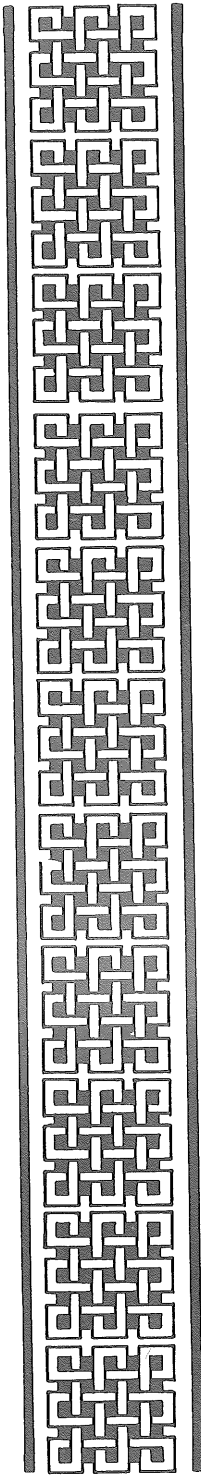


VOL. IV NO.2
JUNE 1973



LATIN

AMERICAN

STUDIES

ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION (LASA)

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Published in September, December, March and June. All contributions and correspondence should be directed to the Editors at the LASA Secretariat: Box 13362 University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604. Telephone: (904) 392-0377. Copy deadlines are the 10th of the month preceding month of publication. The LASA Newsletter is distributed only to members of the Association. For information regarding membership, please see final page and back cover of Newsletter.

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1973 ELECTIONS

The results of the 1973 Vice-Presidential and Executive Council elections are as follows: Richard R. Fagen (Political Science, Stanford University) was elected Vice-President and President-Elect for 1975; and William P. Glade, Jr. (Economics, University of Texas) and Helen I. Safa (Anthropology, Livingston College, Rutgers University), replacing June Nash who was originally nominated but who was unable to accept, were elected to the Executive Council for a three-year term 1974-1976. Douglas A. Chalmers (Political Science, Columbia University) was elected First Alternate and David Chaplin (Sociology, Western Michigan University), Second Alternate. Ballots have been sealed and filed at the Secretariat, where they are available for inspection. Complete election totals will also be furnished on request to the Executive Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL MEETING

The Fourth National Meeting held at the Wisconsin Center, Madison, Wisconsin, May 3-5, 1973, hosted by the combined campuses of the University of Wisconsin system, was a most successful and well-attended meeting. For those of you who could not attend, copies of the papers and printed program are available from the Secretariat. Special thanks are due to Thomas E. Skidmore, Chairperson, Ibero-American Studies; Edwin Young, Chancellor; and David Johnson, Dean, International Studies and Programs; all of the University of Wisconsin, Madison. The meeting would not have been possible without the devoted energies of the Local Arrangements Committee, co-chaired by Orlando Rodríguez (Madison) and Markos Mamelakis (Milwaukee), and the Madison Conference Staff, which included Francisco X. Almeida, Howard Fraser, Rod Hurd, Kristin Kaul, Victoria J. Meyer, Leonidas F. Pozo-Ledezma, and Mary A. Stuckert. We thank them all.

LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH REVIEW

After two five-year periods at the University of Texas, editorship and publication of the Latin American Research Review will be transferred to the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, beginning with the Fall, 1974, issue. Prof. John D. Martz and Prof. Joseph Tulchin will serve as editor and associate editor, respectively. The transfer of LARR, which is perhaps the main academic contribution of the Latin American Studies Association as such, was made in accordance with the policy that the editorship should rotate between the universities, if not every five years, at least periodically.

During the ten-year period that the University of Texas was host to the Latin American Research Review, and under the distinguished editorship first of Prof. Richard P. Schaedel and more recently of Prof. Thomas F. McGann, LARR established for itself the reputation of being an outstanding academic journal. Credit for this belongs not only to the contributors, but also the University of Texas, the two past editors, administrative editor Cheryl Wilkins and many others in Austin who gave devotedly and expertly of their time and energy. The Association acknowledges its gratitude to them with the greatest of pleasure and the warmest of thanks.

1974 LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

The Program Committee for the 1974 Fifth National Meeting consists of the following members: Norman P. Sacks, Chairperson (University of Wisconsin, Madison), Evelyn P. Stevens (Loyola University of Chicago), John V. Lombardi (Indiana University, Bloomington).

The Committee urges the LASA membership to send suggestions for panel topics and panel coordinators, in addition to topics and possible chairpersons for Luncheon Round-Table Discussion Groups (for ideas see the program of the 4th National Meeting held on the University of Wisconsin Madison Campus, May 3-5, 1973). Since the task of the Program Committee essentially is that of selecting panel coordinators, topics, and chairpersons for the Luncheon Round-Table Discussion Groups, we urge you not to send us papers for specific panels. They should be sent to the appropriate panel coordinators, whose names will be announced in future LASA Newsletters, who will have the responsibility for the selection of papers and persons they wish on their panels. Meanwhile, we urge you to send before the end of September, 1973, your suggestions concerning the relevant matters indicated in this notice to

Norman P. Sacks
Ibero-American Area Studies
1470 Van Hise Hall
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

1974 LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

Martin Carnoy, School of Education and Economics, Stanford University, is serving as chairperson of the Local Arrangements Committee for the Fifth National Meeting to be held in the San Francisco area in the fall of 1974. Exact dates and place will be announced in subsequent Newsletters. Committee members include Clark Reynolds (Economics, Stanford), and John Wirth (History, Stanford), and institutional sponsorship will be provided by Stanford's Center for Latin American Studies directed by Bernard Siegel.

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON GUATEMALA

The Committee's report was mailed to all members and graduate student associates in mid-June. If you have not received your copy, please notify the Secretariat. Additional copies are available from the Secretariat at \$1.00 per copy.

CLASP PUBLICATION NUMBER 5

Latin America: Sights and Sounds. A Guide to Motion Pictures and Music for College Courses prepared by Jane M. Loy, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, was mailed to CLASP members May 29, 1973. LASA and CLASP members wishing to purchase copies may do so at \$1.50 per copy. Non-LASA and non-CLASP members may purchase copies at \$2.50. Please note that CLASP publications are distributed gratis only to members of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), the institutional arm of the Association, and not to all LASA members.

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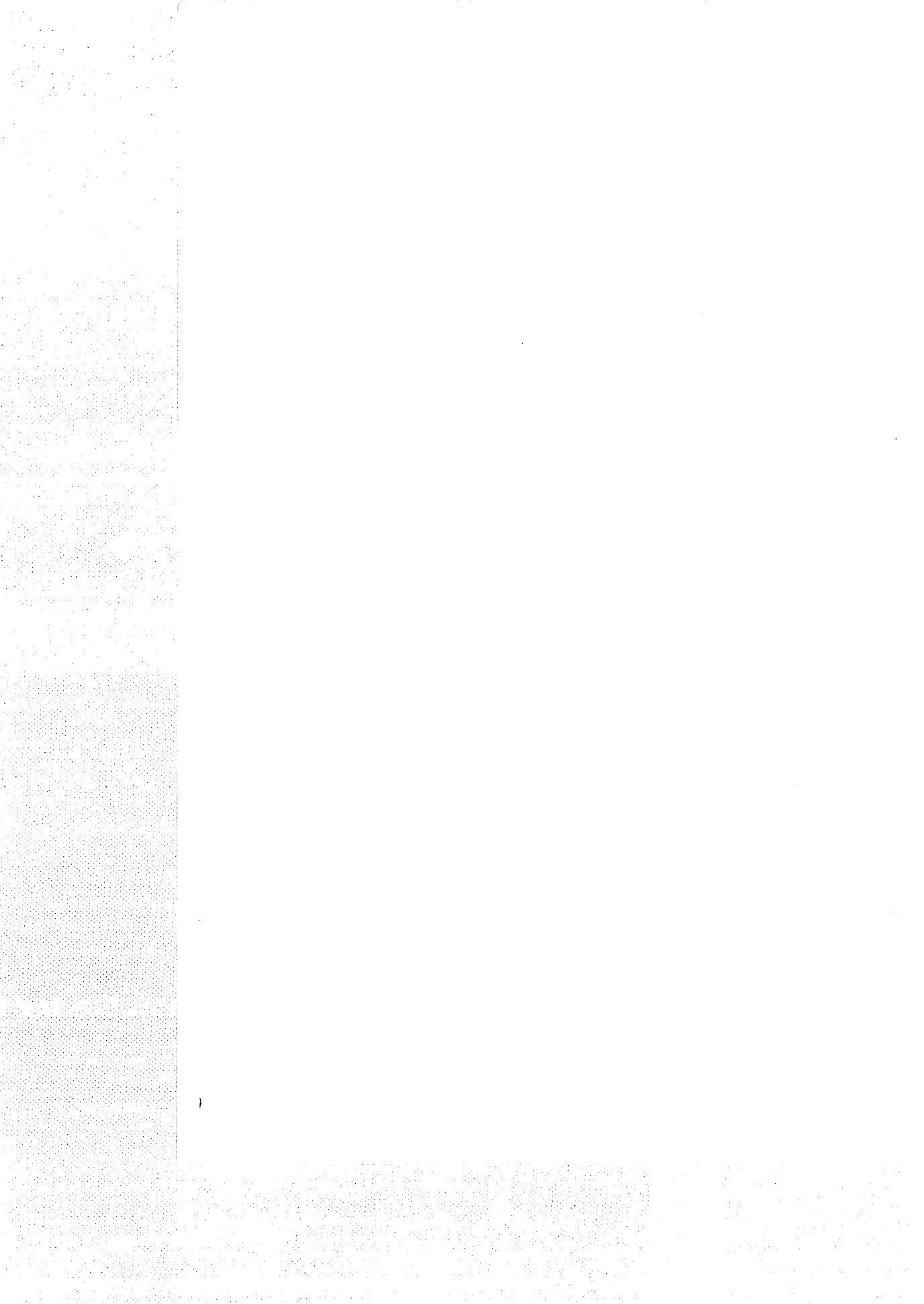
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THE ASSOCIATION



EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Minutes

Gainesville, Florida
January 5-6, 1973

Present: Eugenio Chang-Rodríguez, Paul Doughty, Lewis Hanke, Henry Landsberger, John Saunders, Thomas Skidmore and Felicity Trueblood, Executive Secretary and Rapporteur.

I. Approval of minutes

1. The minutes of September, 1972, Executive Council meeting were approved as circulated with the exception that letters of clarification concerning their mandates were to be written to the Ad Hoc Committee on Guatemala and the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba.

II. Fourth National Meeting

2. New members joining at the time of the national meeting in Madison will be entitled to receive the reduced rate for members at registration, but will not be eligible to vote since there will not be time to complete processing of their credentials during the meeting.

3. The Executive Council authorized that a letter of profound appreciation be written to the program committee, also requesting that a vice-coordinator be appointed (in case of chairperson Needler's absence); that an attempt be made to add a representative Peruvian official to the Peru panel, clearing first with the Panel coordinator and Program coordinator if possible; and, that roundtable coordinators be encouraged to invite persons of known interest if they deemed it appropriate. The program committee was authorized to spend up to a maximum of \$3,000 to bring foreign participants to the national meeting.

4. It was agreed to invite Prof. Lepkowski, a prominent Polish scholar to visit the U.S. under LASA auspices in cooperation with pertinent GLAH committees and to attend the Madison meeting.

III. Fifth National Meeting

5. It was decided that the Fifth National Meeting would be held between December 1-15, 1974, with preference given to the weekend of December 5-7, 1974, if there are no important conflicts.

6. The Executive Council chose the following sites for the Fifth National Meeting in order of preference: California; Chapel Hill, N.C.; and Columbia, S.C. The Executive Council further expressed itself as favorably disposed to holding a joint meeting with the Pacific Coast Conference on Latin American Studies (PCCLAS) in 1974, and the Executive Secretary was instructed to explore the matter with the President of PCCLAS.

7. The general coordinator of the 1974 Program Committee will be invited to attend those parts of the Executive Council meetings in Madison in May, 1973, just before the Fourth National Meeting and immediately after, dealing with the 1974 National Meeting program.

8. Suggested Executive Council guidelines for the 1974 Program Committee are to be drafted and sent to the general coordinator.

9. The Executive Council recommended that the 1974 Program Committee consider appointing a Graduate Student Associate as a member of the committee, leaving, however, the ultimate decision of appointment up to members of the 1974 Program committee.

IV. LASA Committees

10. The Committee on Research in Latin American Literature chaired by Joseph Sommers and composed of the following members: Carlos Blanco Aguinaga (Univ. of Calif., San Diego), Fernando Alegría (Stanford Univ.), José Juan Arrom (Yale Univ.), Frank Dauster (Rutgers Univ.), Ricardo Gullon (Univ. of Texas at Austin), Juan Loveluck (Univ. of California at Irvine), Seymour Menton (Univ. of California at Irvine), Allen Phillips (Univ. of Texas at Austin), Gregory Rabassa (Queens College of CUNY), Iris Zavala (SUNY at Stony Brook), Arturo Madrid (Univ. of California at San Diego), Ivan Schulman (SUNY at Stony Brook), was disbanded at the suggestion of Chairman Sommers. The Executive Council accepted with thanks for a job well done, the resignation of the committee.

11. The present Chairpersons of ongoing LASA committees were reappointed for 1973.

12. Prof. Richard Adams was asked to serve for an additional year as LASA's liaison officer with the Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO).

13. The Committee on Scholarly Resources was authorized to proceed as fast as possible with the Ford-funded dissertation distribution project, on the basis of a list of Latin-American institutions revised by the Executive Council. The Secretariat is to be the mechanism for distribution, mailing, billing, etc., while the Committee will maintain lists of Ph.D. dissertations on Latin America, etc. It was further agreed that only institutional distribution would be made, and that each recipient institution would be asked as a condition for distribution that dissertations received be catalogued and made available for inter-library loan and general reading. The terminal nature of the project was to be emphasized to recipient institutions. Other projects of the committee in progress or as proposed were also discussed and letters with respect to them authorized.

14. Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba

a. The Fact Folder on travel to Cuba being prepared by the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba will appear in the March, 1973, Newsletter, rather than as a separate publication. Chairperson Schulman

was authorized to spend the funds necessary to complete the Fact Folder.

b. Bibliographical activities proposed by the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba will be transferred to the Committee on Scholarly Resources. No funding of such activities was authorized at this time, pending future requests from Mary Kahler, Chairperson of the Committee on Scholarly Resources.

c. The Executive Council declined to help subsidize the Cuban Studies Newsletter, citing the fact that, in principle, the Executive Council is extremely unreceptive to subsidizing separate publications when the Association has available its own outlets, the Latin American Research Review and the LASA Newsletter.

15. The Executive Council approved \$2,500 for a LASA Lectureship on an experimental basis. The Committee on Scholarly Exchange is to assume full responsibility for arrangements. Criteria for selection of lectures include: first-rate academic quality, and effective English speaking. The lectureship is not confined to the social sciences or to scholars from Chile or Peru. It was hoped that the Committee could announce by May 1, 1973, the name of the person selected to hold the lectureship, and the Committee member responsible for arrangements.

