at least in part, from its structure and values; (b) society evolves definitions and rules for regulating social relations and cultural perspectives with respect to the environment; and (c) a fundamental attempt at studying and solving environmental problems includes an evaluation of current normative and value frameworks and how they can be changed to implement a positive relationship between modernization and environment.

### Social Conflict

The focus of this problem area is on social and political conflicts attending modernization processes. The nature of these conflicts ranges from protests, revival, and reform movements to political revolutions and social revolutions.

## International Development and Planning

This area comprises the traditional focus of what is called developmental studies. National planning and community development (economic, technological, political, and socio-cultural) are the central emphasis.

## Social Inequality

Selected aspects of social inequality such as economic, social, and ethnic stratification are explored as they relate to modernization in different countries. Courses within the problem area focus on such topics as poverty and the effects of social and economic deprivation in relation to development and change.

## Alternative Futures of Man

This problem area examines alternative paths, problems, and prospects for man and his continued survival. Among topics which are given attention is the quality of life in the future.

The student who selects Modernization Processes as his/her concentration is required to take two courses emphasizing conceptual models of social change and problems associated with defining modernization as one type of change. In addition, the student is required to take certain other Modernization courses, and is advised on problem area and other courses which will provide him/her with an integrated plan of study. He/she will also be advised on appropriate concentration-oriented option offerings relevant to his/her plan of study and ways in which a six-hour flexible tool subject requirement can be fulfilled. Faculty advisors are available to help the student select a problem area and to design a program that best meets his/her needs. All students should be able to accomplish individualization of their programs with the help of concentration advisors and other faculty.

The student entering the concentration will increase his/her capacity to function within various kinds of business and governmental agencies. The student will find the concentration as useful preparation for professional schools such as law, public administration, business administration or social work. He/she will find it excellent preparation for work with various private and public agencies engaged in community development both here and abroad. The curriculum should also be interesting to those who are concerned about large-scale change and anticipate a career which would require familiarity with change processes or to those who seek one of the collaterals such as education, environmental administration, or social services.

For further information, address Prof. Joel C. Edelstein, College of Community Sciences, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay 54302.





## **OPINION**

## MULHERES -- MUJERES

Nora Scott Kinzer

### Indiana University

Fourth Indiana University Symposium on Luso-Brazilian Literature. April 12-14, 1973, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana. Program: Women in Brazilian Literature. Speakers: Professor Ann Pescatello, Florida International University; Professor Joanna Courteau, Iowa State University; Professor Ivana Versiani, The University of Toronto; Ms. Maria Alice Barroso, Director of the Instituto Nacional do Livro, Brazil; and Lygia Fagundes Telles, author and member of the Comissão Estadual de Literatura of São Paulo, Brazil.

### Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists (WOCLA)

From a nucleus of thirty women (all members of LASA) the Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists has increased its membership to include non-chauvinistic males as well as concerned female Latin American scholars. For information concerning membership, dues and a copy of the WOCLA Statement of Purpose write: Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists, P.O. Box 712, Fordham University, Bronx, N.Y. 10548.

### Boston University

Nancie S. Gonzalez is Chairperson of the Department of Anthropology and reports that there are four women faculty members in Anthropology. Dr. Susan Brown is on staff at Boston University in the Anthropology Department and is currently conducting research among Spanish-speaking families in the Boston area.

### Society for Applied Anthropology

At the April 12-14 SAA meetings in Tucson, Arizona, there will be a Symposium devoted to Third World Women: Active Participant in Social Change. Four papers will be given concerning Latin America: Jane Jaquette (Occidental College) "The Latin American Revolutionary Female"; Margo Smith (Northeastern Illinois University), "The Lima, Peru Servant as Agent of Social Change"; Susan Brown (Boston University) "Female Mating Patterns as Coping Mechanisms: Women in the Dominican Republic"; and Steffan Schmidt (Iowa State University), "Woman in Colombia: Attitudes and Future Perspectives in the Political System". Nancie Gonzalez (Boston University) will comment on the papers.

### The Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C.

Dr. Lucy Cohen whose book on Colombian University women graduates, Las Colombianas ante la Renovación Universitaria is available from Tercer Mundo, Bogotá, (1971) has been awarded a research grant from NIMH to continue investigation on Occupational-Cultural Adaption of Spanish-speaking Immigrants in Washington, D.C.

A LATIN AMERICAN RESPONSE TO THE QUESTION  
OF "ACADEMIC POLLUTION"

Dr. Gunnar Mendoza L., Director of the Biblioteca Nacional and the Archivo Nacional in Sucre, Bolivia, has prepared the following comments on the article by Lewis Hanke in the September, 1972, LASA Newsletter, "Typologies of Academic Pollution in the Good Neighborhood". Other reactions will be welcome and should be sent to Dr. Hanke at his address below.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DE BOLIVIA  
ARCHIVO NACIONAL DE BOLIVIA  
Sucre, Bolivia

Sucre, diciembre 15, 1972

Dr. Lewis Hanke  
University of Massachusetts  
Department of History, Herter Hall  
Amherst, Mass. 01002  
U.S.A.

Querido amigo:

Quiero decirle que admiro su valentía en proponer la candente cuestión (hot subject) que propone usted en su artículo "Typologies of Academic Pollution in the Good Neighborhood". En esta cuestión, además de "academic pollution", hay sudor, lágrimas y sangre--para citar una vez más la sentencia churchilliana--, y no decenas ni centenas sino millares de historias verdaderas, dignas de figurar entre las historias increíbles de Bartolomé Arzáns de Orsúa y Vela, y también de las historias de Emilio Salgari, podrían escribirse al respecto. Permítame por mi parte participar en el esclarecimiento--o la confusión---de esta materia con algunos hechos básicos en el problema de la enajenación de los recursos culturales de los pueblos más débiles y pobres en beneficio de los países más poderosos y ricos:

1. Es imposible comprender cabalmente el problema de la enajenación de los recursos culturales de un pueblo--documentales, bibliográficos, arqueológicos, artísticos, etc.--sin tomar en cuenta el punto de vista de los países más débiles y pobres, una vez que esa enajenación se hace siempre en perjuicio de éstos (a semejanza de los países vencidos en casos de guerra). El hecho de que los repositorios de los países poderosos y ricos están hoy llenos de objetos extraídos en una u otra forma de América Latina, África y Asia, mientras en los repositorios de éstos es ínfima la cantidad de objetos procedentes de aquéllos es el punto de partida inexcusable para considerar la cuestión.

2. Simultáneamente la enajenación de los recursos culturales de los pueblos débiles y pobres no es un caso aislado sino un componente del problema general de la enajenación de todos los recursos de esos países para beneficio de los países poderosos y ricos. Esto tampoco puede omitirse, pues ninguna política justa podrá establecerse en esta materia sin tomar en cuenta premisa tan fundamental.

3. La respuesta de 1970.II.12 de Mr. L. Quincy Mumford, Director de la Biblioteca del Congreso de los Estados Unidos de Norte América, a usted refleja muy bien las bases de la doctrina elaborada por los países poderosos y ricos en esta materia: Necesidad irrenunciable de salvar los recursos culturales de los países débiles y pobres contra los peligros que los amenazan; necesidad asimismo irrenunciable de hacer accesibles esos recursos para su aprovechamiento por la humanidad.

4. Estas bases de acción no son sino un desenvolvimiento de la clásica doctrina providencialista que ha inspirado siempre a los países poderosos y ricos en su relación con los países débiles y pobres, doctrina que necesariamente presupone la afirmación de la ineptitud radical de estos últimos y la aptitud incuestionable de los otros, y, en consecuencia, no sólo el derecho sino el deber de éstos a ejercer permanentemente las funciones de tutores y curadores ad bona de aquéllos.

5. Sin embargo, cuando están empeñados en sus acciones bélicas de expansión los países poderosos y ricos ponen a un lado esta misión providencialista de salvación de los recursos culturales y tratan de aplastar el enemigo débil y pobre, con esos recursos y todo, lo más pronto y lo más completamente que sea posible. Así es incuestionable que en la conquista de América Latina muchos más recursos culturales de los pueblos conquistados fueron deliberada o indeliberadamente destruidos que los que después fueron salvados, y lo ocurrido entonces en América Latina se ha repetido y sigue repitiéndose en una u otra forma en otras áreas como hoy en Vietnam. La acción de los países poderosos y ricos en este campo oscila pues, entre la destrucción justificada como necesidad de civilización y el despojo sublimado como necesidad de salvación.

6. La "salvación" de los recursos culturales de los pueblos subdesarrollados suele ser en la actualidad el epílogo de un bien organizado tráfico internacional de despojo con fines de lucro. Poderosos traficantes establecidos en los países poderosos actúan por medio de agentes --ambulantes o radicados en los países débiles y pobres--, agentes que si es necesario recurren a los medios más inescrupulosos, sin exceptuar el robo a personas particulares o a repositorios públicos, y no sólo de objetos en condiciones precarias o inaccesibles sino de objetos en condiciones perfectas de conservación y accesibilidad, a veces truncando esos objetos, como en el caso del dintel del templo maya que fue "cortado en secciones, extraído de su lugar de origen en helicóptero, y trasladado en barco de Nueva York", según el informe publicado en el New York Times y citado usted. En el momento oportuno, los objetos de despojo son ofrecidos a la venta por los traficantes, y adquiridos por los repositorios o por los coleccionistas privados de los países grandes. A veces los traficantes se dan el lujo de ceder graciosamente los objetos a los repositorios recibiendo en cambio halagadoras y honoríficas misivas de reconocimiento. Pero no se debe olvidar que detrás de cada objeto extraído de los países débiles y pobres por obra de este tráfico internacional se esconde alguna historia de dolo, despojo y contrabando.

7. El mejor aliado con que, además de sus propios agentes, cuentan los traficantes internacionales dentro de las fronteras de los países débiles y pobres para su tarea de despojo, es la incuria de los grupos dominantes en dichos países, incluyendo sus gobiernos, para la conservación y el aprovechamiento de sus recursos culturales, así como la ignorancia en que dichos grupos dominantes mantienen a los pueblos sobre el valor espiritual y material de esos recursos, impidiendo así la parti-

cipación popular en su defensa.

8. Las disposiciones meramente represivas en los países perjudicados, las simples normas de abstención que pueden auto-imponerse los países poderosos--como la adoptada por Mr. Luther Evans en 1949 para la Biblioteca del Congreso en Washington, D.C., las recomendaciones internacionales líricas para refrenar este tráfico, son medidas que no pueden tener ninguna eficacia positiva contra el formidable dispositivo de despojo montado por los traficantes internacionales, así como es muy relativa su eficacia contra el tráfico internacional de drogas u otros tráficos clandestinos.

9. La carta de Mr. Mumford a usted provee también un buen ejemplo sobre la elasticidad y la ineficacia de la política abstencionista que aislada y voluntariamente puede establecerse dentro de un país poderoso y rico. La argumentación de Mr. Mumford es aplicable prácticamente a cualquier situación, con el resultado de que nunca cesará la necesidad apremiante de "salvar" los despojos extraídos de un país débil y pobre, y nunca se darán las circunstancias que hagan perentoria la obligación de devolverlos a los países de origen. El tráfico internacional de los recursos culturales de los países débiles y pobres está en manos de gente avezada que sabe hacer las cosas de manera que no hay ni el menor resquicio para reclamaciones de personas, entidades o países perjudicados, ni para otras complicaciones.

10. El despojo de los recursos culturales de los países débiles y pobres no ocasiona a éstos un daño solamente cultural sino también económico, una vez que esos recursos constituyen un material básico para la industria del turismo, fuente actual de grandes ingresos económicos en los países más ricos y fuertes, donde la presencia de objetos procedentes del mundo subdesarrollado en repositorios de diversa índole es una de las principales atracciones para la afluencia de turistas nacionales o extranjeros.

11. La defensa más eficaz de la integridad de los recursos culturales de los países más débiles y pobres se haría mediante un sistema propio y bien coordinado de repositorios públicos--bibliotecas, archivos, museos--que posibilite no sólo la conservación sino la accesibilidad y aprovechamiento pleno de esos recursos con una dotación suficiente de locales, equipos personal y fondos de adquisición. Se dice que no existen recursos para este efecto. Sin embargo, es un sarcasmo que esos países se vean obligados a emplear sumas ingentes, procedentes de la ayuda ex profeso de países poderosos y ricos, en sistemas de represión política que sólo sirven para la perpetuación de los privilegios de intereses minoritarios nacionales e internacionales, intereses entre los cuales están comprendidos precisamente los de los traficantes internacionales de recursos culturales.

12. Sólo la adecuada preservación y accesibilidad de los recursos culturales de un pueblo en el seno de ese mismo pueblo puede consultar los mejores requisitos de la ética y la práctica en este orden. Así se establecería un equilibrio honesto y productivo entre el inalienable derecho de un país a beneficiarse con sus propios recursos y el derecho a la participación justa en el aprovechamiento de esos recursos por la comunidad internacional.

13. Pero los llamados "programas de desarrollo" impuestos por los países poderosos y ricos para su aplicación a los países débiles y pobres hasta ahora enfatizan solamente el desarrollo material, y no se preocupan de desarrollar los sistemas de conservación y accesibilidad de los recursos culturales en dichos países. El trabajo--a veces digno de admiración--de algunas fundaciones extranjeras en éstos países no consulta, por su carácter restringido y ocasional, los requisitos de una acción orgánica y permanente.

14. Con tales antecedentes parece problemático que se abran paso una doctrina y una política de verdadero respeto a la propiedad ajena en este campo mientras en las relaciones internacionales subsista la desigualdad con el predominio de unos países sobre otros exclusivamente por la fuerza y la riqueza, y mientras subsista la inacción y la falta de unidad por parte de los países débiles y pobres.

15. Sin embargo, algo se adelantaría si fuera posible, por ejemplo, la preparación de un estudio de la situación hoy imperante y el establecimiento de conclusiones de orden práctico. La UNESCO sería el órgano natural para la ejecución de este estudio, que podría incluir aspectos tales como a) la extensión que ha tomado el despojo de sus recursos culturales a los países más débiles y pobres; b) los canales --sin exceptuar los diplomáticos--por donde se hace posible el despojo; c) las disposiciones legislativas y prácticas nacionales e internacionales que dentro de un sistema coherente y orgánico pueden adoptarse para frenar la enajenación; d) la inclusión, dentro de los planes de desarrollo de estos países, de la conservación y accesibilidad de sus recursos culturales en su propio seno, para hacer posible la dotación de edificios, personales y equipos adecuados; e) el aprovechamiento pleno de estos recursos culturales.

16. Con este estudio como base, o sin él si no llega a hacerse, un frente común de los países débiles y pobres dentro de las Naciones Unidas sería otro paso decisivo--ya que aisladamente ellos no podrán lograr jamás nada importante--a fin de obtener acuerdos básicos para que todo programa nacional de desarrollo contemple: a) la conservación de los recursos culturales, con la organización de repositorios dotados de edificios, equipos, personal y fondos adecuados para la incorporación en esos repositorios de los recursos culturales, principalmente de los expuestos a riesgos físicos de destrucción, o de enajenación por obra de los traficantes internacionales; b) la accesibilidad y el aprovechamiento de los recursos culturales para la educación popular, la investigación académica, y el fomento del turismo nacional e internacional. Como complemento, dentro de las Naciones Unidas, este frente unido de naciones débiles y pobres debería tratar de obtener el ajuste de un dispositivo legal obligatorio y no meramente retórico que garantice la integridad de su derecho a sus propios recursos culturales. Paralelamente, extensas campañas nacionales deberían ponerse en marcha para incorporar en la conciencia popular la comprensión y el aprecio de la importancia de los valores culturales nacionales, por medio del sistema educativo en todos sus ciclos y de los sistemas de comunicación masiva. En todo caso, la iniciativa para tal acción no puede partir sino de los países directamente interesados, y el resultado dependerá de la unidad y el tesón que sepan mantener en esta lucha.

Agradeciendo a usted por la oportunidad que me ha brindado para expresar estas consideraciones, que, en mi opinión, no pueden omitirse en este problema, le saludo con mi mayor aprecio,

/s/ Gunnar Mendoza L.  
Director

**RESEARCHING WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICA:  
METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES**

Shirley Harkess, Cornelia Butler Flora, Judith Talbot de Campos and others have been corresponding about the possibility of meeting at the May 3-5, 1973, LASA Conference in Madison to talk about common research problems in investigating women's situation, attitudes and behavior in Latin America. We are interested in a working meeting in which we exchange ideas on frameworks for analysis and methodological issues rather than present substantive papers (which most of us feel now belong on regular LASA panels). We have scheduled a meeting for 10:00 a.m. on Thursday, May 3, place to be announced (and remember that the Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists will meet at noon on that date). Please let us hear from you if you would like to join in--so we can reserve a large enough room!

Steffen Schmidt  
Department of Political Science  
State University of Iowa  
Ames, Iowa 50010

Elsa M. Chaney  
Department of Political Science  
Fordham University  
Bronx, New York 10458

December 15, 1972

Editor, Newsletter:

May I respond to the letter of Daniel Raposo Cordeiro in the September, 1972, Newsletter (p. 47) by saying that as a member of LASA, I also am concerned that we have "responsible, capable and dedicated people in the foreground of our association"? I doubt that any women members of LASA are out to convince Sr. Raposo or anyone else "that these men /elected, appointed, etc., to key positions/ are inferior in ability to any woman member" as he puts it, but rather that our Association should consider whether there might not be some women also capable to chair panels, hold office, and take on other responsibilities.

I submit that this is not being done. Personally, I don't think any great conspiracy is afoot among the men to exclude women. However, when ten panels are announced, all to be chaired by males (except for one co-chairperson, a wife!) (pp. 8-9, May, 1972, Newsletter) and when the nominations committee announces that "each /of the eight persons nominated to office/ was our first choice" and these eight persons also turn out to be men (p. 11, May Newsletter), then it is clear that many responsible, capable and dedicated female persons in the Association at the very least are being ignored.