16. The Ways & Means Committee was abolished as no longer necessary, and President Landsberger was instructed to convey the Executive Council's thanks to Committee members Richard Morse and John Plank for their service.

V. Secretariat

17. a. The Executive Secretary reported that LASA has been registered as "a foreign corporation doing business in the State of Florida".

b. \$500 was authorized on an experimental basis for gathering information regarding visiting foreign scholars in U.S. residence and publishing the information in the LASA Newsletter. The Secretariat was authorized to hire someone if necessary to gather such information by telephone and letter.

c. The Executive Council regretfully rejected as beyond LASA's capabilities the suggestion made by a member that LASA maintain a listing of Latin-American scholars interested in teaching in the U.S.

VI. LARR

18. Guidelines for bidding to house the Latin American Research Review from September, 1974, to September, 1979, are to be sent to LARR-sponsoring institutions and CLASP members. The March LASA Newsletter will also contain this information. Deadline for receipt of completed bids is April 15, 1973, so that the matter can be discussed at the May, 1973, Executive Council meeting, and decided either at that time or at the October, 1973, Executive Council meeting.

VII. CLASP

19. The minutes of the October, 1972, CLASP meeting were reported and discussed and the 1973 budget approved. CLASP was empowered to copyright its publications in the name of the Latin American Studies Association. The Council did not accept the suggestion of the CLASP Steering Committee that the Executive Council consider hiring an unemployed Ph.D. to scout the job market and publish current findings in the LASA Newsletter.

VIII. Other Business

20. Executive Council member Lewis Hanke was authorized to hold (if possible) a small, informal discussion in February, 1973, in New York with representatives of foundations, universities and educational institutions, and government regarding current patterns of educational funding. Prof. Hanke is to prepare a brief report for presentation at the Madison National Meeting, if the meeting is held.

21. The Council agreed that the international activities of LASA require increased attention, and that consideration should be given to establishing a Committee for International Relations. This will be further explored by the May, 1973, Executive Council meeting.

22. The Council instructed the Executive Secretary to circulate to Council members the foreign Newsletter mailing list for additions, suggestions, and corrections. The Secretariat was requested to mail the yearly LASA Fact Sheet to members every year.

IX. Budget for 1973

23. The budget, which follows below, was approved for the year of 1973.

Consolidated Estimated Income

Membership dues:				
	LASA ¹	\$19,300.00		
	CLASP ²	<u>8,000.00</u>		
			Total	\$27,300.00
Interest: ³				
	LASA	\$ 25.00		
	CLASP	<u>75.00</u>		
			Total	100.00
Ford Foundation grant ⁴				35,000.00
Fourth Annual Meeting ⁵				<u>6,193.00</u>
Sale of Publications:				
	LASA	\$ 50.00		
	CLASP	<u>50.00</u>		
			Total	100.00
			TOTAL ESTIMATED INCOME	<u>\$68,693.00</u>

Consolidated Estimated Expenditures

<u>Latin American Research Review:</u>	from LASA ⁶	\$13,600.00		
	from CLASP ⁷	<u>1,600.00</u>		
			Total	\$15,200.00
CLASP ⁸				4,000.00
LASA Executive Council ⁹				5,400.00
Fourth Annual Meeting ¹⁰				3,664.37
Committees ¹¹				14,140.00
LASA Secretariat ¹²				25,288.00
Dissertation Project				<u>(5,000.00)</u>
			TOTAL ESTIMATED EXP.	<u>\$67,692.37</u>

EXPLANATORY APPENDIX

INCOME

1. LASA membership dues

In 1972, we had (as of December 1, 1972):

a.	1,066 Members for a total of	\$13,858.00
b.	204 Associates for a total of	2,040.00
c.	303 GSA's for a total of	2,424.00
	(TOTAL	\$18,322.00)

Hence, for 1973, it seems reasonable to assume:

a.	1,300 Members for a total of	\$16,900.00
b.	300 GSA's for a total of	2,400.00

\$19,300.00

2. CLASP membership dues

In 1972, 159 members at \$50.00 paid a total of \$7,950.00. We assume for 1973, 160 paid members for a total of \$8,000.00

\$ 8,000.00

3. Interest

Since our savings accounts may be smaller, we are assuming a slight reduction in interest income.

\$ 100.00

4. Ford Foundation grant

As will be noted under "Expenditures", of the \$35,000 to be received annually, \$5,000 is earmarked for the dissertation project. Nevertheless, total income is noted here.

\$35,000.00

5. Fourth Annual Meeting

In 1971, for the Third Annual Meeting, total income was:

Book exhibitors	\$1,000.00
Program ads	1,300.00
Registration, sale of papers, lunch	3,330.00
(TOTAL	\$5,630.00)

We are assuming a ten per cent increase in income, hence allowing:

\$ 6,193.00

EXPENDITURES

6.	<u>To LARR from LASA</u>		
	Payments are based on the formula that of:		
	Members' dues, \$8.00 per member goes to LARR for a total of:	\$12,400.00	
	GSA's \$4.00 per member goes to LARR for a total of:	<u>1,200.00</u>	
			\$13,600.00
7.	<u>To LARR from CLASP</u>		
	\$10.00 of 160 members for a total of:		\$ 1,600.00
8.	<u>CLASP expenditures</u>		
	One-half of estimated member dues:		\$ 4,000.00
9.	<u>LASA Executive Council</u>		
	2 meetings, spring and fall, 1973	\$4,800.00	
	LASA contribution to travel of Pres. Landsberger (one trip).	<u>600.00</u>	
			\$ 5,400.00
10.	<u>Fourth Annual Meeting</u>		
	University of Texas for Conference Center, Center, duplicating papers, etc.	\$ 909.00	
	Villa Capri for luncheon	750.00	
	Printed Program	531.70	
	Program Committee - members, phone calls, etc.	650.00	
	Other expense	40.48	
	Speakers	<u>450.00</u>	
			\$ 3,331.18
	Assuming a ten percent increase in expenses for the 1973 meeting, we arrive at a total of:		\$ 3,664.37
	(N.B. We expect net profit from the 1973 meeting to be greater than the 1971 net profit of \$2,309.38, since, for example, the University of Wisconsin is only charging us \$300.00 for use of conference facilities. It is possible, however, that costs for foreign speakers and guests will be higher, depending upon outside support received.)		
11.	<u>LASA Committees</u>		
	a. General expenses		
	1. Expenses of extraordinary Executive Council meeting, Gainesville, January 5-7, 1973, to discuss committee activities, budgets, and funding.	\$1,500.00	
	2. Travel of Pres. Landsberger (from Ghana) to extraordinary Executive Council meet.	<u>790.00</u>	
			2,290.00

b. Committees

1. <u>Committee on Regional Liaison</u>			
February, 1973, meeting - New Orleans, including travel of Executive Secretary	\$3,000.00		
Miscellaneous-postage and phone	<u>50.00</u>		\$ 3,050.00
2. <u>Committee on Scholarly Exchange</u>			
Foreign participants, Peruvian Colloquium, Fourth Natl. Meet.	\$3,000.00		
Social Science lectureship	2,500.00		
Miscellaneous-postage and phone	<u>100.00</u>		\$ 5,600.00
3. <u>Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba</u>			
Legal fees	\$1,000.00		
Expenses -- Cuban travel fact folder	<u>200.00</u>		\$ 1,200.00
4. <u>Committee on Scholarly Resources</u>			
One Washington meeting	\$ 800.00		
Miscellaneous	<u>200.00</u>		\$ 1,000.00
		SUB-TOTAL	\$13,140.00
5. <u>Ad Hoc Committee on Guatemala (not Ford-financed)</u>			
Meetings and miscellaneous exp.	\$1,000.00		\$ 1,000.00
		TOTAL COMMITTEE EXPENSES --	\$14,140.00

12. Secretariat

a. General Expenses

Bank checks	\$ 18.00		
Postage	1,000.00		
Rental of postage meter	150.00		
Postage meter service & supplies	30.00		
Telephone Service & long-distance calls	1,500.00		
Xeroxing	700.00		
Office supplies & printing	400.00		
LARR list maint. & mailing labels	450.00		
Travel of Secretariat staff (natl. meeting & one regional meeting)	600.00		
Incidental expenses of Executive Sec. (\$200 at home & \$400 while traveling)	600.00		
Miscellaneous	200.00		
Reserve for contingency	<u>1,000.00</u>		
		TOTAL GENERAL EXPENSES	\$ 6,648.00

b. Secretariat publications:

<u>Newsletter</u> , LASA contribution	(\$2,000.00)	(\$ 2,000.00)
<u>LASA membership list</u>		
Printing	\$1,500.00	
Envelopes	25.00	
Postage	60.00	
LARR mailing labels	<u>30.00</u>	
		\$ 1,615.00
<u>LASA yearly Fact Sheet</u>		
Printing	\$ 200.00	
Postage	<u>5.00</u>	
		205.00

c. Ford-financed publications

<u>LASA Newsletter</u>		
Temporary clerk-typist (when needed)	\$1,200.00	
4 trips to Gainesville by Assoc. Editor Nissly	600.00	
Postage	1,000.00	
Printing, \$1600 per issue	6,400.00	
Magazines & publications (most are rec'd on exch.)	100.00	
Mailing envelopes & labels	100.00	
Xeroxing	150.00	
Telephone calls	150.00	
LARR mailing labels	<u>120.00</u>	
		\$ 9,820.00

d. Latin American travel by LASA officers, committee chairpersons, and/or CLACSO liaison.	\$1,500.00	\$ 1,500.00
e. Dissertation Project (Ford)	5,000.00	(\$ 5,000.00)
f. Staff, Foreign Scholars' Register	500.00	<u>\$ 500.00</u>

TOTAL SECRETARIAT EXPENSE -- \$20,288.00

COMMITTEE ON REGIONAL LIAISON

Minutes

New Orleans

February 9-11, 1973

Attending were: David Haberly, New England Council on Latin American Studies; Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo, Mid-West Association for Latin American Studies; Philip Johnson, Pacific Coast Council for Latin American Studies; Manuel Machado, Jr., Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies; H. Jon Rosenbaum, Chairperson; Larman Wilson, Inter-American Council (Washington, D.C.); David Vigness, Southwest Council on Latin American Studies. Also invited to attend and present were Hughes-Georges Hambleton, Canadian Association of Latin American Studies; Ronald Hellman, Center for Inter-American Relations; and Kempton Webb, Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs. John Martz, Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies, was unable to participate due to illness.

The meeting was called to order on Saturday, February 10, 1973, at 9 a.m. by Chairperson Rosenbaum.

Regional Council Exchange

Short reports were given by those representing the various regional councils. A short discussion of activities, problems, and plans was included in each report. (Written summaries of the reports are to be submitted and distributed.) Copies of constitutions, membership lists, newsletters, and other materials were circulated. Following the oral reports the conferees engaged in a frank exchange of views. The format of annual conferences, methods of increasing membership, and financial problems were among the topics discussed. It was decided that newsletters and other printed materials be sent in the future to newsletter editors as well as to members of the Committee. The names and addresses of the editors are to be sent to the Chairperson.

Previously the Committee has met only at LASA meetings. It was agreed that more frequent meetings would be useful and that the Committee should seek to meet at least once a year since it is difficult to conduct a comprehensive exchange solely by mail. The next meeting of the Committee will be held in Madison, Wisconsin, on May 4, 1973, from 7:30 to 9 a.m.

Relations Between LASA and the Regional Councils

In order to improve relations between LASA and the Regional Councils it was decided that LASA should send representatives, with sample publications and other materials, to attend regional association annual conferences. However, before undertaking to do this LASA should await written approval from the Executive Committees of the regional organizations.

Likewise, it was decided to have a "regional association booth or desk" at the LASA national meetings in order to advertise activities, annual conferences, and publications, and to solicit new members. The Committee requests the approval of LASA for this project.

The Committee explored the possibility of holding LASA national meetings jointly with regional associations. Some representatives favored this idea because they felt it would reduce provincialism. Others felt that tensions between LASA and the regional associations would be amplified since the regional panels would be "upstaged" or "submerged" by the national meeting. Other opinions expressed were

- A joint meeting would require more advanced planning.
- There would have to be two business meetings.
- A joint program committee would be necessary.
- A member, perhaps the chairperson, of each panel should come from the region co-sponsoring the meeting. It would be important to keep regional participants visible.
- The program committee should have one person serving on it that came from the hosting region.
- The Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies delegate said that if LASA wanted to pursue the idea of a joint meeting on the West Coast, a letter should be written to him (Philip Johnson) explaining actually what would be expected of the regional association.

Considerable discussion focused on the financial problems currently confronting international studies. It was suggested that the regional councils participate in the organization of a "Latin American constituency" composed of scholars, returned Peace Corps volunteers, ethnic groups, and others. LASA, CLASP, and the regional associations could take the lead in forming such a constituency and a joint lobbying effort could be made to increase the attention given to Latin American studies in the United States.

Discussion of LASA and CLASP Activities and Plans

Written remarks by Ms. Felicity Trueblood, Executive Secretary of LASA, explaining LASA activities and plans and requesting comments, suggestions, and advice were distributed. Kempton Webb, representing CLASP, explained his organization's program.

- It was suggested that the LASA Newsletter, or more practically excerpts from it, be translated into Spanish for distribution in Latin America.
- Regarding the dates of LASA national meetings, it was felt that May was unsuitable because many universities give final examinations during that month. On the other hand, December meetings overlap with other national meetings. Many representatives thought that February would be ideal for LASA national meetings, although holding these meetings every eighteen months was favored. A February meeting would be useful to those searching for employment.
- Great concern was expressed concerning the present employment market, or lack of it, for Latin Americanists. It was recommended that the LASA Newsletter include a section on job openings. The newsletter of the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies provides such a service. Jobs listed should not be restricted to university positions but should include opportunities with government agencies, private enterprise, etc. Members of LASA should be encouraged to send information to the Newsletter editor regarding job vacancies, and this service should be made known to potential employers.
- The establishment of travelling lectureships by Latin American or U.S. scholars under LASA-CLASP auspices was favored. The regional associations might be able to contribute to this project, although most of the associations are not well funded.
- Concerning the new location of the Latin American Research Review, it was suggested that LASA state clearly and specifically the criteria to be used in selecting the new location. It was felt that the journal should not be located again in the Southwest nor should it be located where there

is already a high concentration of "official" Latin American activities. Some representatives felt that LARR had not been entirely fair in commissioning articles.

--Regarding the new Ford Foundation Grant to LASA, the Committee felt that:

1. Funds should be used to support LASA committee meetings. All agreed that the current meeting was extremely valuable, and the Committee voted to relate its appreciation to LASA for supporting the meeting.
2. Several representatives stated that the distribution of U.S. doctoral dissertations in Latin America should not be given priority status. Nevertheless, research findings should be made available in Latin America. Dissertation abstracts in Spanish and Portuguese should be made available as well as books, journals, and monographs. Perhaps doctoral candidates could be encouraged to write a Spanish and/or Portuguese abstract when submitting dissertations on subjects dealing with Latin America. Entire dissertations could then be made available to Latin Americans requesting them, either from a few depositories in Latin America or a central depository established by LASA.
3. Some conferees suggested that the Newsletter is rather long and more frequent publication would be appreciated. Much of the material is dated and more attention should be given to listing coming conferences rather than those already held.