Sincerely,

/s/ Elsa M. Chaney  
Fordham University  
Bronx, N.Y. 10458



## WOMEN'S COALITION OF LATIN AMERICANISTS

### Progress Report

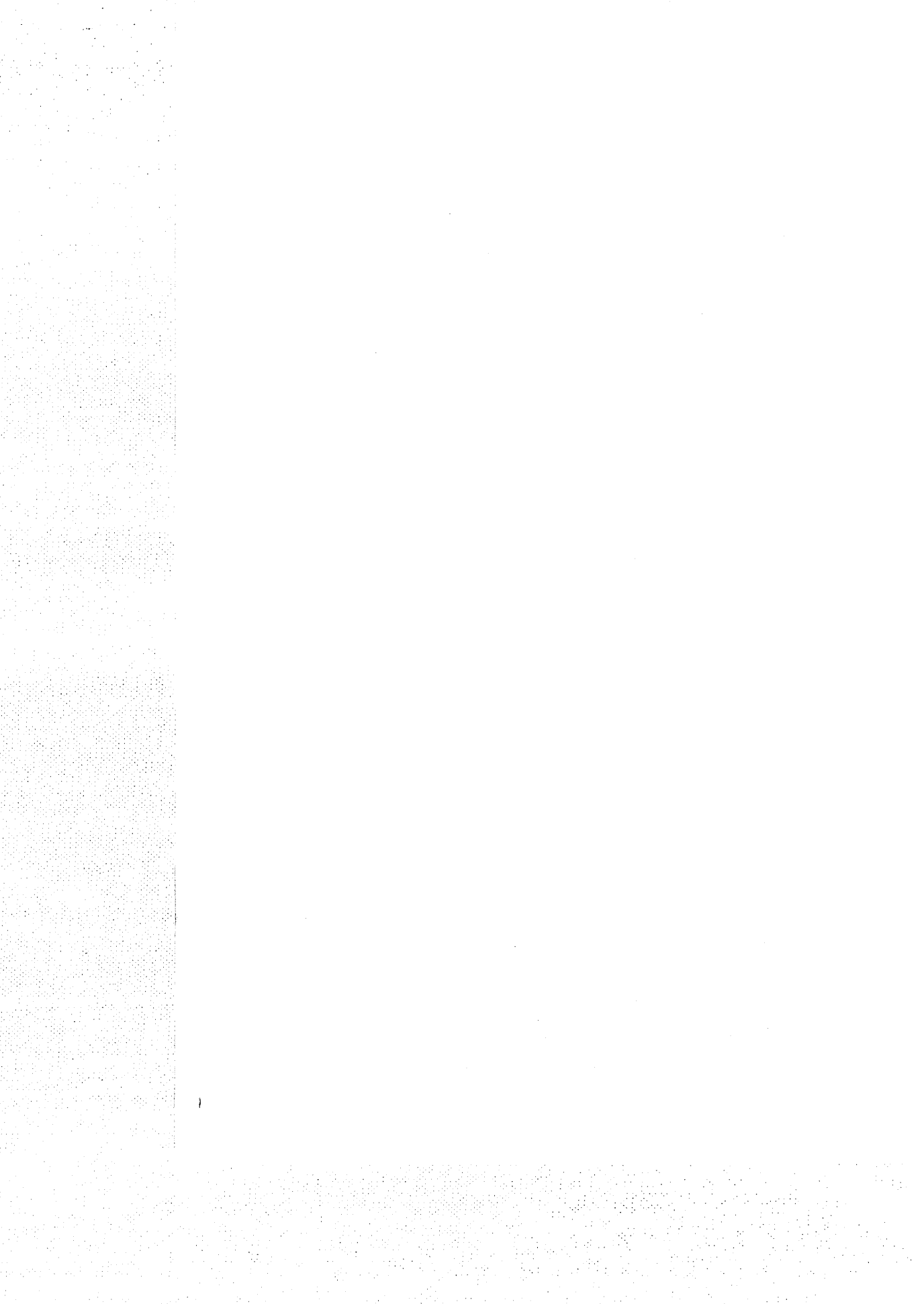
WOCLA-NEW YORK, in close touch with West Coast and Great Plains representatives, has drafted a questionnaire to be sent to all women Latin Americanists who can be located to determine options and opportunities of women in the profession. A systematic sampling of men also will be queried to provide comparisons. The next meeting in New York, scheduled for April 2, will be devoted to planning for the national Women's Coalition meeting at Madison (to be held at 12 noon on Thursday, May 3), and to identifying general concerns of women to be presented at the regular LASA sessions. Those of us in New York invite you to be in touch with us in person if you are near, and request all women interested to:

1. join the ad hoc committee (see p. 41, December LASA Newsletter);
2. send comments on draft statement of purpose (see p. 40, December Newsletter) and items you would like to see on agenda at Madison; and,
3. send dues to \$5 for regular membership, \$2.50 for students and currently unemployed to help defray our initial expenses.

WOMEN'S COALITION OF LATIN AMERICANISTS  
P.O. Box 712, Fordham University  
Bronx, New York 10458

#### INTERNATIONAL DIRECTORY FOR INTERNATIONAL LIAISON

The Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education has recently published this directory, which provides up-to-date information on the activities of organizations and institutions concerned with education in developing countries. For further information, address the Committee at One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.



## NOTES & NEWS

## FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS, AND AWARDS

### FORD FOUNDATION

The latest Ford Foundation support for Social Research includes, as earlier, funds for advanced training of faculty, visiting professors from U.S. universities and research support:

1. Colegio de México, \$230,000 two-year supplement. The college is a private, graduate-level institution. Its budget has increased six-fold over the past ten years, and many of its graduates occupy high academic and government positions. One-third of its 170 full-time students are from foreign countries, principally Latin American. A Ph.D. program in the social sciences, the region's first, will be launched by the college next year. A second new grant of \$50,000 to the college will help finance regional social science research by eight Latin American research centers on problems relevant to the formulation of national population policies.

2. University of Brasília, two-year grants totaling \$330,400, for a graduate program in social anthropology and for research and master's-level training in economics and sociology. Founded in 1961, the University of Brasília has adopted several academic reforms, including departments grouped into interdisciplinary institutes (in place of the traditionally rigid faculty structure) and a general studies curriculum for all first-year students. The university's department of social anthropology was formerly located at the University of Rio de Janeiro's National Museum, where it became the region's foremost center of scholarship in this discipline. Students have conducted research on such topics as rural trade unions, changing social elites, migration patterns, the viability of frontier agricultural settlements, and rural credit mechanisms.

3. Pontifical Catholic University of Peru, \$155,000 over two and one half years, for research and training in economics. The university has assembled a staff of young, foreign-trained economists who conduct research in the Brookings Institution-sponsored "Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration," a multinational project that is analyzing the potential benefits of a regional common market. The university hopes to initiate a graduate program in economics by 1975 with a full-time staff of six doctoral-level professors and twelve junior-rank economists.

### FULBRIGHT-HAYS PROGRAM FOR SENIOR U.S. AND FOREIGN SCHOLARS

Applications will be accepted this spring for more than 550 lecturing and advanced research awards during 1974-75 in over 75 countries under the senior Fulbright-Hays program, the Committee on International Exchange of Persons announced recently. U.S. citizens who have a doctorate or college teaching experience are invited to indicate their interest in an award by completing a simple registration form, available on request from SENIOR FULBRIGHT-HAYS PROGRAM, 2101 Constitution Avenue,

Washington, D.C. 20418. Registrants will receive a detailed announcement of the 1974-75 program in May. July 1, 1973 is the deadline for applying for research awards and it is also the suggested date for filing for lectureships. Senior Fulbright-Hays awards offered under programs with countries of the Caribbean and Latin America for 1974-75 are expected to be primarily for lecturing. Only a few awards will be available in the research category.

Applications from senior foreign scholars for temporary appointments at U.S. colleges or universities are transmitted to the Committee each year by Fulbright-Hays agencies abroad. The scholars are eligible for a Fulbright-Hays travel grant upon receiving a lecturing or research appointment. An annual list of such scholars is issued in March. Also available is a directory of senior Fulbright-Hays foreign scholars who are in the United States this academic year. Many of them would be pleased to accept invitations to give some lectures or to participate in special conferences under the sponsorship of academic institutions and educational organizations.

#### PEACE CORPS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP PROGRAM

Fellowships and small grants in the social and behavioral sciences are provided by the Peace Corps to encourage research in the underdeveloped world and to help the Corps learn more about itself. While most grants will go for research on the operations of the Corps itself, a few will be available for theoretical research if it is useful in training programs or in planning new projects overseas. Fellows may conduct research in the United States or overseas. Eligible are doctoral students planning dissertations, post-doctoral students now in teaching or research, and a few master's degree candidates whose programs require intensive field study. There is no deadline for applications as this is a continuing program. Applications should include a two-or three-page outline describing the research problem and design, an estimate of the cost to the Peace Corps, a statement about possible sources of complementary funds, and a brief resumé. Send to Mr. Charles Peters, Director, Office of Evaluation and Research, Peace Corps, Washington, D.C. 20525.

## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

### CONFERENCE GROUP ON MODERN PORTUGAL

The Conference Group on Modern Portugal announces a Workshop on Modern Portugal (1820-1973) to be held October 10-14, 1973, at the New England Center of the University of New Hampshire. Sponsored by a grant from the Council for European Studies, the Workshop will provide an opportunity for social science (anthropology, economics, political science, and sociology), and history graduate students with an interest in Portugal to meet with U.S. and European scholars currently engaged in interdisciplinary studies of social change in Portugal, as a variant of the modern authoritarian régime.

The Workshop will include intensive sessions and discussions on research possibilities, sources, and methodological problems, and the comparative study of modernization and change in Portugal and other Mediterranean countries.

Students and faculty currently pursuing research, or planning to undertake projects, on Modern Portugal and who would be interested in participating in the Workshop, are requested to send details of research and background to Prof. Joyce Riegelhaupt, Institute of Latin American Studies, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027. The Workshop is also open to those graduate students and faculty whose research interests center on comparative European and Latin American studies. Please send all inquiries for further information to the address above. Enrollment in the Workshop on Modern Portugal will be limited in order to facilitate maximum interchange.

### RURAL SOCIETY OF LATIN AMERICA IN INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH

This conference, sponsored by the Scandinavian Committee for Research on Latin America (NOSALF), will be held May 4-6, 1973, in Copenhagen. It is primarily intended for Scandinavian Latin Americanists, and lecturers and discussants will include Latin American and other non-Scandinavian scholars. Program topics include human aspects of the agrarian problems of Latin America, and the cultural identity of the campesino confronting national political systems. For further information, address Dr. Niels Fock, Institute for Ethnology and Anthropology, Vandkunsten 5, D-1467, Copenhagen, Denmark.

### SEMINAR ON COMPARATIVE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

#### IN THE COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN

The OAS and the government of Trinidad and Tobago are sponsoring a four-week seminar from May 1 to May 19, 1973, in Port of Spain. The participants will be academicians who teach comparative public administration and senior administrative, professional, and technical officers whose functions involve the formulation of policy and decision-making. The

purpose of the seminar is a dual one. First, to relate the problems of the countries of the Caribbean area to those of Latin America and the United States through an analysis of their socio-economic problems and the manifestation of those problems in public administration. And, second, to coordinate the Caribbean governments' activities in the area of public administration. For additional information about the seminar, please contact Dr. J. C. García-Zamor, Senior Specialist in Public Administration, Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006.

#### EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE

Eastern Urban University seeks man or woman Ph.D. qualified to teach graduate students and direct their research in (a) Latin American studies, and (b) political science of more general scope. In connection with (a), the person should have broad scholarly comprehension of political, social, and institutional problems pertinent to Latin America as a whole. In connection with (b), the person should have capabilities pertinent to political development, comparative politics, or practical quantitative analysis as distinguished from more esoteric variants of quantitative techniques. The primary considerations, however, relate to Latin American studies. Will consider an appointment at the Associate Professor or Assistant Professor level, as appropriate, and will pay salaries at competitive rates. Respecting a candidate at the Associate Professor level, a good record of publication to the individual's credit would be expected. The institution is under strong obligation in recruiting faculty members to seek out minority and women candidates. For further information, please communicate with the LASA Secretariat.

## INSTITUTIONAL

Arizona State University, Tempe  
Hayden Library

We believe Latin Americanists will be gratified to learn or to be reminded of the strength of the Library's Latin American Collection. The Hayden Library cooperates with the University of Arizona and Northern Arizona University in its acquisition program. The basic policy is to add to the existing strengths of each institution, to avoid duplication in specialized areas, and to exchange surplus books. ASU's principal emphasis is in the areas of Middle America (Mexico-Guatemala) and southern South America (Argentina, the Andes, and Brazil).

The Library's resources are currently as follows:

	<u>Books</u>	<u>Periodicals</u>	<u>Newspapers</u>
Total number in English	60,000	336	4
Total number in Spanish and Portuguese	40,000	224	10

An important recent acquisition from José Porrúa Turanzas of Madrid is that of 2,400 titles in Spanish, all pertaining to Mexican social, political, and military history. The major emphasis of the collection is the revolutionary period in Mexico, the dates being set tentatively from 1910 to 1946. Revolutionary figures, natural resources, labor, the militia, Mexican revolutionary thought and U.S. foreign policy with Mexico are prevalent themes. Of a documentary nature are secretarial and presidential reports and speeches. Some of the most noteworthy items include: military orders of the Plaza of Mexico for the years 1897-1900, 1917 and 1919-1931; military orders of the Plaza of Puebla for June to December, 1915; and 289 pamphlets touching upon the subjects listed above.

Items not falling within the 1910-1946 period include: material on Díaz; anti-Díaz thought; speeches and reports by López Mateos; and 80 pamphlets concerning various aspects of Mexican social history.

Preliminary processing has now begun and a major part of the collection will be ready for general use by fall, 1973.

### Center for Cuban Studies

The Center for Cuban Studies, 186 West 4th Street, New York, New York 10014, has as its primary purpose making available to interested persons a comprehensive collection of documents and study materials about revolutionary Cuba. Its services center around its Reading Room, which includes not only written and printed materials, but also films, prints, and slides; its Activities, which include films, lectures, seminars, classes, and information for persons wishing to travel to Cuba; Exchange of books and other materials with Cuban institutions; and a Bulletin of news and information from Latin America as well as Cuba. Staffers include Sandra Levinson, Joan McTigue, and Roberta Salper.



#### Central College, Pella, Iowa

Central College announces the opening of its new English Language Program in Madrid, similar to the program in existence in Mérida, Yucatán, Mexico. The program will begin operation in the fall term, 1973. Central College has also been the recipient of an HEW grant providing for a Foreign Curriculum Consultant from Mexico. The consultant, Prof. Martha Musi Letayf, will be on campus during the 1972-1973 academic year, and is available for guest lectures in Iowa and surrounding areas. For further information, address Prof. Roderic Ai Camp, Department of Political Science, Central College, Pella, Iowa 50219.

#### Dowling College

Dowling College, Oakdale, Long Island, New York, hosted its First Latin American Conference on October 19, 1972. The theme of the conference was "Brazil Today"; the moderator was Norman Holub. Topics included Brazilian-African Relations, Ecology, Politics, and Economics. Participating were Harry Bernstein, Warren Dean, Robert Levine, and Jordan Young.

The First History Mesa Redonda of Mallorcan History will be held in Palma de Mallorca at the General Instituto Luliano, July 13-14, 1973. The theme will be "El Reino de Mallorca en la Política Mediterránea del Bajo Medieval." Professors Alvara Santamaría, Charles E. Dufourcq, J. Lee Shneidman, Bartolomé Font Obrador, and Francisco Pérez, among others, will participate. Norman Holub is Director.

Dowling College, Members of the Arquivo Nacional, and IHGB (Rio) are projecting a Mesa Redonda in Rio de Janeiro August 27-28, 1974. The conference topic will be A Regência, 1831-40. Interested scholars should write Norman Holub, Dowling College, Oakdale, New York 11769.

#### University of Massachusetts, Amherst

The National Endowment for the Humanities has made a grant to the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, on behalf of a project for "The Microfilming of Documentation on the History of Spanish Viceroys in America During the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries and the Preparation of a Guide." The project will be directed by Prof. Lewis Hanke, and will include up to one thousand 30 meter rolls of film, largely of manuscripts in the Archivo General de Indias. The project will be carried out as the result of an agreement between Sra. Carmen Crespo Nogueira, Directora of the Servicio Nacional de Microfilm, Srta. Rosario Parra, Director of the Archivo General de Indias, and Prof. Hanke, and has been approved by Dr. Luis Sánchez Belda, Director General de Archivos y Bibliotecas.

The extensive viceregal correspondence, with accompanying reports, will constitute the core of the documentation to be filmed, but other manuscripts on viceregal administration in the Indies will

be copied as well, such as instructions to viceroys, royal orders to viceroys, viceregal economic documents, residencias, census reports, Indian tribute records, and other items directly related to viceregal administration in America up to about 1700. The master negative film will be retained in Spain by the Servicio Nacional de Microfilm, from which positive copies may be purchased by individuals and institutions when the project has been completed in 1975.

The project is designed to be as useful as possible to all students of the Spanish Empire in America, such as anthropologists, economists, geographers, historians, and political scientists. If anyone knows of specific documents in Sevilla which should be included, but which might not be because they are not located in an obvious part of the Archivo General de Indias, please send as much detailed information as possible to Dr. Hanke at the Department of History, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.

#### University of Oregon

The University of Oregon, 1479 Moss Street, Eugene, is conducting its yearly Ecuadoran summer seminar program in 1973 from July 9 - August 5. The seminar will be coordinated by Prof. Jennelle Moorhaad, director of the University of Oregon South American Travel-Study Program, assisted by a staff member of the Oregon Department of Anthropology.

The schedule calls for cultural and educational programs held in conjunction with Catholic University, the Ecuador Ministry of Education, and the United States Embassy, in Quito. Lectures will be held at Catholic University, and will cover the following subjects: Ecuadoran geography, history, folk arts, national economy, and archaeology. Other lectures will include U.S.-Ecuador relations, USAID, cultural relations, and The Peace Corps. Most of the lectures will be held on Catholic University campus with simultaneous translations provided for all lectures in Spanish.

The \$897 fee includes round-trip airfare from Miami to Quito, Ecuador; transportation within Ecuador, field trips and excursions, hotels, three meals daily, and tuition. Six hours of graduate or undergraduate credit is available from the University of Oregon in the Department of Anthropology; and the College of Education, three hours.

#### Thunderbird Graduate School of International Management

Thunderbird's CLAIR (Center for Latin American and Iberian Research) has just published (December, 1972) a special edition of its Quarterly Report on Spain and Portugal. It is available on request from Prof. Joaquín M. Duarte, Jr., chairman, International Studies Department, Thunderbird, Glendale, Arizona 85306.

## INTERNATIONAL

### THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (CALAS)

Hugues-Georges Hambleton, President

Canadian academic interest in Latin America is of fairly recent standing. It is true that courses in Spanish language and literature were offered in some three-quarters of the leading universities and colleges in the early 1960's. This interest in language and literature has grown. In 1970, 42 academic institutions were offering Spanish language and 35 Hispanic or Latin American literature. The real growth in the last decade has, however, been in other fields--history, political science, geography, anthropology, archaeology, etc. Thus between 1963 and 1970, the number of institutions offering Latin American history grew from 6 to 28. In 1966, there were 8 institutions where Latin American geography was taught; in 1970, there were 18.

This growth in the number and variety of courses has been reflected in the number of specialists. These have probably tripled over the decade. A survey made by CALAS in May, 1972, showed 377 specialists in or near the academic world. Excluded were those in business, the diplomatic corps, foreign aid, etc. Well over half of these specialists were in the Province of Ontario, about one-sixth in Quebec, and the balance in the other areas of Canada. The Ontario Co-operative Program in Latin American and Caribbean Studies has made great strides in recent years to rationalize Latin American studies in Ontario.