A variety of other suggestions and recommendations were offered.

--LASA should urge academic departments to hire Latin Americanists.

--LASA should sponsor the reproduction of indices to Latin American newspapers. The resulting publications should be made available in Latin America. Many Latin American newspapers develop indices, but they are not published. The scholar therefore either must go to editorial offices or spend valuable time in an undirected search of the newspapers. These indices could be reproduced by the relatively cheap photo off-set process. A foundation should be approached for financial support of this project.

--LASA should ask the Department of State to send Latin Americans travelling in the U.S. on leadership grants to speak at various universities. At present these grantees evidently visit universities located mainly in the New York, Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco areas. Perhaps LASA could furnish additional funds so that some of these individuals could speak at universities in more remote areas of the country. In any event, the Department of State gives very short notice of visitations at present. Therefore arrangements are difficult to make which could take full advantage of the grantees visits.

--LASA should ask journals in the various disciplines to take Latin American studies more "seriously". Supposedly many journals refuse to take articles dealing with Latin America and suggest they be submitted to area studies journals.

Liaison with Latin American Studies Associations Abroad

The Committee considered broadening its role to include liaison with

Latin American studies associations in other countries at the suggestion of Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo. Some representatives felt that the Regional Liaison Committee should take on this additional role and change its name to Liaison Committee. This would reduce the duplication of liaison that would occur if another committee of LASA was formed. However, other delegates thought that the Regional Liaison Committee already had enough to do without additional functions. Yet other delegates felt that the groups had much in common with our regional associations. In summary all agreed that institutionalized liaison with Latin American studies groups in other countries should be developed.

All approved the idea that an international federation of Latin American studies be founded. Many of the disciplines have such organizations. UNESCO might be approached for initial funding. Meetings could be held in Latin America every two years. Latin American governments might support such meetings also. For example, the International Law Association met in Argentina a few years ago and greatly reduced airline tickets were provided by the Argentine airline.

Other Matters Discussed

It was voted that CLASP be asked to appoint a representative to be an ex officio member of the Committee.

It was agreed that the regional associations and LASA should exchange membership lists in order to assist membership drives.

It was felt that LASA should have a representative on the Committee but the Chairperson should be elected by the Committee's membership. At present the Chairperson is appointed by the President of LASA. However, the Committee is a creation of the regional associations and LASA. It was voted that Chairperson Rosenbaum be asked to remain as Chairperson.

The subject of joint LASA-regional association membership was discussed. All agreed that at least the LASA and regional association newsletters list the dues and names of the various associations and LASA together with other membership information. It was suggested that a financial "break" for joint membership could be provided. For example:

LASA Membership	\$15.00
NECLAS Membership	\$ 2.00
Joint Membership	\$15.00

LASA could make the write-off offer to its members and the regional groups could offer it to their members.

In order to improve relations between LASA and the regional associations, it was voted that the LASA Executive Council immediately select a member of the Committee to serve as an ex officio member of the Council. The representative of the Mid-West Association and the Rocky Mountain Association asked that the May LASA meeting be asked to vote on a constitutional change that would provide for a representative of the regional associations to vote on the Executive Council of LASA.

The Committee voted to thank Felicity Trueblood and H. Jon Rosenbaum for arranging the meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 11:30 a.m., Sunday, February 11, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Jon Rosenbaum

Editor's Note: For the reports of regional association representatives, please see this issue and the March, 1973, Newsletter.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY EXCHANGE

Daniel Goldrich, outgoing chairperson

This committee has been functioning during a period of transition in several senses. Some of the most egregious errors, biases, self-serving practices of U.S. academicians with research interests in Latin America have been exposed, reflected upon, and either an approach to resolution of the problems has been undertaken or the U.S. academic community has been forced into awareness of the consequences of not changing. Research obviously now goes on in a politicized environment.

Accordingly, some of the proposed activities of the committee over the past year or so have either rather straightforwardly been carried out through actions taken by related LASA bodies, as in the case of the distribution of dissertations on Latin America by U.S. scholars to Latin American institutions, or, as in the case of a proposition that we experimentally sponsor young Latin American scholars' research on Inter-American topics, the idea has been accommodated through programs of established research-sponsoring agencies. For example, the Foreign Area Fellowship Program is now open to applications from Latin American scholars (and the SSRC-ACLS Committee on Latin American Studies includes Latin American scholars as members).

Some other ideas concerning the making available to U.S. academia of current research on Latin America by Latin American scholars have appeared to committee members to be too ambitious for this sort of organization, except insofar as we can suggest to the Latin American Research Review that it consider regular publication of such reports.

The Committee has moved to sponsor two activities. The first is the underwriting of the Peruvian colloquium at the May, 1973, Madison national meeting of LASA. This concerns the contemporary situation of Peru, and brings together both Peruvian social scientists and European and U.S. students of Peru. Since this is a very promising panel on a matter of significance about which little information and interpretation are currently available to the U.S. university sector, the colloquium will be recorded and made available, probably by tape, to disseminate to interested university people. The cost plus additional invitations to Latin American scholars to attend the LASA meeting, arranged by the program chairman, will be paid through funds assigned to this committee.

The other idea "in process" is a lectureship designed to provide U.S. universities access to the work of particularly creative Latin American scholars. The committee's original idea was to recruit Latin American scholars with a distinctive and otherwise generally unavailable perspective on crucial problems affecting the Americas. Examples included presentation of models of the Inter-American political economy defining the Latin American dependency situation, or the manner in which particular societies are mobilizing to change that situation, or the analysis of compelling Latin American programs of social services that might also have significance for the U.S. Some of the members of the committee were also especially interested in a lecturer from Chile or Peru, inasmuch as the enormously significant social changes occurring there are greatly underreported and under-

analyzed before U.S. academic audiences. The LASA Executive Council's recommendation to the committee, however, is to place prime emphasis in recruitment of a lecturer of academic excellence and fluency and lecturing effectiveness in English. The matter of recruitment, taking into account the Executive Council's directives and the suggestions by the outgoing committee membership remain to be implemented by the new committee membership.

The outgoing committee has encountered the following problems especially in relation to the proposed lectureship, but also in relation to other proposed activities. The logistics are formidable* and require an energetic and intensively concerned set of committee members. Several of the outgoing members were unable to make that investment. We can learn by that experience to recruit those who indicate active concern related to high priority personal intellectual concerns. To that end, the outgoing committee chairperson suggested some likely candidates to the LASA Executive Council.

Thus, under the proposed terms, the committee would have not only to inform and recruit the Latin American scholars, it would also have to arrange invitations from U.S. universities. Though we think this can be done, it will clearly require an active committee membership.

*For example, the suggested terms of the lectureship are as follows: The committee on Scholarly Exchange of the LASA is sponsoring a lectureship for Fall, 1973. We seek applications from Latin American scholars to present lectures on a significant problem in English to a series of U.S. university audiences. The period of the lectureship would be from 4 to 6 weeks. The participating universities would be determined through consultation between the committee and the lecturer, but with particular attention to those universities indicating a special interest and their willingness to jointly sponsor the lectures by covering per diem expenses. The lectureship would include travel costs, per diem expenses (to be negotiated with participating universities), and a fee of \$1000, and the possibility of covering research expenses up to \$500 so as to promote ongoing research of the lecturer. Applicants should indicate lecture topics and outlines, and record of work related to the proposed lectures, plus a description of any research activity to be pursued during the lectureship. Applicants should ask at least two people in their professional area and informed about their work and language competence to submit letters of reference to the committee.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY RELATIONS WITH CUBA

Annual Report, 1972-1973

Ivan A. Schulman, Chairperson

The main activities of the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba involved:

1. Attempts to secure the acceptance of invitations to Cuban scholars to attend the May, 1973, Madison national meeting.
2. Discussions vis à vis the creation of a Cuban Resource Center.

With respect to the invitations to the Cubans, several approaches were utilized. The Chairperson of the Committee sent invitations through the diplomatic mails to two highly-placed Cuban officials extending invitations and offering to run interference with Washington so that our Cuban guests would receive a warm welcome. These letters were never acknowledged, and no official decision in response to our invitation was received by the Committee. However, during the summer months of 1972 several members of LASA were invited to Havana and carried duplicates of our letters of invitation plus an official invitation from President Skidmore. In Havana they had the opportunity to discuss this matter personally with officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, other government officials, and the administrators at the University of Havana. The Cubans' response was not especially enthusiastic but there seemed to be some reason to think that a statement from the Executive Council on our Cuban policy, plus more information on LASA might incline the balance in favor of an acceptance. Consequently, materials on LASA were gathered and sent to Cuba via the Mission in New York City. The invitations were repeated to those individuals contacted during the summer months by the LASA guests of the Cuban government or suggested by others through correspondence: Néstor García Iturbe, Rolando López del Amo, Isabel Vecino, Julio Culebria. In addition, the Committee on Scholarly Relations recommended that the Executive Council adopt a resolution opposing our U.S. Cuban policy. Ultimately, the following resolution was adopted and published in the Newsletter as the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba's combined wisdom:

In connection with the Latin American Studies Association's efforts to arrange participation of Cuban scholars in our national meeting at Madison, Wisconsin, in May, 1973, the Committee on Scholarly Relations with Cuba wishes to express its opposition to the existing American embargo against trade with Cuba, and to declare its full support of prompt removal of restrictions which have hindered and continue to hinder the establishment of normal relations between this country, Cuba and the rest of the hemisphere. In academic life it has restricted fundamental cultural and intellectual contacts.

We vigorously reaffirm the resolution "On the Freedom of Scholarly Communication" previously passed by the LASA membership and pledge to continue our efforts to arrange for Cuban participation in our national meeting. In connection with the invitation to Cuban scholars we wish to express our willingness

to undertake all measures necessary to secure visas for Cuban guests, assure their welcome and provide them with a friendly, hospitable atmosphere.

In view of the lack of response to our invitation the Committee did not actively pursue efforts, as originally planned, to solve Washington's opposition to invited Cuban guests of U.S. institutions and organizations. Nor did it attempt to carry through on the suggestion of President Landsberger that we work through law professors or seminars given in U.S. law schools rather than seek and pay for private, professional assistance.

On the second principal activity, the Committee held a meeting on 2 June 1972 in New York City to discuss the scope of a possible Cuban Resource Center. Attending for the Committee were Richard Graham, Marvin Leiner and Ivan A. Schulman, plus the following invited Cuban and bibliographic specialists: Earl Pariseau, Library of Congress; Irene Zimmerman, University of Florida; Carmelo Mesa-Lago, University of Pittsburgh; Cole Blasler, University of Pittsburgh. The consensus of opinion was that there was a need to upgrade presently available Cuban bibliography with additional kinds of entries and fuller coverage on pre- and post-revolutionary materials; better coordinate the location of materials; and finally, provide faster, more efficient reproduction of materials, periodicals, and books. In connection with the organization of such a project a circular was drawn up by the Chairperson and sent to some nine U.S. libraries with important Cuban collections. All nine were asked to reply to the following:

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

Responses were slow to trickle in. But, in the end, this canvassing proved to be a futile labor, since to paraphrase the Spanish adage, "El comité nuestro propone y el ejecutivo dispone." In January of 1973, after a telephone discussion with Professor Skidmore, the Executive Council decided to pass on a modified form of our project (commissioned bibliographies) to the Committee on Scholarly Resources. No further action has been taken on this decision to our knowledge.

In response to numerous requests received by the Committee's Chairperson regarding travel and research in Cuba, a Cuban fact folder (intended as a preliminary and tentative guide) was prepared by the Chairperson and published in the Newsletter (March, 1973).

The remaining activities of the Committee, hampered by absences and apathy, and sorely in need of reconstruction, included corres-

pondence with Miles Wolpin and Elizabeth Dore regarding a book purchasing project for Cuba. Assistance in sending the books to Cuba was offered in principle. For the purchase of books, funds must be approved by the Executive Council. Just before national meeting time the Committee received a request to support the activities of the Cuban Studies Center in New York with a subsidy. It is currently circulating its membership on this matter.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY RESOURCES

Report of Activities

April, 1973

The Committee on Scholarly Resources has undergone several changes in its membership since the third national meeting. Charles C. Griffin and Luther H. Evans both resigned because they felt that the responsibilities of new pursuits or busy retirement would perhaps preclude their continued membership. Carl Deal, University of Illinois, and William Tyler, University of Florida, are the new members.

The committee met in November, 1972, in Washington to discuss ongoing projects and to consider new ones. Two resource persons, Lee Williams and Donald Wisdom, of Yale University and the Library of Congress, also attended all or a portion of the day-long session.

The acquisition manual, designed to help public libraries and college libraries in developing a core collection of materials on Latin America in order to support study programs or respond to general needs for information on Latin America, is nearing publication. Early in 1972 the University of Florida Press was approached and indicated its interest in publishing the work. The introductory pages, containing general information on the creation and maintenance of such collections, were forwarded to the press in February of this year for the required preliminary reading. Nettie Lee Benson, of the Committee, reviewed the text and made several suggestions concerning the introduction and the organization and content of the classified bibliography which makes up the major portion of the manual. An author index supplements the listing of titles, which is arranged by subject. By the time of this meeting, the entire manuscript should be on the way to the press or in its hands. The manual represents the work of many people, including a number of LASA members who submitted reading lists and made selections of specific titles. The final compilation was done at the Library of Congress under the direction of Earl J. Pariseau. Financial support for the work was provided through a special grant to LASA from the Tinker Foundation. The Association then entered into a contract with the Library of Congress for the completion of the manual.

The Committee devoted a considerable amount of study, thought, and investigation to LASA's project for the distribution of U.S. doctoral dissertations to institutions in Latin America. Basic sources for the bibliography of such dissertations were sought and it was believed that xerographic copies of the dissertations which are obtainable from University Microfilms would provide the best medium for the distribution of these results of research by U.S.

scholars. Appropriate titles to be included in selection lists could be taken from the issues of Dissertation Abstracts International.

Earlier dissertation listings and those presently in progress were identified and, in one instance, supplementary ordering information was provided. The committee agreed to prepare a list of the 1970 and 1971 dissertations, using and expanding order lists made by the Latin American Collection of the University of Texas at Austin. Tentative procedures for the selection, delivery, and distribution of dissertations were drawn up and a suggested budget and list of distribution points prepared for submission to the Executive Committee's meeting in early January. A number of general policy questions were discussed by the committee and brought to the attention of the Executive Committee.

The committee is now focusing much of its attention on two types of resources. The feasibility of inventories or guides to photographic sources and data banks is being assessed. A notice concerning the former appeared in the March, 1973, LASA Newsletter and George Kubler will be heading the committee's efforts in this direction. Following presentation of the CLASP Service Panel on data banks at the national meeting, Carl Deal and William Tyler expect to move ahead in gathering specific information on data banks.