These specialists can also be classed by their main occupation and research interest. About one-quarter are teaching Spanish or Portuguese language and/or Hispanic/Latin American literature and are doing research in this field. The balance--some three quarters--are lecturing in Latin American geography, history, anthropology, sociology, economics, etc. The latter are more interested in economic development, social structures and political development. Again, some nine-tenths of the specialists are primarily interested in the contemporary period. Here I might add that about half the specialists obtained their master's degrees in the U.S. and over nine-tenths their doctorates. Again, about one-third of the Latin American specialists in Canada are U.S. citizens.

This expansion of Latin American studies and research in Canada laid the basis for the establishment of the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies at York University in June, 1969. At the same time, the business community interested in Latin America established the Canadian Association for Latin America. The purposes of CALAS are as follows:

- to facilitate personal contact and the exchange of information among those engaged in Latin American teaching and research in Canada;

- to foster throughout Canada, and especially within the universities, the expansion of information on and interest in Latin America; and,
- to promote closer links between Canadians (i.e., residents of Canada) and Latin Americans engaged in similar or related fields of intellectual endeavor.

These purposes, as expressed in the Constitution, have been pursued through:

- annual conferences in Canada and Latin America;
- the publication of the CALAS Newsletter;
- the periodic publication of a biography of Canadian specialists on Latin America;
- an office in Montreal which seeks to develop relations with Latin America and specialists in Canada and other areas;
- a periodical journal, North/South (still in the planning stage); and,
- a series of other activities, such as the Canada-Latin America Academic Commission, the Visiting Latin American Scholars Committee, the Summer School Committee and the Advisory Council for the Rationalization of Latin American Studies Programmes.

1) Annual conferences.

Conferences are held annually, usually at the end of the academic year--May. In 1970, it was held with the other Canadian Learned Societies at the University of Manitoba in Winnipeg. In 1971, it was in Mexico City. Here the theme was "Desarrollo o Dependencia: El Futuro de las Relaciones Latinoamericanas-Canadienses. This conference was co-hosted by CALAS, the National University (UNAM), the National Institute of Anthropology and History (INAH) and El Colegio de México. About 150 attended, half being Canadians and the balance Mexicans or other Latin Americans. The 1972 conference was held at McGill University in Montreal. The theme this time was "Latin America Today". Here only about 100 attended. It had been planned to hold the 1973 conference in Havana but delays have occurred. Thus, CALAS will once again be meeting together with the other Canadian Learned Societies at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, May 28-30, 1973. The 1974 conference will probably be in Havana. We would also like to explore the idea of a joint conference with LASA.

2) CALAS Newsletter

Until now our main means for reaching our members, apart from the annual conferences, has been the CALAS Newsletter. This regularly carries news on research, academic programs, conferences, etc. It is normally issued once a month at the height of the

academic year, i.e., about six numbers a year. In addition, the Newsletter goes to a number of research centres in Latin America and to Canadian diplomatic missions.

3) Directory of Scholars.

A "Directory of Scholars in Latin American Teaching and Research in Canada" was first drawn up by F.J. Tatlow of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada in 1969. Another edition appeared in 1970. CALAS has now taken over the responsibility for this publication and a third edition with over 400 entries is expected for later this year.

4) Office in Montreal.

The Montreal office (CALAS/ACELA, Department of Economics, McGill University, Montreal 101, Québec) has played a key role in the development of CALAS. While the officers and members of the Executive Council are spread over the length and breadth of Canada and CALAS has a relatively small budget, steady progress has been made since 1969. Membership now stands at about 230.

Financial support comes from the membership, \$10.00 for regular members, and from grants from the Canada Council and the Canadian International Development Agency.

5) North/South: Canadian Journal of Latin American Studies.

This is to be "un foro académico para estudiosos y catedráticos latinoamericanistas residentes en el Canadá y en el extranjero". To be more specific, the Editorial Council of N/S is to be guided by the following editorial objectives:

- to publish only scholarly articles and reviews;
- to constitute a publishing forum in Canada for Latin-Americanists;
- to avoid the editorial objectives proper to the CALAS Newsletter; and,
- to limit the Journal's commercial interest to advertising of an educational or scholarly nature.

We expect that N/S will begin appearing in the latter part of this year, with one or two numbers. In 1974, it will probably be a quarterly.

6) Canada-Latin America Academic Commission.

A Canada-Latin America Academic Commission, entrusted with examining strategies of collaboration and cooperation, was launched at the 1971 conference in Mexico City. This includes such individuals as the Vice-President of CALAS, Prof. Herman Konrad; the President of El Colegio de México, Dr. Víctor Urquidí; the Subdirector General of the INAH, Dr. Fernando Cámara Barbachano; and the Director

of the Faculty of Political and Social Sciences of UNAM, Lic. Víctor Flores Olea.

To sum up, CALAS has made real progress in its less than four years of existence. Yet this is only a beginning. Membership is only about half the potential. Further, CALAS is unable to keep pace with the growth of interest in Latin America or the opportunities to develop relations with Latin Americanists.

The officers and Executive Council of CALAS are as follows for 1972-1973:

President: Hugues-G. Hambleton, Economie, Université Laval  
Vice-President: Herman W. Konrad, History, University of Calgary  
Secretary-Treasurer: Myron J. Frankman, Economics, McGill Univ.  
Executive Council:  
Myron J. Frankman, Economics, McGill University (to 1973)  
Hugues-G. Hambleton, Economie, Université Laval (to 1974)  
Jean-Michel Hercourt, Géographie, CEGEP du Vieux Montréal (to 1974)  
David E.W. Holden, Sociology, Queen's University (to 1974)  
Herman W. Konrad, History, University of Calgary (to 1974)  
Walter J.F. Kontak, Political Science, St. Francis Xavier University (to 1975)  
Yvan Labelle, Sociologie, Université Laval (to 1975)  
James K. McDonald, Spanish and Italian, Queen's University (to 1975); Editor, Norte/Sur  
James C. McKegney, Classics and Romance Languages, University of Waterloo (to 1973)  
Alfred H. Siemens, Geography, University of British Columbia (to 1975); Editor, CALAS Newsletter  
Lionel Vallée, Anthropologie, Université de Montréal (to 1974)  
Fernando J.J. Vidal, Spanish, University of Prince Edward Island (to 1973)

## ESCUELA LATINOAMERICANA DE CIENCIA

## POLÍTICA Y ADMINISTRACIÓN PÚBLICA

On November 23, 1972, Prof. Jorge Giusti was named interim director of the Escuela by the Comité Directivo of FLACSO, replacing Prof. Horacio H. Godoy, who was named to a United Nations mission in Colombia.

## REGIONAL

### PACIFIC COAST COUNCIL ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (PCCLAS)

Philip Brian Johnson, President (1972)

The Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies held its 18th annual Conference on October 26-29, 1972, in Monterey, California. The conference was hosted by the Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies, and organized by Prof. Philip Brian Johnson, President of PCCLAS (1972). The general theme was "New Directions in the Teaching and Research of Latin American Area Studies." All eight panels were interdisciplinary and included participation by graduate students. There was no traditional "reading" of papers; instead, papers were summarized, commented upon from various ideological and disciplinary points of view and then discussed by the audience. This was made possible due to the fact that one-page abstracts of all papers were mailed out to the membership of PCCLAS in advance of the conference, and copies of all papers were on hand during registration. Sessions focused upon the following topics:

- SESSION I: THE FEMALE IN LATIN AMERICA: HER ROLE PAST AND PRESENT  
Chairperson: Lois Weinman, Calif. State University, Long Beach
- SESSION II: LATIN AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY: WHAT POSSIBILITY OF ENDING DEPENDENCY?  
Chairperson: JoAnn Aviel, Calif. State University, San Francisco
- SESSION III: POPULAR CULTURE IN NORTHEAST BRAZIL  
Chairperson: Roger L. Cunniff, San Diego State College
- SESSION IV: THE VISUAL THIRD DIMENSION: USING THE FILM TO STUDY LATIN AMERICA  
Chairperson: Roderick J. Barman, Univ. of British Columbia
- SESSION V: LATIN AMERICAN AREA STUDIES: OUR CURRICULAR CRISIS  
Chairperson: Donald Barnhart, Calif. State Univ., San Francisco
- SESSION VI: LATIN AMERICAN REGIONAL STUDIES  
Chairperson: Richard Kornweibel, Calif. State Univ. Sacramento
- SESSION VII: THE CHILEAN REVOLUTION  
Chairperson: Mark Van Aken, Calif. State College, Hayward

UCLA's Teatro Leido was also featured on the Conference program, presenting a recital of social protest poetry and two one-act plays: an adaptation of "El cepillo de dientes", by Jorge Díaz and the social satire, "El delantal blanco" from Vina, by Sergio Vodanovic. The conference banquet and luncheon were addressed respectively by Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, Charles Meyer, and Fernando Alegria.

At the Monterey meeting it was decided that in addition to the semi-annual PCCLAS Newsletter, the council would also publish a yearly Proceedings. This hard-bound serial publication will present the best

5-7 papers of the annual Conference plus one guest article. It was further decided that PCCLAS will meet at California State University, San Diego, in September, 1973, (Roger Cunniff, President), and UCLA will host the Conference in 1974 (E. Bradford Burns, President).

The theme of the 1973 meeting will be "Pivotal Interpretations of Latin American History, Society and Culture." Sessions will center on analysis and discussion of books, films and works of art and music which have been or promise to be significant influences on the image projected by Latin America or the way the area is understood. In addition, a portion of the program will be devoted to the problems of teaching the lower-division surveys in various pedagogical areas, and means of improving liaison between college, junior college and secondary school teaching in Latin-American related subjects.