The committee has been serving as an unofficial clearing house of information on several types of resources and has tried, from time to time, to submit notes on microforms and sources of information about microforms for the general information of the LASA membership. It also urges the general membership to do the same and has noted, with satisfaction, the evidence that some members are already sharing such information.

The committee joined with SALALM (the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Material) in urging the preparation of a SALALM working paper that identifies and, in some instances, locates newspapers from Colombia, Ecuador, and Venezuela that are not available in U.S. libraries. By inference, the titles cited in this paper should receive priority in any systematic planning of cooperative microfilming programs. Response to this pilot paper, which was prepared by Laura Gutiérrez of the University of Texas Institute of Latin American Studies, will determine whether similar working papers will be proposed and issued.

Another project relating to newspapers is a title index to Latin American Newspapers in United States Libraries: A Union List, which Jane Garner, also of the University of Texas Institute of Latin American Studies, is currently undertaking. Here again this LASA committee is lending its encouragement to work that SALALM is also backing, although it is hoped that it will be possible for the index to appear in conventionally published form rather than as a SALALM working paper.

Historical materials on Latin America available from the Servicio Nacional de Microfilm of Spain have been noted by the committee and related information has been submitted to the LASA Secretariat. A list of the publication available in microfilm, microfiche, or microfilm apertures may be obtained from the Servicio Nacional de Microfilm at Serrano, 115 Madrid 6, Spain.

Separately as well as collectively, committee members have been involved in matters concerning a wide range of resources. Members attended sessions of a November 1972 Inter-American Seminar on Integrated Information Services of Libraries, Archives, and Documentation Centers in Latin America and the Caribbean and an earlier one on the national archives of the same countries. Information was shared and exploratory preliminary steps were taken in connection with the possible revival of the project for the Guide to Manuscript Sources on Latin America in the United States; several LASA members have been concerned with this project.

The possibility of the purchase or filming of a collection of Brazilian anarchist and Communist materials brought several committee members into consultation. Aided by resource persons and working through an informed third party, committee members sought to clarify the realistic limits of present U.S. institutional financial resources and the economies of cooperative microfilming projects for the mutual benefit of the present owner and the potential future availability of the collection.

Several other projects have been or will be considered by the committee. Tentative feelers have been put out concerning the possibility of cooperating with SALALM in working toward the reprinting of certain rare and deteriorating materials. An earlier approach from a reprint firm may be helpful if a decision is made to act jointly on this matter. Such varied matters as oral history and a union list or census of Latin American parliamentary debates are also on the committee's agenda for the future.

Nettie Lee Benson, Univ. of Texas
Carl Deal, University of Illinois
George Kubler, Yale University
William Tyler, Univ. of Florida
Mary Ellis Kahler, Library of
Congress, Chairperson

1973 PROGRAM COMMITTEE

CHAIRPERSON'S FINAL REPORT

I am making this a personal, rather than a committee, report because first I want to say some nice things, which are not merely pro forma, about my colleagues on the committee.

In an academic career one must serve on hundreds of committees; I have never served on a committee where the other members were more open-minded, imaginative, and quick-thinking than June Nash and Ann Pescatello. The pleasure of serving with them partly compensated for the hundred and one headaches and the wear and tear on the nerves that the program chairmanship turned out to entail.

In a sense the present report is a footnote to the real report, which is the program itself. As I am writing this before the program has taken place, I cannot say anything conclusive about our success or failure, which is in any case for the membership to judge.

- I. This year's program embodies several innovations:
 - 1) The duration of the meeting has been expanded one day. This of course makes possible additional panels and the satisfaction of a wider range of interests.
 - 2) There are no lunch or dinner speakers. In their place we have substituted a series of luncheon round-table discussions, a dinner-dance, and an evening plenary session colloquium.
 - 3) The showing of films has been introduced.

- II. There will be foreign guests from Western Europe as well as Latin America at the meeting, in the audience as well as on the panels. LASA financing was provided for the travel of foreign participants in the panel on the arts and on the plenary session colloquium on Peru, two of whom are also serving as discussants on other panels, those on Chile and Brazil. The travel of foreign participants on the Spain and Portugal panel was financed from non-LASA sources. It has apparently not been possible to secure the attendance of scholars from Cuba.

The University of Wisconsin is defraying the local expenses of all foreign participants on the program.

- III. The stipulations of the resolution on the "democratization" of the program passed at the Austin meeting have been observed as well as we were able. Suggestions for panel topics and participants were solicited from the LASA membership; periodical reports through the Newsletter have been made to the membership; and reports of the individual panel coordinators--at least of those who did not ignore the requests, reminders, and entreaties of the program chairman--have been published.

There were no petitions for additional panels according to the procedures laid down in the Austin resolution.

- IV. Since it has--inevitably--become something of a subject for controversy, perhaps some words are in order on the subject

of "balance" in the meeting program. The program committee itself did not select individual participants on panels, with the exception of the Peruvian colloquium, although as individuals we were involved in different phases of the program, June Nash with the films, Ann Pescatello with the Brazil panel, and myself with the panel on Spain and Portugal. We did choose the panel coordinators, the chairmen of the luncheon discussion groups and the participants in the Peru colloquium. We instructed panel coordinators to pay attention to securing balance on their panels, whatever "balance" would mean in the context of the specific topic. We had no control, other than scheduling, over the panels organized by CLASP, or the meetings planned by CLASP, URLA, and the Wisconsin Latin Americanists. We have been criticized on two points, on an alleged lack of balance in the representation of viewpoints in the Peruvian colloquium, and on an alleged lack of adequate female representation in the panel chairmanships. I will take up each of these topics, conveying some of the thinking of the committee relative to these points.

It has been alleged that the Peruvian colloquium is unbalanced because it does not include a spokesman for the position of the Peruvian government. We had originally contemplated a debate, pro and con, on the character of the current Peruvian régime, but the person we had asked to represent the pro position demurred on what seemed to us the legitimate ground that he did not want to have the character of his comments predetermined by an assigned position. Accordingly we expanded the concept of the discussion to be that of a colloquium with various knowledgeable scholars espousing whatever views seemed to them appropriate. At least two of the five participants seemed to us to have a position generally favorable to the régime. We decided against having an official Peruvian government spokesman on the colloquium because, in the first place, such a participant might not be completely at liberty to interact with the other members of the group, modifying his views in response to the progress of the discussion. In the second place, we did not want to establish the presumption that whenever the conduct of some government was discussed a representative of that government should be present. It seems to us that in this colloquium and on the panels the discussion should be that of informed but independent scholars not bound to take an official line.

With respect to the selection of panel coordinators and, to some extent, the round-table chairmen, the position is rather different. In other contexts, such as representation of the executive council or the CLASP Steering Committee, consideration of region of the country, large state university versus small private college, etc., are factors legitimately to be taken into account. In choosing panel coordinators, our primary consideration was to get people who would be highly regarded and knowledgeable in their field, efficient in getting the job done, and well-connected and prestigious enough to be able to secure the best participants. (The same criterion was not followed in the case of luncheon round-table chairpersons,

who were generally those writing in to volunteer or suggest a topic.) I might add that in many cases we had refusals from our first and second choices, and in one instance from our first half-dozen choices, to serve as coordinators, so that it should be appreciated that the problem of securing "balance" at this level is not simply that of drawing up a listing of people a priori.

At this level our concern with balance was to develop a range of panel topics that would appeal to people of diverse disciplines, interests, and countries of specialization. We also took into account topics that had been discussed at previous LASA national meetings and the suggestions that had reached us from the membership. With the additional room for maneuver afforded by the scheduling of luncheon round-table discussions, we were able to include in the program at some point in whole or in part at least one suggestion from every person who made suggestions to the committee. If any one complains at this point that his own interests or his discipline are not represented we can only ask: where were you when we called for suggestions? The dearth of suggestions from people in literature and anthropology was especially notable, with political scientists and economists being especially active in making suggestions.

As it turned out, the preponderance of panel coordinators in the final program were male. I think this is due to two factors. In the first place, the sex ratio among academic Latin Americanists is nothing like that in the general population. On the basis of an unscientific partial count of the names appearing in the Hispanic Foundation's Directory of Latin Americanists, about one name in eight appeared to belong to a woman. A priori, it would therefore seem unrealistic to expect more than two female panel coordinators out of the ten panels set up by the program committee. In the second place, the rapid expansion of female participation in academic life we are witnessing is a relatively recent phenomenon which means that women are likely to be relatively younger and to hold relatively junior positions and thus to be underrepresented as yet in the category of visible and established scholars from which the panel coordinators were chosen.

- V. It is our intention that some if not all the papers presented at the meeting be published. We have deliberately left open the question of the form of publication, preferring to review the quality of the papers presented before reaching a decision. It was also our thought that the possibility that some but not all of the papers would be published would act as an inducement to more careful preparation of papers. We stipulated very strongly to panel chairmen that papers should be summarized, not read verbatim, and that copies of papers should be available about 6 weeks before the meeting date.

One point of which I had not previously been aware struck me with great force, which is the large number of people who don't read the LASA Newsletter, or don't read it with any attention, and don't even read their mail. The committee established a

series of deadlines by which suggestions were to be submitted, coordinators were to make up their panels, copies of papers were to be submitted, and so on. There was not only failure to meet deadlines, but a lack of awareness that they existed. I was especially surprised to note that ignorance of the deadlines and procedures established extended to members of the Executive Council.

It may be that the meeting we planned was too complex and too ambitious. It certainly threw a heavy burden onto the shoulders of Felicity Trueblood and Orlando Rodríguez, who are especially to be thanked, along with the panel coordinators and the many other individuals who took a special interest in the program, or undertook special responsibilities with relation to it.

Respectfully submitted,

Martin C. Needler
University of New Mexico

PANEL COORDINATORS' REPORTS

FOURTH NATIONAL MEETING

Panel 1: Ecological Problems

I received one phone call, from Elsa Chaney of Fordham. At the time, I believed my panel to be complete, however.

Concerning the rationale of the panel, I believe its importance is self-evident. It was originally my intention to bring into sharp confrontation several persons with strong orientations in behalf of either "limitless growth" or "no growth." As it turned out, I believe I have secured commitments from a balanced group which will represent various tendencies.

Warren Dean

Panel 3: Volunteered Papers

We received 19 suggestions for papers, and it soon became apparent that we would have to organize the panel into general topics in order to provide some coherence for presentation and discussion of papers at the national meeting. The four papers selected to achieve some balance by discipline and region of the U.S. as well as participation by women scholars. The distribution by topic is as follows:

demography
(1) Carvajal and Geithman
(2) Jaffe and Rios

government
(3) Petersen and Eley
(4) Purcells
(5) Solberg

psychology
(6) Williams
(7) Tuohy

ideas
(8) Cooper
(9) Drake

Given this emergence of topics (we received no suggestions from anthropologists or from scholars in literature), we discouraged several persons from developing papers for submission. These included:

- (10) John Jacobson (political science, West Virginia University),
"What Makes a Bolivian a Bolivian: Attitude Survey of Junior and Senior High School Students." While this might have fit into psychology or ideas, the deadline for submission of papers was stressed in our letter to Professor Jacobson and he did not submit a paper.
- (11) Edward Leahy (geography, East Carolina University),
"Current Conditions on the Trans-Amazon Highway."

Although we encouraged (12) Richard Roman (sociology, McMaster University) to submit a paper on the Mexican Constitution of 1917, he did not follow up our original correspondence or submit a paper.

Five persons sent suggestions for papers which were excluded because of the December 1, 1972 deadline which we established (with special regard to your letter of November 20, 1972). These included (13) Edward D. Epstein, (14) Daniel J. Hogan, (15) William R. Garner, (16) Richard E. Sharpless, (17) Gonzalo Zaragoza.

We rejected two suggestions. The paper of (18) Rubén J. de Hoyos, of the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh, was only in outline form and will not be finished until he returns from Argentina's March 11 elections. The title of his paper in political science is "Latin American Transaction from Military Rule to a Constitutional Civilian Government."

The second paper not accepted was submitted by (19) George P. Browne, of the history department at Seton Hall University. His work entitled "Soldiers or Settlers: Mercenaries and Strategic Settlements in the First Empire" does not fit within the framework of the panel; and in any case, balance in the number of disciplines represented ruled out another paper in history.

By limiting each paper presentation to a ten-minute summary, we hope to have over an hour for discussion, divided between topics in order to prevent discussion of unrelated papers. We hope that this experiment proves successful.

James W. Wilkie and Edna Monzón de Wilkie

Panel 5: Foreign Investment & Inter-American Relations

Peter Knight from the Ford Foundation office in Lima volunteered a paper on the IPC case. He had not yet responded to my January invitation to participate because he was vacationing in Chile.

Mary Vaughan from the Land Tenure Center of the University of Wisconsin-Madison volunteered a paper but never submitted an outline. Was turned down as participant on January 8, 1973.

William D. Raat, Associate Professor of History, State University College, Fredonia, New York, volunteered a paper on "Revolution, etc., in Mexico." Final rejection on January 10, 1973, due to only peripheral connection with panel topic.

Markos Mamalakis

Panel 7: Economic Development & Economic Inequality

I was unable to include in the program Professors David E. Blank, Department of Political Science, University of Louisville, Professor Alvin Cohen, Department of Economics, Lehigh University and Professor Jacqueline L. Hodgson, Chairman, Economics Department, University of the Americas (Mexico), in view of the already tight schedule of the program. I have written to them, however, expressing hope that they will be able to attend the conference and share their ideas with us on a more informal basis.

Clark W. Reynolds

Panel 8: The Reintegration of Spain & Portugal
into Ibero-American Studies

People were invited to participate who were known to be working in this area. Two suggestions for papers came unsolicited. One (by Evelyn Stevens) was accepted and incorporated into the panel; one was declined as not bearing directly on the topic. After initially accepting, Susan Tax Freeman had to decline because of pressure of other work.

Martin C. Needler

Panel 10: Labor Systems & Economic Development in Brazil

Two proposed papers--1) Michael C. McBeth, "The Foreign Mercenaries" and 2) George P. Browne, "Soldiers or Settlers: Mercenaries and Strategic Settlements in the First Empire"-- were not included in the final composition of the panel since they did not fit into the theme as it was eventually narrowed down from the first, very general, focus of "Nineteenth-century Brazil." Professors McBeth and Browne were both referred to the Volunteer Paper Session (chaired by James and Edna Wilkie).

Robert Slenes (University of New Mexico) was earlier included in the panel for a paper but subsequently withdrew.

Thomas E. Skidmore

Panel 12: The Allende Government at Midpoint

Based on our concern with balance, excellence and relevance, the panel includes two historians, one political scientist and one economist; two men and two women; two from the West coast and two from the East coast. Regarding excellence, the preliminary papers and outlines submitted by the participants were judged to be superior to those suggested by others. Finally, the topics of the panelists deal with areas of critical theoretical and practical concern: U.S.-Chilean Relations; Cultural Dependence and Imperialism; Political Development and Electoral Analysis; Agrarian Reform.

Some individuals expressed interest in participation on the panel but did not submit a clear statement and/or outline or draft of their paper; others submitted papers after the deadline.

James F. Petras

NOTE: Other panel coordinators have failed to submit reports.

THIRD NATIONAL MEETING
BUSINESS MEETING

Minutes

Austin, Texas
December 4, 1971

President Federico Gil (University of North Carolina) expressed thanks to the University of Texas at Austin on behalf of the Executive Committee for the hospitality and assistance extended by the University. The Executive Council also wished to thank all members of the Austin Local Arrangements Committee. Finally, President Gil thanked the members of the Program Committee for giving the Association one of the best and most well thought out programs in its history.

President Gil then yielded the chair to Robert Potash (University of Massachusetts) who presented the following memorial to the late Howard F. Cline.

" The Latin American Studies Association notes with deep regret the death, unexpected and premature, of one of LASA's founding members, Howard F. Cline. It seems appropriate to take note here at the National Meeting of his passing and to comment briefly on his career and contributions.

" A midwesterner by birth, a member of the depression generation that learned the necessity of determination and doggedness, Howard Cline worked his way through Harvard College where his intellectual abilities and tremendous drive won for him on graduation a Sheldon Travelling Fellowship. This permitted him to spend a year in the Mexico of Cárdenas and to lay the bases for what was to become a life-long interest in that country. After completing his doctorate at Harvard, he taught there briefly, at Yale, and at Northwestern University before assuming the direction, in 1952, of the Library of Congress' Hispanic Foundation.

" By academic training an historian, but with strong interests in anthropology and geography, Howard Cline was particularly aware of the artificial limits imposed by academic disciplines and of the need to relate several approaches to achieve understanding of Latin America. In his teaching, in his writings, and in his nearly twenty years as director of the Hispanic Foundation, he offered constant encouragement to individuals and groups engaged in scholarly endeavor, regardless of discipline, topic, or period of interest. His knowledge of who was doing what in the way of research, long before the LARR inventory was created, was always impressive and sometimes uncanny.

" The Latin American Studies Association was a major beneficiary of his enthusiasm and energy. A member of various committees and subcommittees that, over the years, nurtured the idea of a multi-disciplinary national organization, he served in the dual role of host and midwife at the May, 1966, "constituent assembly" meeting at the Library of Congress that gave birth to LASA. In the five years since that event, apart from serving as its first executive secretary, he provided the organization with an operational base in the Hispanic Foundation and with varieties of assistance that cannot even be detailed. It is perhaps not too much to state that without his enthusiastic support in these difficult first years, LASA might have gone the way of earlier and unsuccessful efforts at national association.

"In view of his contributions to this organization and to the field of Latin American studies as a whole, I would hope that LASA can find some enduring manner to honor his memory."

The following resolutions were passed at the Business Meeting:

RESOLUTION: ON THE FREEDOM OF SCHOLARLY COMMUNICATION

RESOLUTION: ON TERROR IN GUATEMALA

RESOLUTION: DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING
PROCESS AND THE PROGRAM

SECRETARIAT ACTIVITIES

January-June, 1973

National Meeting preparation, pre-registration, and final arrangements occupied considerable Secretariat time during this period. Ms. Trueblood spent April 29-May 8, 1973, and her assistant, Leonidas Pozo-Ledezma, spent May 1-5, in Madison in connection with National Meeting and Executive Council duties.

The year began with the extraordinary Executive Council session in Gainesville at the Secretariat, January 5-7, 1973. President Landsberger and Past President Skidmore arrived in Gainesville two days earlier for briefing and consultation with Vice-President Doughty and the Secretariat. President Landsberger also visited the Secretariat in April, 1973, to complete arrangements for the National Meeting and the Executive Council meeting, May 3-6.

Newsletter Associate Editor Charles M. Nissly spent March 1-4, 1973, in Gainesville, working with Ms. Trueblood on the March Newsletter which was mailed to members on March 30. Two other Association publications were published and distributed during this period, CLASP Publication Number 5 (see Announcement page, this issue) and the Ad Hoc Committee on Guatemala report (see Announcement page). The yearly LASA Fact Sheet (1973) was also printed and mailed to all LASA members.

Elections to the CLASP Steering Committee were concluded in January, and results announced in the March, 1973, LASA Newsletter. Preliminary ballots for LASA Vice-President and Executive Council were mailed to members on February 9; official ballots, on March 28; and revised official ballots, on April 17. For election results, please see Announcement page, this issue.

A dues renewal reminder was sent out in late February and early March. The Secretariat is pleased to report that as of June, 1973, the Association had 1609 paid members and graduate student associates, representing an increase of 129 over June, 1972.

On February 15, 1973, requests for bids for the Latin American Research Review (LARR) were mailed to LARR-sponsoring institutions and CLASP members. (See Announcement page, this issue.) On March 2, 1973, CLASP members were sent Steering Committee election results, a questionnaire surveying past, present, and future CLASP activities, and information regarding lobbying in favor of continued support of NDEA programs.

The spring Executive Council meeting was held in Madison, with sessions on Wednesday, May 3; Thursday, May 4; and Sunday, May 6. The fall Executive Council meeting will be held in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, October 26-28, 1973. The CLASP Steering Committee also met during the National Meeting, with a lunch session on Thursday, May 3; and breakfast sessions on May 4 and May 5.

On June 1, 1973, copies of resolutions passed at the Fourth National Meeting were mailed to the membership.

Two new names appear on the masthead of this issue: Allyn Stearman and Kathleen Stipek. Ms. Stearman, a Ph.D. candidate in anthropology at the University of Florida, joined the Secretariat officially on July 2, 1973, as a half-time assistant, replacing Mr. Pozo-Ledezma who has completed his Ph.D. program in political science at the University of Florida. Ms. Stipek, a graduate in Spanish and linguistics of Florida Atlantic University, joined the Secretariat on March 19, 1973, replacing Ms. Roberta F. Cripe. The Association's thanks go to Mr. Pozo-Ledezma and Ms. Cripe for their hard and often heroic work.

Office of the Public Printer
United States Government Printing
Office
Washington, D.C. 20401

April 16, 1973

Honorable Don Fuqua
House of Representatives
2266 House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Fuqua:

This is in further referent to your letter and the correspondence from Miss Felicity M. Trueblood which I am returning.

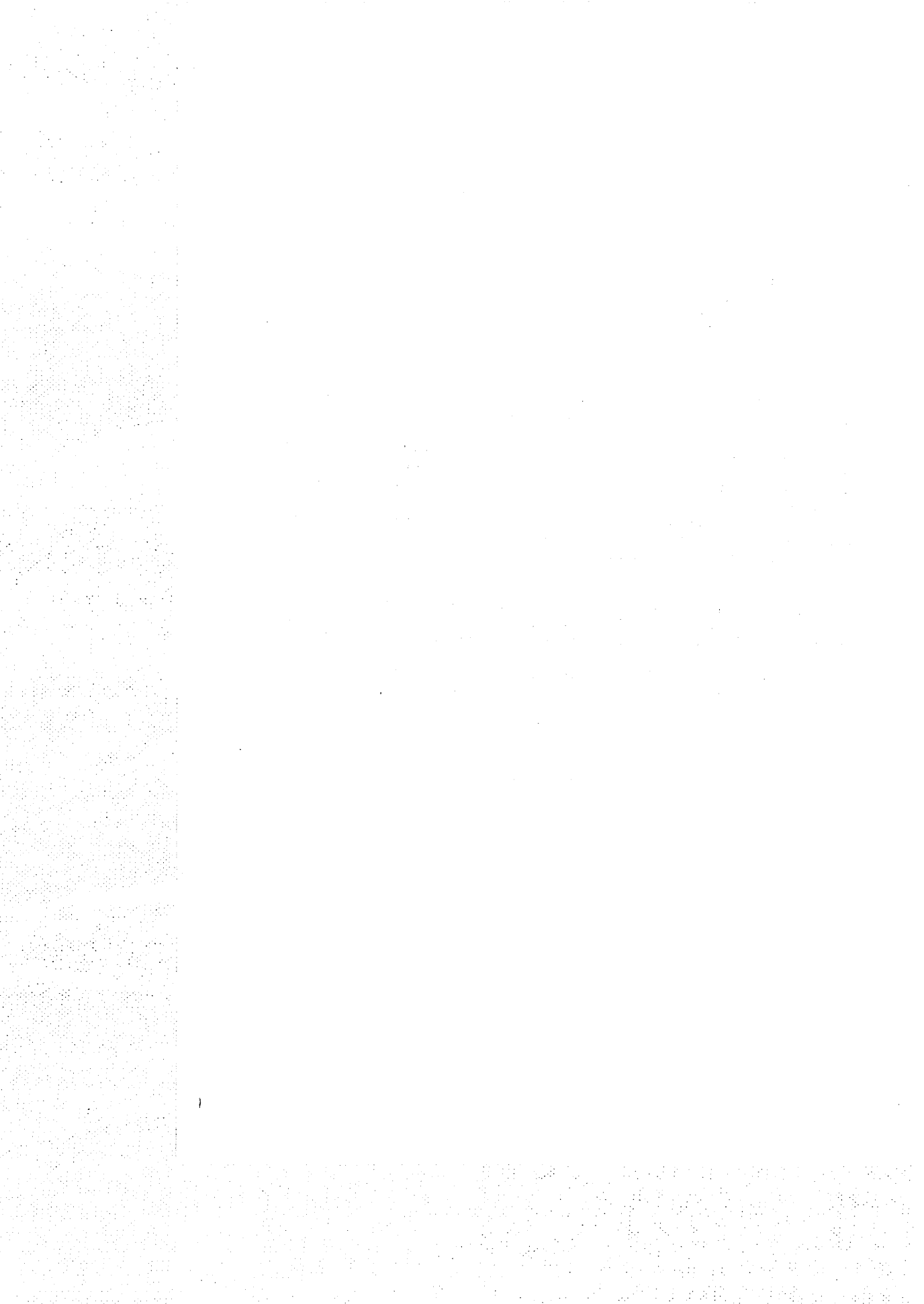
I can certainly appreciate Miss Trueblood's concern over the unsatisfactory service rendered to customers of our Public Documents Department, as we are painfully aware of most of our shortcomings. Due to the growth of business in the sale of Government publications, many of our past undertakings to improve the overall services offered here have proven inadequate to meet increased workloads. However, major steps now have been taken to alleviate this situation.

If the members of the Latin American Studies Association will forward copies of their outstanding orders to Customers Service Section, Post Office Box 1533, Washington, D.C. 20013, we shall be glad to make shipment of the available items or make any other necessary adjustments.

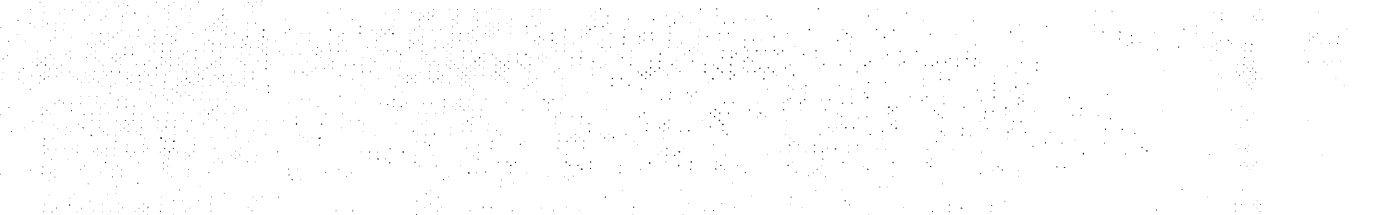
Please accept my apology for the delay and inconvenience caused. It is my sincere hope that our service in the future will be satisfactory.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ T.F. McCormick
Public Printer



THE PROFESSION



THE LATIN AMERICAN CHALLENGE TO U.S. SCHOLARSHIP IN LATIN AMERICA

Ronald H. Chilcote
University of California, Riverside

The following are some comments on the state of the profession with some attention to the affairs and actions of the Latin American Studies Association. My concern is with LASA's successes and failures and, in particular, with the collaborationist role that the radical caucus within LASA has maintained these past four years. My position is that radicals have contributed significantly and constructively toward the building of a cohesive association, but that in general LASA leadership, lacking adequate radical representation, has been unresponsive to radical demands, some of which have been explicitly manifested in approved but unimplemented resolutions, others which have been expressed in less formal ways either within LASA or through the Union for Radical Latin Americanists. My views reflect my experience not only as a Latin Americanist, but as an Africanist who has been critical of the LASA counterpart, the African Studies Association (ASA).¹

A first concern is with LASA's failure to involve Latin Americans in its leadership. It is not surprising to find the executive board and other positions of authority predominantly in the hands of U.S. specialists. Such was also the case a few years ago when the ASA board found itself confronted with a demand for parity in its leadership, a demand which dramatically brought the 1969 ASA meetings in Montreal to a complete halt when some fifty blacks interrupted the first plenary session by seizing the speaker's microphone and announcing to the more than one thousand scholars from many parts of the world that the meeting would be adjourned until their demands for equal representation were met by the predominantly white executive board. It seems not inconceivable that such a demand could be manifested within LASA except for the fact that so few Latin Americans are members of LASA and these are, for the most part, from the field of literature, traditionally conservative in North American circles. LASA is made up principally of Latin Americanists in the United States, and while admittedly there have been some efforts to involve our colleagues south of the border, in fact Latin Americans have had little voice in the formation, policies, and activities of the association.

If radical Latin Americanists are to continue their collaborationist role within LASA, they must also face the problem that they are not adequately represented within the association. This is partly the consequence of nominating procedures which favor selection of non-radicals. The problem may also be due to a lack of consensus among members of the Union of Radical Latin Americanists, many of whom are dubious about any involvement in the affairs of LASA. It is evident that URLA has been consistently successful in directing LASA's attention to important issues, yet why is it that URLA is so conspicuously outside the LASA leadership? On the basis of scholarship alone one is impressed by the contributions of such radicals as David Barkin, Maurice Zeitlin, James Cockcroft, Dale Johnson, Irving Louis Horowitz, James O'Connor, Donald Bray and Timothy Harding, to mention only a few on the North American side. And among Latin American radical scholars, there are José Ocampo, Theotonio dos

Santos, Juan Corradi, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, Florestán Fernandes, Octavio Ianni, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Luis Vitale, Alberto Ciria, José Nun, Marta Harnacker, Aníbal Quijano, and so on--the list is endless, yet how are they to become involved in the shaping of policy within LASA?

If radicals are unable to exert a decisive voice in the affairs of LASA, then too they can have little influence upon funding for research training and study; for LASA and its consortium, with support from the Ford Foundation, is in a position to shape the direction of Latin American studies. A similar situation developed within the ASA a few years ago. The radical response then was a condemnation of:

"Intellectual arrogance...which has perpetuated and legitimized a kind of academic colonialism"

"Methods of research which are geared toward proposals which extend the old material interests"

"International research controlled, directed, and financed by Western interests as a subtle but potent mechanism of social control and exploitation of peoples and resources"

"Granting agencies which...are the same people and organizations which exploit...peoples throughout the world and undermine and retard our political development"²

Is it not time for us in LASA to reconsider our research priorities, to reassess the proposition that any research is permissible, however superficially irrelevant, except that research which turns the microscope of the social scientists on the forces behind the American empire, which exposes the role of researchers themselves in their collective work, which could instruct Latin American governments how to combat the American hegemony? In recent years, spurred on by the Yanqui Dollar project of the North American Congress on Latin America, radical scholars have been attempting this type of research, but much remains to be done. One reason is the subtle and complex interaction between the ideological framework within which most research is conducted and the policies of the funding agencies, both private and public.