In 1971 membership of PCCLAS was approximately 65. By the fall of 1972 membership had increased to approximately 225, with 350 people in attendance at the Monterey Conference. Membership for 1973-74 is expected to reach 400-450, due in part to a membership drive which, in addition to attracting Latin Americanists on the university level, will serve to recruit secondary school teachers with an interest in Latin America, graduate students, and representatives of latino community organizations.

PCCLAS was founded as a result of a round table on problems of instruction in the field of Latin American Studies held May 12-14, 1955, at the University of California, Los Angeles, under joint sponsorship of the University and the Pan American Union. Professor Ralph Beals, Department of Anthropology and Sociology was elected Chairman, and Dr. Robert N. Burr, Department of History at the host university was the secretary. During the session of the Round Table it was "resolved, that the chairman of Round Table be empowered to appoint a Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies, such a Council being charged, inter alia, to explore:

- a) the strengthening of ties between Pacific Coast Departments offering instruction in Latin American fields, and the holding of an annual conference,
- b) the foundation of a regional quarterly or newsletter dealing with Latin American studies, and
- c) the distribution of news items concerning events of interest to Latin Americanists, occurring in member institutions, to local, regional--and when opportune--national press agencies.

Since the founding meetings in 1955 the annual Conference of the Council has convened in the following locations:

1955 Los Angeles, University of California  
1956 Los Angeles, University of Southern California  
1957 Berkeley, University of California  
1958 Santa Barbara, University of California  
1959 Stanford, Stanford University  
1960 Long Beach, Long Beach State College  
1961 San Francisco, San Francisco State College



1962 Los Angeles, Occidental College  
1963 Fresno, Fresno State College  
1964 San Diego, San Diego State College  
1965 Santa Clara, University of Santa Clara  
1966 Northridge, San Fernando Valley State College  
1967 Eugene, University of Oregon  
1968 Stockton, University of the Pacific  
1969 Fullerton, California State College, Fullerton  
1970 Santa Barbara, University of California  
1971 Tucson, University of Arizona  
1972 Monterey, Calif., Monterey Institute of Foreign Studies

## WASHINGTON

### U. S. STATE DEPARTMENT'S HISTORY OF THE CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM

The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU) of the Department of State has established a unit to write the history of the educational and cultural exchange program of the Department, which began in 1938 with the formation of a Division of Cultural Relations in the State Department. It was considered especially advantageous to begin this work at this stage in the history of the program, with the opportunity to take advantage of the first-hand knowledge and experience of a number of persons who have lived and worked with the program virtually since its beginning.

J. Manuel Espinosa, an officer of the Department associated with the Government sponsored cultural exchange program since 1944, has been designated to coordinate this effort. He served as Executive Secretary of the Board of Foreign Scholarships from 1957 to 1962, and until his present appointment was Deputy Director of the Office of Inter-American Programs of CU. His principal associate in this work is James A. Donovan, Jr., former Staff Director of the U.S. Advisory Commission on International Educational and Cultural Affairs.

Three major projects are under way at this time: organizing a permanent historical archive in CU on the officially sponsored international exchange program; beginning the writing of the history of the program; and preparing a series of in-depth studies on significant aspects of the history of the program. CU will welcome hearing from individuals who have prepared special reports or studies on U.S. international exchange of persons activities which they believe may not have come to its attention. Mail should be addressed to: J. Manuel Espinosa, Senior Program Advisor, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

## ANNOTATED CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Badner, Mino. A Possible Focus of Andean Artistic Influence in Mesoamerica. Studies in Pre-Columbian Art and Archaeology, No. 9. Washington, D.C.: Dumbarton Oaks, Trustees for Harvard University, 1972. Pp. 53 (28 of them illustrations). Bibliog. Paper. \$2.75. The latest of an esoteric series of short monographs dealing with various minutiae of Prehistoric Latin-American high cultures. Here, a richly illustrated and documented comparison of several artistic elements occurring in Mesoamerica and Peru, demonstrating an early and continuing cross-fertilization of ideas manifest in the graphic arts. Primary focus is the reconstruction of parent art styles of Izapan. It is suggested that, though the primary inspiration for Izapan is Olmec, a number of motifs and stylistic renderings can be traced to Chavín influence. By the Middle to Late Preclassic, Peruvian influence is quite evident in the developing Izapan style. Attention is also drawn to similarities between Izapan and later Moche art of the north Peruvian coast--Izapan may well be one of the inspirations of that dynamic style. If the arguments of this study are born out by subsequent comparative analyses, the generally accepted reconstructions of both Mesoamerican and Peruvian art styles may be in for some revision. Further, if early and continuing cross-fertilization between the two culture areas is proven, the processes leading to the development of pristine civilizations might well be reassessed.
- Benson, Elizabeth P. The Mochica: The Culture of Peru. Arts and Civilizations of Indian America Series. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972. Pp. 154. Sources of Illustrations. Bibliog. Index. \$12.50. The early centuries of the Christian era saw the militaristic expansion on the northern coast of Peru by a people now generally known as the Mochica. Prior to 800 A.D. their influence spread from the border of Ecuador south to the Nepeña Valley, 249 miles north of Lima. The Mochica left a fantastic legacy of richly decorated artifacts that vividly and realistically depict many facets of their lives. Their achievements include large pyramids, buildings, extensive irrigation systems, fine metal work, textiles, and lapidary work. The most noted objects are their ceramics. These realistically molded and painted objects reveal a great many aspects of Mochica life--beliefs, livelihood, clothing, ceremonial behavior, military procedure, sexual practices, and more. In this profusely illustrated volume, the author analyzes and interprets many of these artifacts to reconstruct various aspects of Mochica culture. 137 black-and-white photos, 7 color photos, 2 maps.

- Berg, Stephen. Nothing in the Word: Versions of Aztec Poetry. A Mushinsha Book. New York: Grossman Publishers, 1972. Unpaginated. Paper. \$3.95. in god's house  
 I was born for nothing  
 for nothing I am leaving the earth  
 BROKEN!  
 50 poems "based generally on the Spanish translations of Nahuatl poetry by Angel María Garibay K. in his collection Poesía Nahuatl."
- Brundage, Burr Cartwright. A Rain of Darts: The Mexica Aztecs. The Texas Pan American Series. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1972. Pp. 290. Abbreviations. Notes. Chronological Chart. References. Index. \$10.00. Professor Brundage, who has previously given us two excellent studies of the Inca, turns his attention to the rich and fascinating (although bloodthirsty) empire destroyed by Cortés and his Indian allies. After a brief survey of previous cultural periods, Brundage presents a detailed political history of the Aztec from their earliest origins until the Spanish conquest. Although the book chiefly relies upon the careful use of native and early Spanish sources, it also incorporates current archaeological and anthropological views, notably in its treatment of the Aztec as a civil, as opposed to tribal, society. The book's style is marked by a clarity and dignity appropriate to an account which is (ultimately) tragic. The best recent treatment of the subject in English. 3 maps.
- Castaneda, Carlos. Journey to Ixtlan: The Lessons of Don Juan. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972. Pp. 315. \$6.95. Still on the best-seller lists, a fascinating account of an initiate's guided confrontations with the unknown. Tour guide--the now-famous Don Juan ("I want to convince you that you must learn to make every act count."). By the author of A Separate Reality and The Teachings of Don Juan.
- Castle, Coralie, and Margaret Gin. Peasant Cooking of Many Lands. Historical text by Alfred E. Castle. Drawings by William Gin. San Francisco: 101 Productions, 1972. Pp. 182. Glossary. Index. Paper. \$3.95. (Cloth, \$6.95). Over 300 hearty recipes from everywhere, Far East to Mediterranean to Latin America (35 recipes--huachinango Yucatán to fejjoada) and West Indies (15 recipes--sancocho to banana-sweet potato bread). Delightful "culinary" introduction to each area. Drawings alone worth the price. You hate to cook? Then display it on your coffee table--it's that attractive.
- Earl, Johnrae, and James McCormick. The Chili Cookbook. Los Angeles: Price/Stern/Sloan Publishers, Inc., 1972. Pp. 148. Index. Paper. \$3.95. Into the kitchen! 107, primarily U.S., recipes for chili divided as to: basic (Lady Bird Johnson's Pedernales River Special--"terrible," "sloppy"); kidney bean; pinto bean; hot (Hell's Fire, Inferno, No Retreat); chunky; convenience; odd fellow (worldwide, Kuala Lumpur to Buenos Aires). Originated in Texas says the Texas chili consortium. Never, say the authors--"If it had, the tasteless and vapid product known as Texas style chili would never have gotten off the ground." Attractively published. If chili turns you off, try Price/Stern/Sloan's The Coffee Cookbook by Edna McHugh (paper, \$2.50).