A very serious consideration for radical Latin Americanists is LASA's apathy to issues of research and pedagogy within the profession and of politics both within and outside the United States. Such apathy provoked radical Latin Americanists to take action three years ago at a conference at Lake Arrowhead, sponsored by UCLA's Latin American Center. A series of prominent speakers, some conservative and some liberal or radical, had been invited to participate in what appeared to be a dull program of tedious talks organized one after the other in a format that precluded involvement of some one hundred participants. It was too much for the radicals in attendance who demanded that the conference be reorganized to allow for involvement of all. A confrontation with the organizers of the conference resulted in the restructuring of the program, and two days of interesting dialogue ensued. The Union of Radical Latin Americanists was born shortly thereafter, bringing together radicals on the West as well as East Coasts.

The demand for relevance was carried from Arrowhead to the Washington meeting of LASA in the spring of 1970. There a series of URLA resolutions

were approved by the LASA membership, including one condemning repression in Brazil and demanding an end to academic purges, arbitrary arrests and torture. Another resolution stressed "the importance and the validity of studying the structures and mechanism through which the exploitation of Latin America is sustained" as well as raising funds for the examination of the colonial relationships of the United States with the Latin American countries. Other resolutions focused on the role of women in the profession; opposed U.S. intervention in the Dominican Republic; and asked LASA to publicly condemn all cases of political repression against Latin Americanists in the United States. Still another called upon LASA to establish a "Journal of Opinion." At the third LASA meeting in Austin during December 1971, resolutions were approved on the freedom of scholarly communication with Cuba; terror in Guatemala, and the democratization of the program planning process of LASA. Some of the resolutions of the Washington meeting were subsequently voted down by a mail ballot, but those at the Austin meeting were not challenged, this due in part to a rules change requiring mail ballots only upon demand of a petition signed by at least 100 LASA members.³

Reaffirmed by mail ballot (367 to 174 with 17 abstentions) was the resolution to establish a journal of opinion. Shortly after the mail ballot, I was approached by a member of the LASA Executive Council and asked if I would consider editing such a journal. My written response included a proposed structure for the new journal, a statement of intent, and a request for financial support. The statement of intent suggested that the new journal would invite critical analyses of the professional community and the role of the Latin Americanist as scholar, educator, and citizen. It would serve as a forum for the expression of concerns about Latin America and the profession. It would encourage Latin Americanists to participate more meaningfully in their common life and to stimulate debate about the place of the profession in contemporary society. It would present alternative views regarding LASA's policies and goals. Eventually the Council postponed the matter on the grounds that funds were not available and that budgetary considerations precluded financial support from the University of California. Subsequently, however, LASA received a three-year Ford Foundation grant for \$105,000 of which \$24,000 was for the LASA Newsletter and \$4,500 for distribution of the Newsletter and other publications; \$10,500 was reserved for special activities.⁴ The intent seems to be to mold the Newsletter into a journal of opinion, but in fact that seems not to have been successful. A research note in the September, 1972, issue tells us that "Colombia still offers a relatively open and hospitable atmosphere for foreign investigators" and expresses enthusiasm at the influx of U.S. scholars to that country. Such a note is deeply distressing in the light of the merciless repression in Colombian academic circles, including the arbitrary expulsion of some one hundred and fifty full-time professors, mostly from the social sciences and humanities. The repression has been described fully by the URLA Newsletter which also called for action on the part of scholars in this country.⁵ The point is that information must be combined with responsible collective action among Latin Americanists in support of our colleagues and friends in Latin America.

Three issues have been raised in the LASA Newsletter in an effort to generate opinion: the exploitative implications of rare manuscript acquisition; the role of women in LASA; and a plea for apolitical individualism (and apathy?) within the association.⁶ The issues raised have apparently been random but unrepresentative and inconclusive. My general sense is that the LASA Newsletter simply has not and will not generate significant

debate and opinion. There may be several reasons. First, the Newsletter may be reluctant to manifest political opinion. Second, it is filled with trivia which obscures significant information about the profession and, in any event, is unrelated to the crucial issues of Latin America. Third, its desire "for the expression of scholarly interest and concern regarding research, pedagogical and other issues" may never be satisfied without generating a focus on particular issues and the mobilizing of views around those issues.

Where do all these contradictions within LASA leave the nonconformist, the radical, the person whose research is geared to the interests of Latin America rather than the United States? At the individual level there is no final answer except the compromise between funds or posts and principles favorable to one's beliefs--and individual battles can indeed stretch the bounds of conformity a few fractions. But ultimately there is no personal answer to the problems of imperialism and exploitation. It would seem that the individual can only involve himself in collective effort to combat those problems through research, dialogue and action.

Clearly, radical and other scholars unwilling to conform to LASA's apathy are now prepared to carry our efforts to a higher level of analysis than that offered by the LASA Newsletter as well as the Latin American Research Review. A conscious willingness to direct attention, let us say, to a critical examination of the organizational and theoretical framework within which scholarship proceeds and develops and of the forces within the larger society which shape that framework has been evident for many years. One recalls the protest of hundreds of scholars to the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic in 1965. And there are the successful efforts of URLA in mobilizing opinion against repression in Brazil, Colombia and the Dominican Republic, and in supporting revolutionary developments in Chile and Cuba. NACLA's Latin America and Empire Report has contributed significantly to this rising consciousness among the general public at large as well as in academic circles. And the URLA Newsletter has effectively served to focus attention on issues obscured by the LASA publications.

A group of Latin Americanists on the West Coast recently concluded that the LASA publications do not satisfy the need for a journal of opinion; that there should be established a new journal which would respond to the concerns of the radical constituency within LASA. We would name this the Journal of Radical Latin America. The journal would seek to mobilize intellectual resources among Latin American and North American scholars within and outside LASA as well as among graduate and undergraduate students of Latin American affairs. This collective effort would give visibility to serious research as well as pedagogical and other efforts of radical Latin Americanists. Initially, the journal might focus on specific issues such as a reassessment of dependency theory, an analysis of the impact of the multinational corporations on underdevelopment with a look at empirical findings, or perhaps a critical review of the first three years of the transition to socialism in Chile. Each number of the journal would examine a single issue in an effort to bring together diverse in-depth perspectives. In addition, there would be brief critiques of concepts associated with non-radical and radical scholars as well as interpretative reviews of significant literature on Latin America.

It is indeed time for concerned Latin Americanists to come together. We welcome your involvement in our attempt to work toward new understandings of Latin America. This effort will be coordinated by an editorial

collective of some fifteen Latin Americanists in and around the Los Angeles area. This group is meeting frequently and will be issuing statements through the URLA Newsletter (available through Modernization Concentration, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay, Wisconsin 54302). It is our hope to be able to encourage involvement and commitment by individuals and groups throughout North and South America. Those desiring to manifest such interests and commitment may address their views to the Journal of Radical Latin America, P. O. Box 5703, Riverside, California 92502.

¹ See Ronald M. Chilcote and Martin Legassick, "The African Challenge to American Scholarship in Africa," Africa Today, XVIII (January 1971), 4-11.

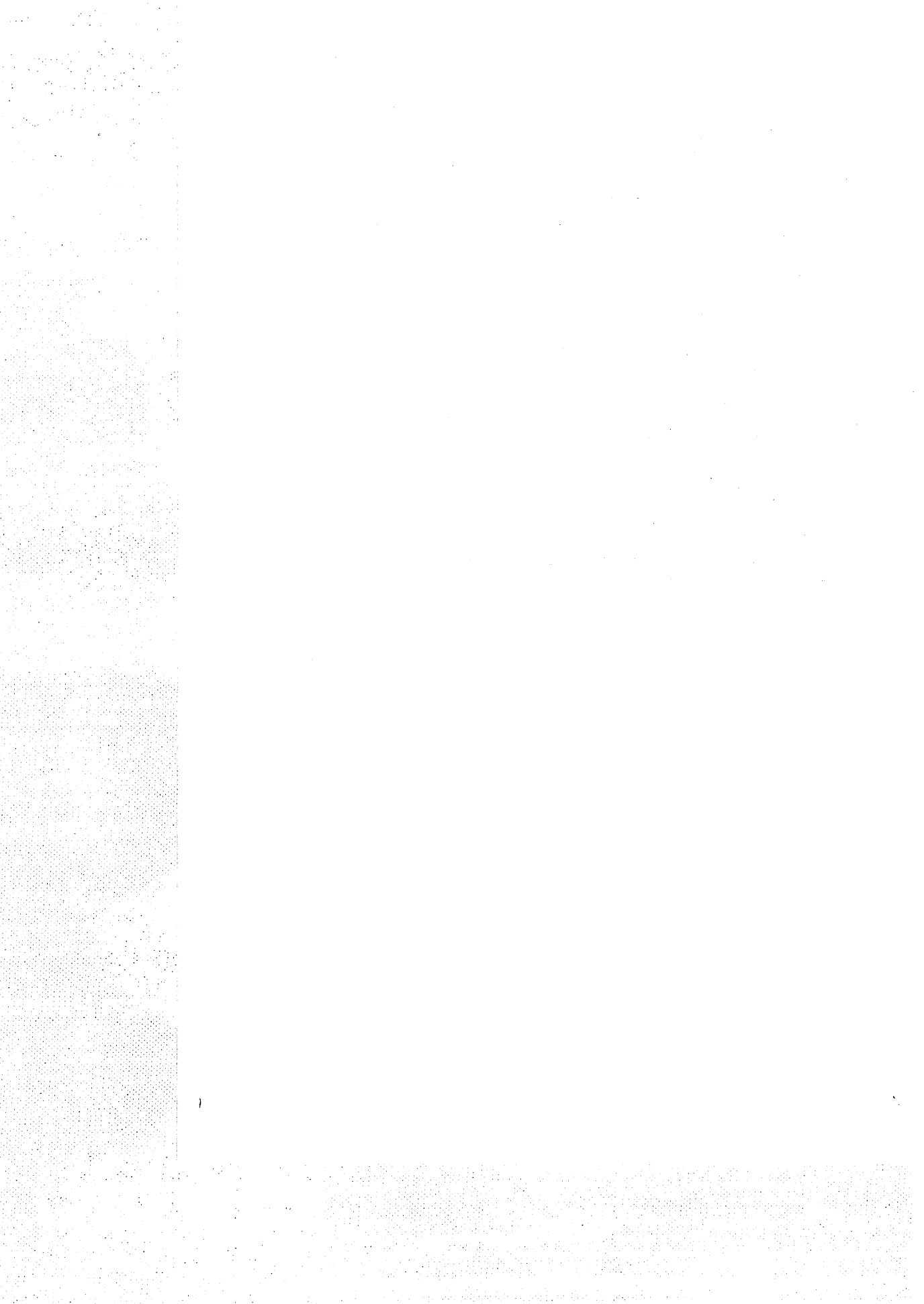
² Excerpts from a statement released by the Black Caucus at the 1969 ASA meeting in Montreal.

³ For the results of the mail ballot of resolutions at the Washington meeting, see LASA Newsletter, II (January-February-February 1971), 1. For the resolutions of the Austin meeting, see URLA Newsletter, II (Winter 1972), 6-7.

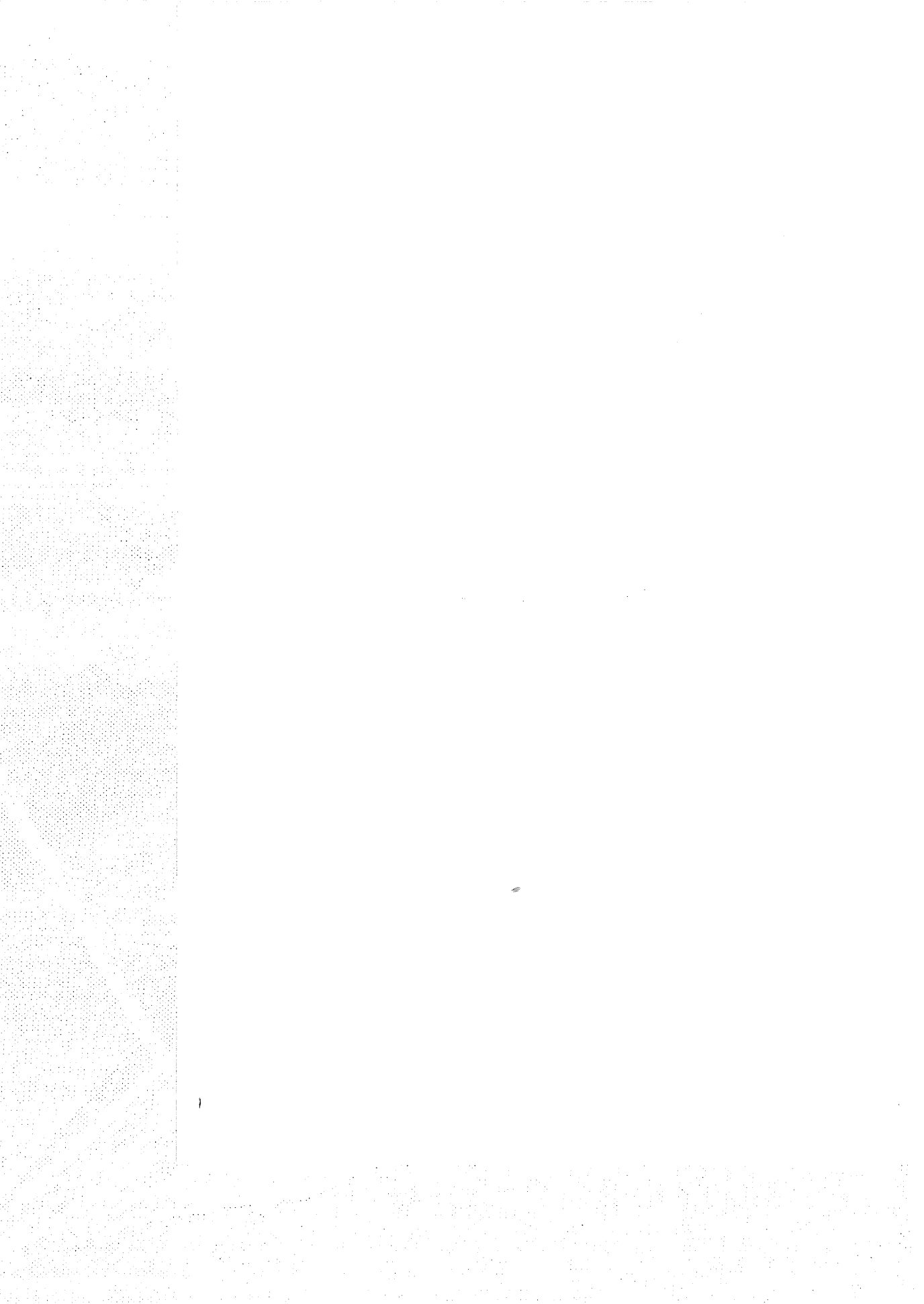
⁴ LASA Newsletter, III (September 1972), 24.

⁵ URLA Newsletter, III (March 1, 1973), 6-8.

⁶ See communications in LASA Newsletter, III (September 1972), 39-49 and a brief reply in III (December 1972), 37. Particularly disturbing is that the "opinion" section of the December issue consists of a 12-line letter to the editor.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR



June 13, 1973

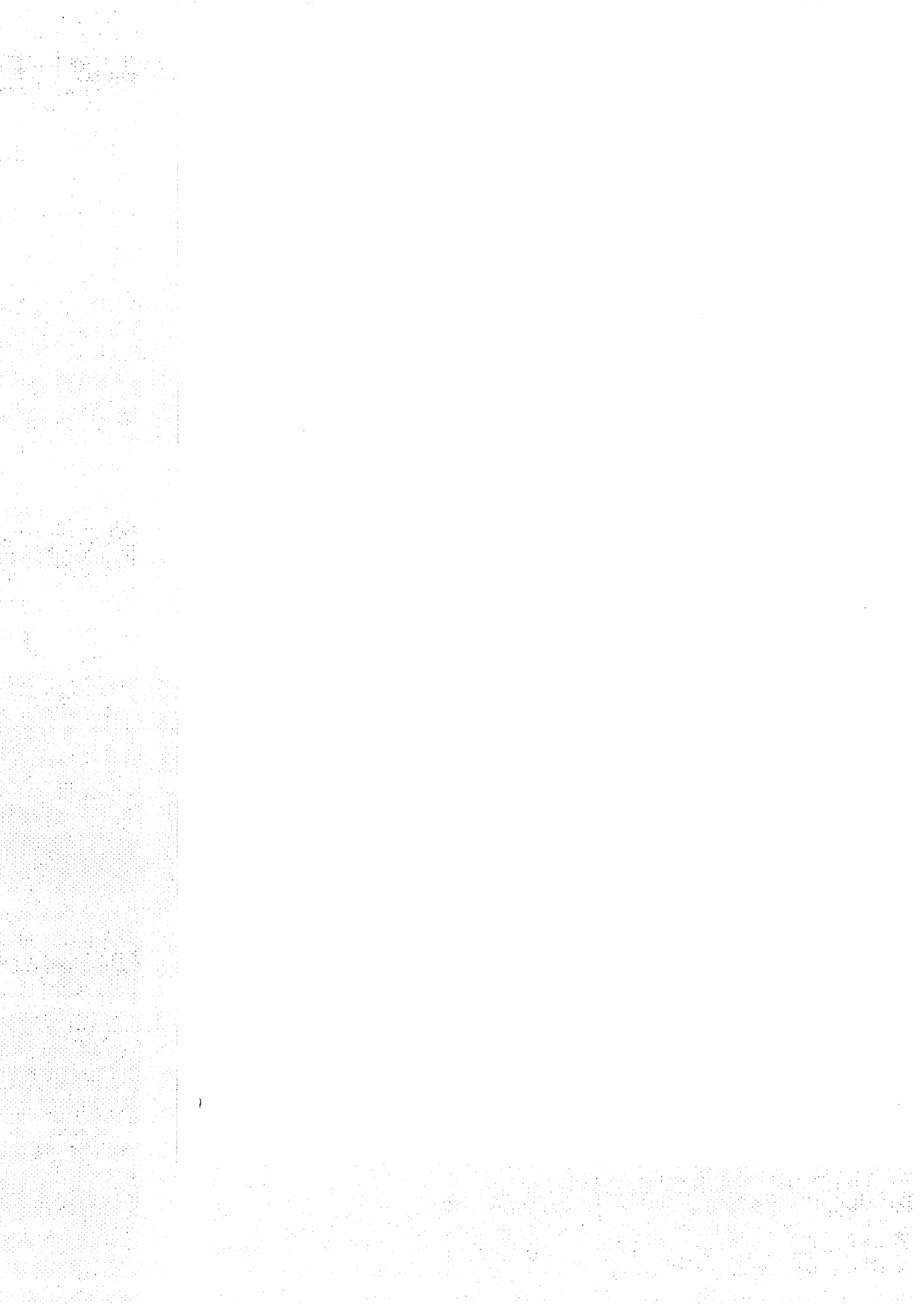
Editor, Newsletter:

As a new LASA member, I have begun to benefit by receipt of your newsletter and other publications here in the antipodes. I am teaching regional ethnography of Latin America here, and there is an independent movement to institute a Latin American Studies program (centered in the History Department) so, believe it or not, New Zealand is not so far away as some Latin Americans may think.

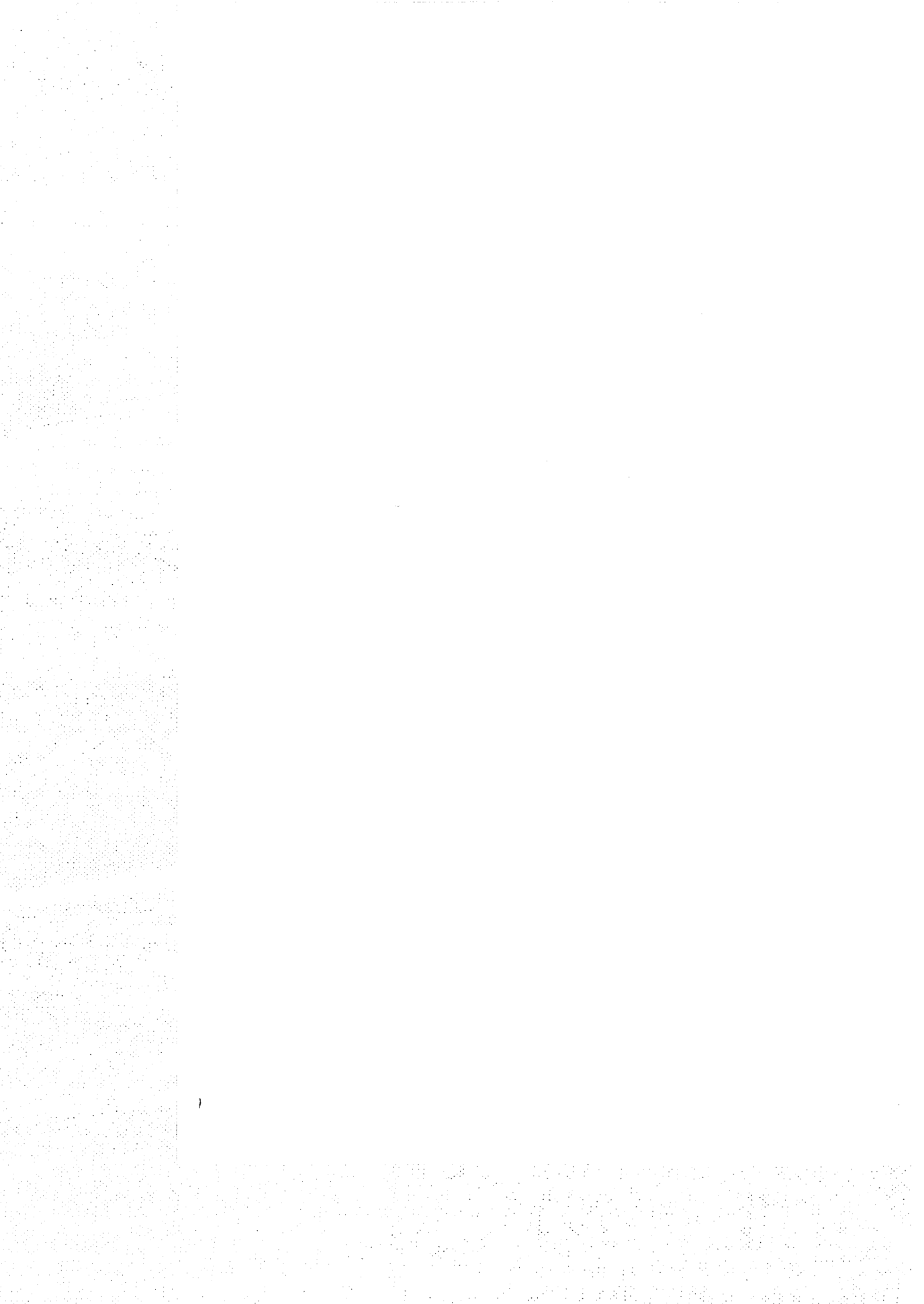
A growing number of students have become concerned with the plight of ethnic minorities and aboriginal groups throughout the world and wish to form an organization devoted to their preservation and liberation. Latin America is, of course, one of the great centers of this ongoing tragedy. I hope that you can put me in touch with some organizations or individuals which are similarly concerned, from whom we can receive information and with whom we can coordinate action. The LASA Committee on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, recently resolved to form, might be concerned with the plight of aboriginal groups in Latin America, but I suspect that other organizations will have a specific program already established for this cause.

Sincerely,

/s/ Steven S. Webster
Lecturer in Social Anthropology
The University of Auckland
Private Bag
Auckland, New Zealand



RESEARCH



URBAN POLITICAL RESEARCH IN VENEZUELA

David J. Myers
Pennsylvania State University

Almost one half of all Venezuelans at present live in cities over 50,000.¹ Without exception, states are divided into districts possessing a comprehensive political and administrative infrastructure, and similar political institutions characterize urban and rural districts.² A district council, Consejo Municipal del Distrito, governs each district whether it contains an entire city--the Maracaibo District of Zulia State (Maracaibo), part of a city--the Sucre District of Miranda State (eastern Caracas), or no city at all. District councils, presided over by a president, consist of seven members elected by citizens of the district.³ Seats on the councils are apportioned on the basis of popular vote along party lines, and it is not uncommon to find three or four political parties represented in one council of seven members. Urban districts are relatively affluent, but even here council budgets are a small fraction of total public expenditures. The superior resources available to national bureaucracies gives them powers far eclipsing those of the district councils, and the most important political decisions affecting any district are taken at bureaucratic centers in Caracas. Urban political research in Venezuela, therefore, must focus largely on actions and policies of the relevant national bureaucrats and politicians.

Three clusters of Caracas-based institutions are major sources of information about urban politics: academic institutions and libraries, government agencies, and professional societies. The best collection of urban materials is in the Central University's Urbanism Institute, which boasts Venezuela's most knowledgeable group of urbanists, many of whom occupy important positions in the national bureaucracy. The Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración (IESA) and the Catholic University's Center for Future Studies house collections on urban politics and district government, and their faculties are engaged in a wide range of urban research. Also, libraries in the Ministry of Public Works and the Venezuelan Nation (Biblioteca Nacional) have urban materials, although the latter is of most use to scholars dealing with the period before 1935. Political scientists analyzing contemporary events will find archives of El Nacional, one of Caracas' major dailies, extremely useful. Finally, if research focuses primarily on Caracas the Federal District Municipal Council's library contains a wide range of materials relating to local government in the capital.

The Planning Division of the Public Works Ministry historically has been responsible for urban planning throughout Venezuela, except in Caracas. Its publications and professionals are an unparalleled resource. Within Caracas planning is the responsibility of the Oficina Metropolitana de Planeamiento Urbano (OMPU), whose offices are located in the Centro Capriles at Plaza Venezuela. The Foundation for Community Development and Municipal Improvement (FUNDACOMUN), established in 1962, provides technical assistance to the district councils, and a competing organization, Venezuelan Association of Intermunicipal Cooperation (AVENCI), offers the same service. While the former is closely associated with the Social Christian government, and the latter with the major opposition party (Acción Democrática), both have national headquarters in the capital. These headquarters house comprehensive data banks on the functioning of district governments throughout Venezuela. Finally, those interested in

Caracas will find reports of the Ministry of Public Works' Ministerial Transport Office and the Simón Bolívar Center invaluable. The former, planner of the long-awaited Caracas subway, has assembled materials profiling the capital's growth since 1935. The latter institution plans and executes urban renewals, and at present is the most influential government entity affecting the capital's development.

Venezuelan professional societies concerned with urban affairs are headquartered in Caracas. Most prominent is the recently-formed Venezuelan Society of Urbanists, whose members must have a Master's degree in city planning. The more established College of Engineers and College of Architects maintain urbanism committees. Also, the Venezuelan Planning Society, comprised of economic planners, takes a lively interest in urban problems. Members of the above societies are concentrated disproportionately in the capital.

In Venezuela only Maracaibo, the second city, boasts important urban-oriented institutions largely independent of Caracas. CONZULPLAN, the economic planning agency for the state of Zulia, maintains detailed information about Maracaibo's development. Additional data is available at the Maracaibo offices of the Ministry of Public Works and the Architecture faculty of the University of Zulia. Also, the Centro Libertador, which operates in Maracaibo like the Simón Bolívar Center in Caracas, strongly influences politics in the second city. Even for projects focusing exclusively in Maracaibo and Zulia, however, investigators profitably can spend time in Caracas. As much information is available in the capital's bureaucracies about Maracaibo as in the second city itself. Thus, as with national political issues, researching Venezuelan urban politics reveals the overwhelming dominance of Caracas.

NOTES

1. Preliminary results from the 1971 census.
2. Districts are subdivided into municipios, but Venezuelan municipios are of little political or administrative importance.
3. The only exception is the Municipal Council of the Federal District which has 23 members.

PEDAGOGY



THE ECOLOGICAL IMPACT OF COASTLINES ON POPULATIONS

A Special Program

Latin American Studies Institute
Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge

Background

Many Latin American countries with population concentration and economic and political foci which are traditionally inland oriented are now looking toward the coasts for national expansion. In Mexico this movement toward the sea has been in progress for some years. In Colombia the Caribbean lowlands have been developing recently and the prospects are that Pacific lowlands will be developed in the future. In Central America the Caribbean lowlands and coasts, now largely undeveloped, may be places for future demographic and economic expansion.

The Latin American nations' claim to 200 miles offshore jurisdiction reflects a recognition of the sea for its food and mineral resources. An increasing population, scarce food supplies, the need for economic development, and an increasing international concern for the environment further call attention to the importance of marine-related labor intensifying activities.

Program Objectives

The Latin American Studies Institute proposes to study the ecological impact of coastlines and inland waterways on populations in Latin America. In conjunction with the University's Center for Wetland Resources, the Institute seeks to bridge technical developments in the marine sciences and their comparative effect on human problems within the framework of U.S. mainland experience. Given the geographic, historical and cultural proximity of the State of Louisiana, the area for specialization would be Middle America, that is to say, the lowlands of Mexico, the Central American Nations, the Caribbean area, and Northern South America. The goal is to identify critical problems of economic and social development in the less developed nations for subsequent solution or relief. Some of the topics to be examined and defined are:

- a. Problems in land use, that is, crop types, land tenure practices, soil and drainage problems, etc.
- b. Problems in frontier settlement such as types of people, race and nationalities involved, governmental policy in colonization and land planning, etc.
- c. Population problems in tropical wet-land environments as compared with those in interior or highland situations.
- d. Problems of sparsely settled Caribbean lowland areas and national development, especially in those countries that are having difficulty in bringing the lowlands into the stream of national life.
- e. Problems of land and river transport as well as national policies in relation to economic political development of lowlands.
- f. The economics and geography of ports and intracoastal trade.
- g. The economics and geography of fishing which is of importance to developing countries where fishing is traditionally of little significance.

h. The trans-isthmian canal problem.

i. The cultural adaptation to marginal areas.