- Ghose, Julfikar. The Incredible Brazilian: The Native. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1972. Pp. 336. \$6.95. A picaresque prose epic (first volume of a planned trilogy which will follow its hero, Gregório Peixoto da Silva Xavier, through several reincarnations), delightfully and bawdily executed, by a Pakistani-born U.S. resident who has lived in Brazil. Here, the time is 17th-century Brazil. Volume 2 should be madly anticipated.
- Gilio, Maria Esther. The Tupamaro Guerrillas: The Structure and Strategy of the Urban Guerrilla Movement. Trans. by Anne Edmondson. Intro. by Robert J. Alexander. New York: Saturday Review Press, 1972. Pp. 204. \$6.95. (Paper, \$2.95). What happened to "The Switzerland of America?" An Argentine journalist's interviews, 1965-1970, with guerrillas and their sympathizers among the Uruguayan poor, from which a strikingly human portrait emerges. The author obviously identifies with them and their cause.
- Gjerde, Mary. Off the Beaten Track in Mexico City. A Nash Travel Guide. Los Angeles: Nash Publishing Corp., 1972. Pp. 110. Paper. \$2.50. Everything--well, almost everything--you could possibly want to know for travel to and within this capital: "Transportation," "Money," "Your Stay in the City," "Personal Needs and Tips," "Tourist Highlights," "Insider Highlights," "Outside the City," "Vocabulary and Key Phrases," even how to earn a few pesos as a travel correspondent for the publisher by providing new listings and corrections or additions to current listings. Foldout, full-color street map.
- Hamshire, Cyril. The British in the Caribbean. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1972. Pp. 221. Note on the bibliog. Bibliog. Index. \$12.95. From "The Tudor Seamen" to "Into the Twentieth Century," a fast-paced narrative for those needing an introduction to the social background of the British Caribbean. Author spent 10 years in the West Indies. Well-illustrated with 73 black-and-white reproductions of photos, paintings, drawings, daguerrotypes; 13 maps and plans.
- Horcasitas, Fernando, trans. and ed. Life and Death in Milpa Alta: A Nahuatl Chronicle of Díaz and Zapata. From the Nahuatl Recollections of Dona Luz Jiménez. Foreword by Miguel León-Portilla. Drawings by Alberto Beltrán. The Civilization of the American Indian Series, 117. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972. Pp. 179. Glossary. \$5.95. Of interest to folklorists, anthropologists, and historians, this sensitive translation of Nahuatl texts (original texts in the "traditional Nahuatl alphabet" included) illustrates the period 1900-1920 in a village near Mexico City. Primarily the recollections of an elderly woman, the book includes valuable ethnohistoric data (local legends, health and religious practices) as well as ethnohistoric materials on the Mexican Revolution.
- Katz, Friedrich. The Ancient American Civilizations. Trans. by K. M. Lois Simpson. Praeger History of Civilization Series. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972. Pp. 338. Notes. Bibliog. Glossary. Index. \$15.00. When the Spaniards arrived in Mexico and Peru, they encountered complex civilizations with levels of political

organization which could only be described as empire. The centers of these civilizations were large cities rivalling the urban centers of Europe in population and splendor. Katz, by selected use of archaeological and historical data, traces the development of these American civilizations from their earliest expressions through their classical phases to their culmination and conquest. Some analysis is given to the archaeological controversies surrounding the fluorescence and decline of the several pre-Aztec and pre-Inca cultures, including the Maya, Toltec, Chavín, Teotihuacán, Mochica, and Tiahuanaco. Most analysis is devoted to a description of the rise and fall of the Aztec and Inca states as reconstructed from the contemporary documents. The final chapters compare and assess the importance of these states as to influencing the cultures of present-day Latin America. First published Germany 1969. 75 black-and-white photos, 3 maps.

MacNeish, Richard S., general editor. The Prehistory of the Tehuacán Valley. Vol. 4: Chronology and Irrigation. Frederick Johnson, volume editor. Austin: University of Texas Press for the Robert S. Peabody Foundation, 1972. Pp. 246. References. Appendix. Notes. Abbreviations. Bibliog. Index. No price listed. The fourth of a projected six volumes devoted to the Tehuacán Valley project, an interdisciplinary investigation of the prehistoric and palaeo-ecology of the southeastern portion of the central Mexican highlands. As such, it represents the results of half a decade of exploration and excavation, and nearly a decade (to date) of analysis. The current volume covers two topics which, although susceptible of relatively independent treatment, were central to the entire investigation. The Tehuacán work has revealed the longest firm archaeological sequence in Mesoamerica and one which is especially full for the early agricultural periods. It also has provided the first substantial evidence for the role of irrigation in the rise of aboriginal Mesoamerican civilization. It is, therefore, almost impossible to overestimate its importance. The reports are well written, although the chronological arguments are at times somewhat compressed. This volume, and the entire series, should stand as the scholarly bench mark of Mesoamerican history. 99 illustrations, 15 tables.

Paz, Octavio, Jacques Roubaud, Eduardo Sanguinetti, and Charles Tomlinson. Renga: A Chain of Poems. Trans. by Charles Tomlinson. Foreword by Claude Roy. New York: George Braziller, 1972. Pp. 95. Paper. \$2.95. Composed in 1969 in Paris, a poem for 4 voices--Mexican, Italian, English, French--the first Western renga (collective poetic form developed in 8th-15th century Japan). 11-page intro. by Paz. Published multilingually with facing English translation.

Reichel-Dolmatoff, Gerardo. San Agustín: A Culture of Colombia. Arts and Civilizations of Indian America Series. New York: Praeger Publishers, 1972. Pp. 142. Bibliog. Table of Radio-Carbon Dates from San Agustín. Notes on the Text. List of Illustrations. Index. \$12.50. In the massif of southwest Colombia, the Prehispanic cultures of the San Agustín area achieved a high level of monumental artistic expression. This book is a brief survey of the historic references, previous archaeological work

and correlations with the current research of the author. During the Prehispanic occupations, the first from about 600 B.C. to sometime after 330 A.D. and the second beginning about 1410 A.D. and continuing until at least 1640 A.D., the San Agustín peoples erected huge stone statues, temples, and stone-lined tombs. Evidences of their activities include the terracing of farm lands and the accumulation of thick deposits of habitation debris. Though the text is brief, Reichel-Dolmatoff discusses the environment of the valley as an adaptive setting, settlement patterns, kinds of archaeological sites, the sculpture, a consideration of the jaguar-monster in art and folklore, areal chronology and inter-areal cultural relationships. The text is brief, but sufficient detail is provided to create a general overview of this spectacular, though little known, archaeological area. The book has one major weakness--the failure of the editors to indicate in the text the page locations of plates and figures discussed, often requiring lengthy searches. 101 plates, 17 figures.

Rippy, Merrill. Oil and the Mexican Revolution. Leiden: E. J. Brill, Publisher (dist. by Air and Sea Freight, Inc., Long Island City, N.Y. 11101), 1972. Pp. 345. No price listed. An up-to-date presentation of the Mexican story, whose most striking feature "is the tenacity with which Mexico clung to its objective throughout a generation of tentative advance and humiliating retreat."

Sténuit, Robert. Treasures of the Armada. Trans. by Francine Barker. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1973. Pp. 269. Appendices. Index. \$9.95. A witty, absorbing account of the problems and successes of treasure-hunting. Descriptive and well-illustrated (17 color and 38 black-and-white photos; maps) the author gives an in-depth portrait of the galleass Girona and her fate off the coast of northern Ireland.

Suchlicki, Jaime, ed. and intro. Cuba, Castro, and Revolution. Coral Gables, Fla.: University of Miami Press, 1972. Pp. 220. Notes. Index. \$7.95. 7 original essays by "experts in economic, political, and social problems assessing the progress of Castro's revolution during the past decade and outlining trends for future developments." Includes: "Changes in the Social Structure" by Lowry Nelson, "Creativity and Revolution: Cultural Dimension of the New Cuba" by Gemma R. Del Duca, S.C., and "Cuba and the Soviet Problem in Latin America" by Foy D. Kohler.

Taylor, William B. Landlord and Peasant in Colonial Oaxaca. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1972. Pp. 202. Appendices. Notes. Glossary. Bibliog. Index. \$10.00. Indian nobility, Indian communal groups and individual peasants, Spaniards, and the Church--an examination of land-tenure system in an area of Mexico where "the haciendas bore only a pale resemblance to the great rural bastions of northern Mexico, and most Indian communities preserved their territorial integrity and economic independence throughout the colonial period." Extensively researched. 7 maps, 5 figures, 3 plates, 11 tables.

Tenison, Marika Hanbury. Tagging Along. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1972. Pp. 335. \$6.95. An interesting account of a

British housewife allowed to accompany her explorer husband on an expedition financed by "Survival International" to investigate reports of genocide and ethnocide against Amerindians in Brazil. The book has no scholarly pretensions and is simply a "light-hearted" account of the joys and frustrations of an inexperienced traveler through 12,000 miles of uncharted jungle. In the spirit of Yanomamo: The Fierce People, by Napoleon Chagnon, the book charts the innumerable difficulties of jungle existence for North Americans and Europeans. 29 black-and-white photos, sketches, map.

Wellwarth, George E. Spanish Underground Drama. University Park: Pennsylvania State University Press, 1972. Pp. 161. Index. \$8.50. An excellent introduction to the subject. Based primarily on unproduced, unpublished and banned manuscripts by over 20 Spanish and Catalan playwrights and written "to acquaint students of Spanish drama with the existence of an extensive and artistically interesting theater movement in contemporary Spain." 6 photos.

Wynia, Gary W. Politics and Planners: Economic Development Policy in Central America. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1972. Pp. 198. Note on Sources. Index. \$15.00. A study of frustrations--based on documents and extensive interviews with public officials in both national and international agencies, 1968-1969--which illustrates that "during the Development Decade /1960's/ Central American political leaders did not fashion new policy-making structures, but only applied some new policy instruments in coping with the shortcomings of old ones." 23 tables, 3 figures, map.

Yates, Donald, ed. and intro. Latin Blood: The Best Crime and Detective Stories of South America. New York: Herder and Herder, 1972. Pp. 224. \$6.95. "Murder at the Gallop"--Latin style. 17 well-translated stories--2 by Jorge Luis Borges, one by María Elvira Bermúdez, only woman included. The final story, "Death and the Compass" by Borges, has been called "the most extraordinary detective story ever written in Spanish America." Biographical introductions.

## COMPENDIUM OF THE COLOMBIAN

### EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Rodolfo Low-Maus

Bogotá: 1971. Copies are available on request to the author at Apartado Aéreo 52986, Bogotá 2. Also available in a Spanish language edition.

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Ed. by Sedley J. Mackie. With a facsim. of the Spanish original,  
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- Anderson, Sydney. Mammals of Chihuahua, Taxonomy and Distribution.  
Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History, Vol. 148,  
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York: AMS Press, 1973. \$9.50. Reprint of 1944 ed.
- Baciu, Stefan, comp. Antología de la poesía latinoamericana, 1950-1970.  
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- Boehm, David Alfred. Peru in Pictures. Rev. ed. Visual Geography  
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- Brown, Walton. Portuguese in California. San Francisco: R and E  
Research Associates, 1972. Pp. 89. \$7.00.
- Bulnes, Francisco. The Whole Truth about Mexico: The Mexican Revolu-  
tion and President Wilson's Part Therein, As Seen by a Científico.  
Trans. by Dora Scott. Detroit: B. Ethridge Books, 1972. Pp. 395.  
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- Chase, Gilbert. A Guide to the Music of Latin America. 2nd. ed.,  
rev. and enl. New York: AMS Press, 1972. Pp. 411. \$17.50.  
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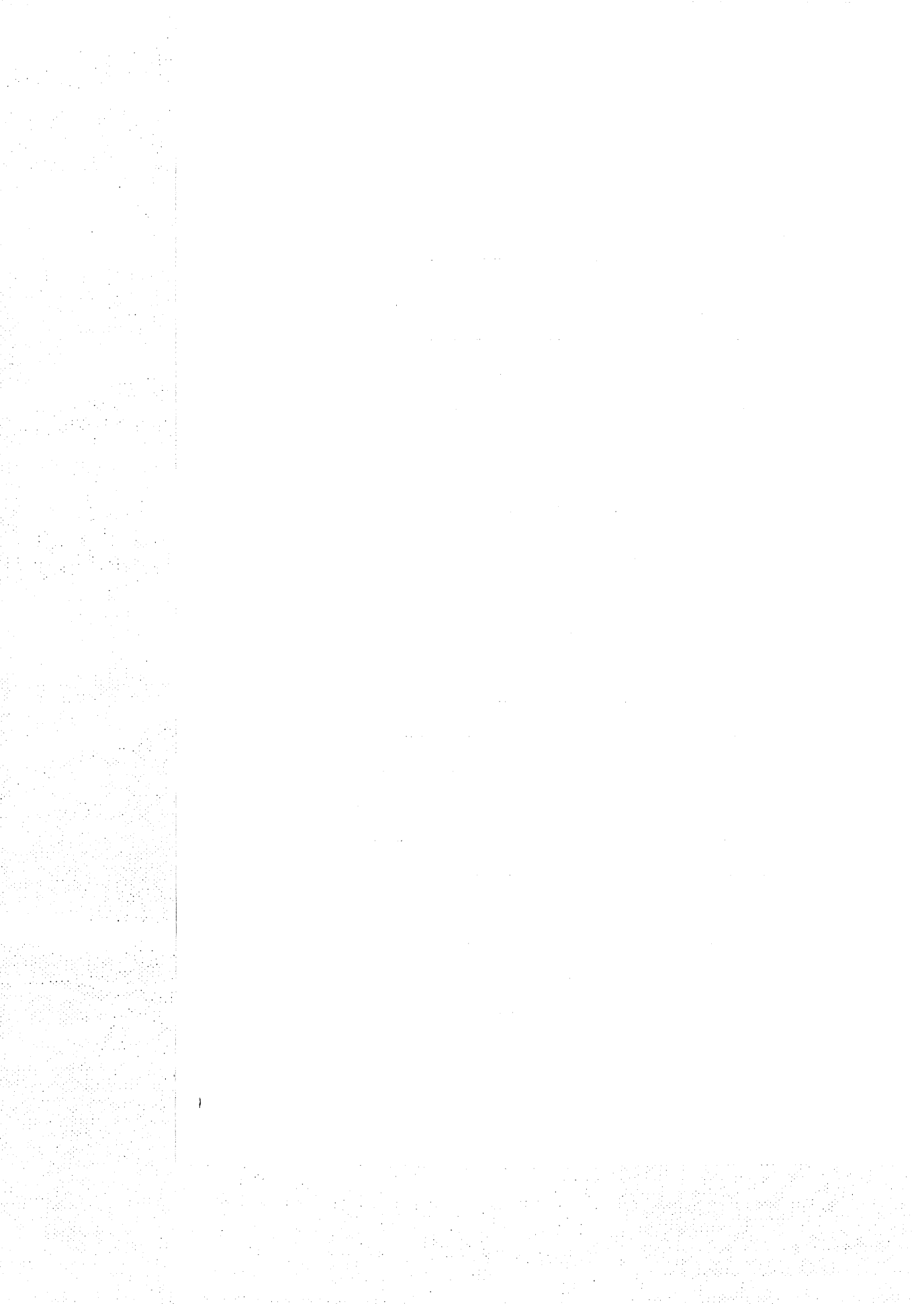
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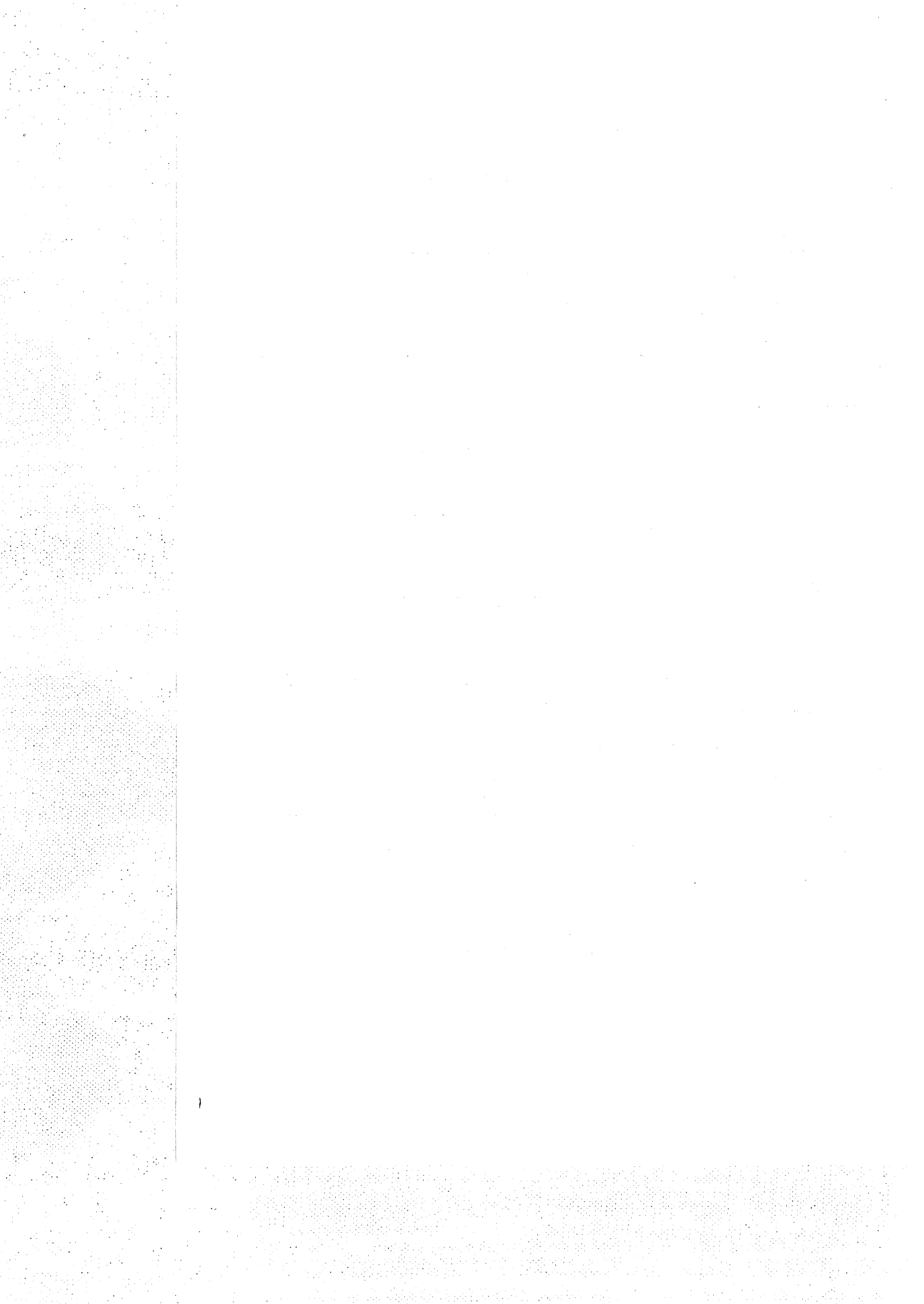
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LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION  
Founded and Incorporated May 1966

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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.

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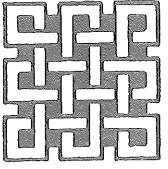
The Consortium is the national organization of institutions of higher education offering study related to Latin America and is in effect the institutional arm of LASA. Formed in the fall of 1968, the Consortium provides the institutional dimension for the realization of the educational purposes of the 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 1973 are \$50.00.

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