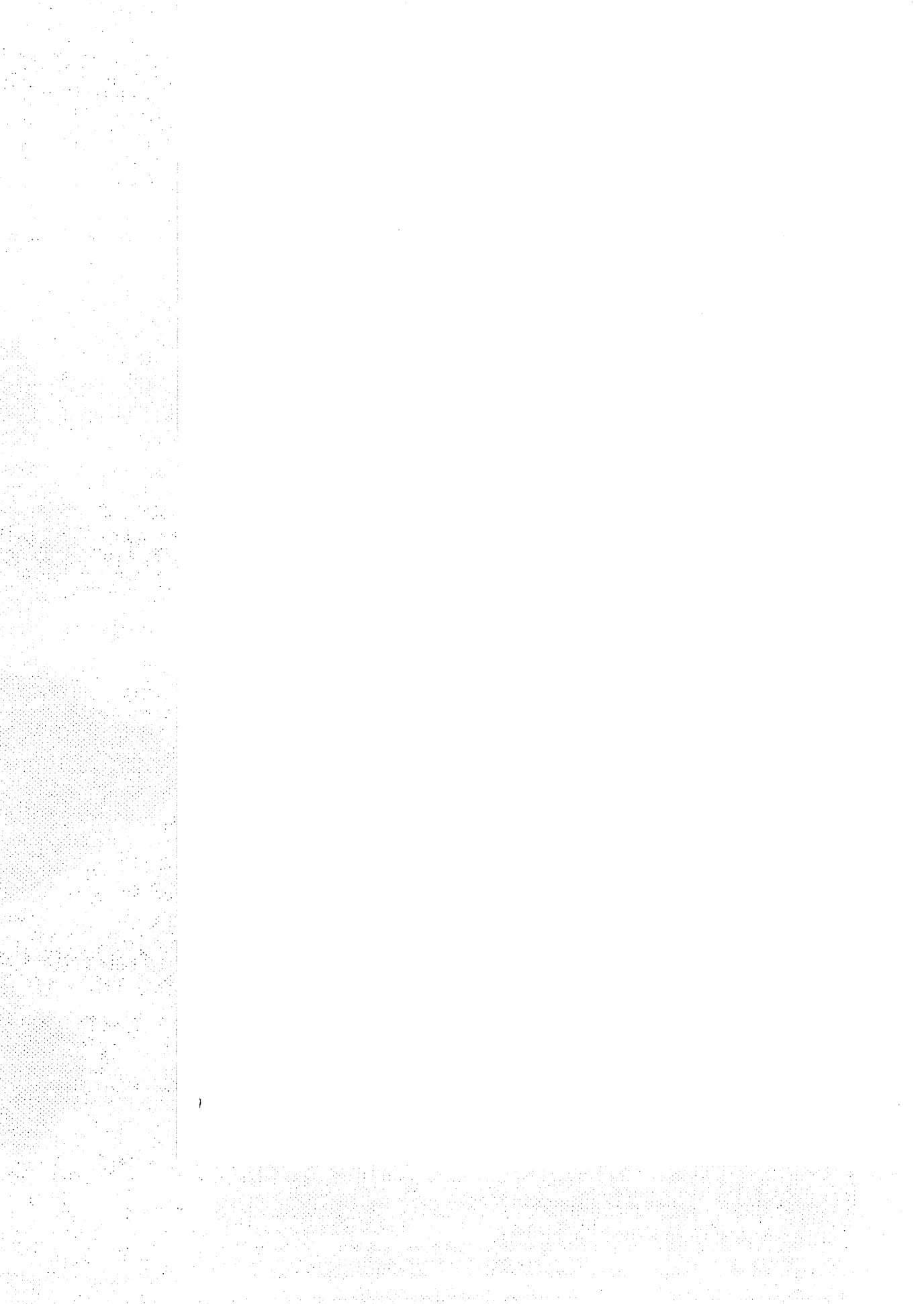
An added dimension is the study of Caribbean and lowlands culture and literature as it relates to black history, culture, and contributions to the New World. The Caribbean, the West Indies, and the coastlines of Central and South America can provide a perspective of the Black experience in the Americas. By addressing itself to the role of Blacks in the New World, the Latin American Studies Program will contribute to a greater understanding of comparative cultural differences which have not been fully explored.

Center for Wetland Resources

The Center for Wetland Resources was created in 1970 to provide unified administration and direction for the Office of Sea Grant Development, the Coastal Studies Institute, and the Department of Marine Sciences--and thus to establish a focal point within the University for activities related to the study, management, and development of marine and coastal areas and resources. These are structured into six complementary program areas, (1) Management and Development, (2) Systems Ecology, (3) Waste Effects in Estuarine Areas, (4) Seafood Industries, (5) Coastal Zone Planning and Development, and (6) Law and Sociology. Since its inception, the Sea Grant program has focused on educational, investigative, and advisory activities that relate to utilization and management of the coastal wetlands and estuaries that comprise roughly one-fifth of Louisiana's total area. Bolstered by available technical resources, the Latin American Studies program will emphasize problem-solving and quality-building functions.

For persons interested in this field of study, the undergraduate and graduate curricula include the following courses in Geography: Coastal Morphology; Marine and Coastal Environment (Natural); Marine and Coastal Environment (Cultural); Middle America; South America. Inquiries may be addressed to Dr. Leonard Cárdenas, Director, Latin American Studies Institute, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70803.

NOTES & NEWS



AREA STUDIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

The Research Liaison Committee of the African Studies Association of Brandeis University has published Directory of Financial Aid in Higher Education for Africans and Americans Studying about Africa, compiled by Sandra Shapiro. The foreword by Haskell G. Ward of the Ford Foundation states that "this Directory of Financial Aid was prepared as a response to the many requests for it received by the Research Liaison Committee. While the information contained in this Directory is available elsewhere, obtaining it usually requires time-consuming individual investigation. In taking the initiative to compile this Directory, the Research Liaison Committee has performed a valuable service for the Africanist community." Inquiries may be directed to

Gail von Hahmann, editor
Administrative Secretary
Research Liaison Committee
Shiffman Center
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts 02154

FELLOWSHIPS, GRANTS, AND AWARDS

OAS REGULAR TRAINING PROGRAM FELLOWSHIPS

The OAS Regular Training Program is a regular and continuing educational activity of the Organization of American States. Its purpose is to contribute to the economic, social, scientific, and cultural development of the member states and to bring about a closer understanding between the peoples of America. An OAS Fellowship is understood to be a fellowship granted by the Organization of American States after consideration of the applicant's study plans, to a person with advanced training in the field of knowledge in which he has specialized, so that he may have an opportunity to study or receive training abroad. The fellowships are personal in that they are awarded to individuals, not to institutions.

WHO MAY APPLY

Those who may apply for an OAS fellowship are persons with a university degree or who have demonstrated ability to pursue advanced studies in the field chosen.

KINDS OF FELLOWSHIPS

There are 2 kinds of fellowships a) those for advanced study or research and b) those for research.

DURATION OF FELLOWSHIPS

Fellowships are granted for periods of not less than three months or more than two years.

COUNTRIES WHERE TENABLE

In any of the member countries of the OAS (Argentina, Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela) with the exception of the country of which the candidate is a citizen or in which he maintains a permanent residence.

STUDY CENTERS

The candidate must choose the university or study center where he wants to pursue his education and make the necessary contacts to secure an acceptance, copy of which should be attached to the application when presented.

REQUIREMENTS

- I. General requirements. Every applicant must a) have had advanced training in the field of study for which the fellowship is requested; b) have sufficient knowledge of the language of the country in which he wishes to study; c) be in good health; d) present proof that he has been accepted by the institution in which he wishes to study or that he will be furnished the necessary facilities for carrying out his proposed program; e) agree that, on the expiration of the fellowship, he will return to the country in which he maintains permanent residence.
- II. Advanced-Study or training fellowships. An applicant with a university degree is required to submit a detailed plan of study.
- III. Research fellowships. The applicant is required to submit a detailed plan of his proposed research.

VALUE OF FELLOWSHIPS

A fellowship provides funds sufficient to cover, as a maximum and in accordance with the circumstances travel expenses, registration and tuition fees, study materials, and subsistence allowance (which varies from country to country). In no case are the household expenses of a fellowship holder covered.

WHEN TO SUBMIT APPLICATIONS

Applications for advanced study or training fellowships should be sent in time to meet the following closing dates:

- a) Before December 31 for fellowships to begin after September 1 of the following year (start of United States academic year).
- b) Before June 30 for fellowships to begin between January 1 and August 31 of the following year (start of Latin American academic year).

Candidates for research fellowships apply at least six months in advance of the date on which they propose to begin research.

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION AND APPLICATION FORMS MAY BE MADE TO:

Office of Fellowships and Training
Secretariat for Technical Cooperation
Organization of American States
Washington, D.C. 20006

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The University of Alabama will sponsor a Latin American Conference entitled "Modern Colombia: The Challenge of Regional Diversity," March 11, 12, and 13, 1974.

Dowling College, Oakdale, Long Island, New York, will host the First Mallorcan History Round-Table in Mallorca. The following is a tentative schedule of events:

The Mesa Redonda will be held in the Instituto General Luliano, Palma de Mallorca on July 13 and 14. On the afternoon of July 14 there will be a buffet cocktail reception at the Director's home in Soller, Mallorca. The major purpose of the Mesa Redonda is to re-invigorate historical studies in Mallorca.

The Theme: "The Kingdom of Mallorca in Mediterranean Politics in the Middle Ages." Although this is the major topic, other topics of interest to Iberian scholars are also solicited for presentation.

The European Council for Social Science Research in Latin America (CEISAL) will hold a plenary meeting at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Great Park, Windsor, Berks, England, September 26-29, 1973. The theme will be "Latin America in a Changing World." Information may be obtained by writing to the Executive Secretary, Professor Hanns-Albert Steger, Universitat Bielefeld, Forschungsschwerpunkt Lateinamerika, 48, Bielefeld, Postfach 8640, Federal Republic of Germany.

INSTITUTIONAL

Center for Latin American Studies
University of Florida, Gainesville

The Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Florida announces the release of the fourth number in its special publications series: Public Policy and Urbanization in the Dominican Republic and Costa Rica. Gustavo A. Antonini (editor). Gainesville, Florida: Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, 1973, 235 pp. \$5.00.

This book summarizes the Proceedings of the 22nd Annual Latin American Conference, sponsored by the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, and held at Gainesville in February, 1972.

The Ibero-American Language and Area Center
New York University

The Ibero-American Language and Area Center of New York University announces the publication of the first five issues of a new series, Occasional Papers. The aim of the series is to make available a preliminary version of research projects carried out by NYU faculty and doctoral candidates, thus inviting commentary prior to the completion

of a broader and more elaborated study. Titles include: "Determining Economic Regions from Time Series Data: A Factor Analysis of the 19th Century Spanish Wheat Prices," by Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz; "Confronting the Environmental Crisis in Latin America: A Prod to Action," by Warren Dean; "Structural Perspectivism in Guimaraes Rosa," by Wilson Martins; "Rural Outlaws in 19th Century Venezuela: Antecedent to the Federalist War," by Robert P. Matthews; "Eve in an Adamocracy: Women and Politics in Brazil," by Morris J. Blachman.

For further information address the director, Nicolás Sánchez-Albornoz, Ibero-American Language and Area Center, New York University, 566 Waverly Building, Washington Square, New York, New York 10003.

Institute of Latin American Studies
Columbia University

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

The inter-disciplinary Seminar on Brazil, under the chairmanship of Professor Douglas A. Chalmers, will begin its sixth year this fall under the sponsorship of Columbia University's Institute of Latin American Studies. Two Columbia University Seminars, the Latin American Seminar and the Seminar on Pre-Industrial Areas, hold their monthly meetings on alternate Thursdays with the Brazil Seminar. Many Latin Americanists at Columbia and in the Metropolitan area thus meet regularly to present and discuss research, problems, and developments in these areas.

Professor Marcello Carmagnani of the University of Turin, Italy, will be the Edward Larocque Tinker Visiting Professor at Columbia University during the autumn term, 1973. Professor Carmagnani will give a colloquium on problems in Latin American history and another colloquium on the integration of Latin America into the world economy. Professor Carmagnani, who has studied and taught in Chile, has written numerous books and articles on the economic development of Chile.

The University of Texas at El Paso

The University of Texas at El Paso Announces the completion of the microfilming of the records of the Ayuntamiento of Chihuahua, 1710-1940 (686 rolls), and the Periódico Oficial of Chihuahua, 1834 to the present (111 rolls). For information on how positive copies of these materials may be obtained through purchase or inter-library loan, write Professor W.H. Timmons, Project Director, Department of History, or Mr. Charles McClure, History-Government Librarian, The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968.

West Georgia College

The fourth volume of the SECOLAS Annals was published at West Georgia in March. The editor is Dr. Eugene R. Huck. This year's theme was "Cuba and Chile: Latin America's Two Marxist Regimes."

Geraldo Semenzato, Brazilian sociologist, will be a visiting consultant at West Georgia during the Fall 1973 quarter.

PERSONAL

LUIS E. AGRAIT (University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras) has recently completed a report commissioned by the Secretary of State of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico concerning the present status of the Caribbean Regional Library. He has also been named by the Governor of the Commonwealth to serve on the five-man Civil Rights Commission of Puerto Rico.

ROBIN L. ANDERSON (University of California, Davis) is the recipient of a Fulbright Grant and will return to northern Brazil to do dissertation research on the demographic history of the Lower Amazon Basin from 1770 to 1970.

JOSEPH L. ARBENA (Clemson University) presented a paper entitled "Political Development: A Literature in Search of a Theory" to the annual meeting of the South Carolina Political Science Association in March, 1973.

PHILIP L. ASTUTO (St. John's University) has been granted a six-month research fellowship by the OAS to prepare an annotated, critical edition of the works of Eugenio Espejo (1747-1795). He has been elected Académico Correspondiente Extranjero by the Academia Nacional de Historia del Ecuador.

D.S. CHANDLER (Miami University, Ohio) and M.A. BURKHOLDER (University of Missouri) have each received summer travel grants from the American Philosophical Society for research in the AGI in Seville. They are working on a book, scheduled for completion in December, 1973, tentatively entitled, The American Audiencias, 1680-1821: Royal Appointments and the Desire for Home Rule.

ROBERT H. CLAXTON (West Georgia College) read a paper "Sources of the Anticlericalism of Lorenzo Montúfar," at the State University Latin Americanists' Conference in Brockport, New York, on April 7, 1973. His article, "Miguel Rivera Maestre: Guatemala Scientist-Engineer," will appear in the July issue of Technology and Culture. He will be spending several weeks during the summer in Chile to commence study of the origins of the labor movement there.

ROBERT CONRAD (University of Illinois, Chicago) was awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities senior fellowship to do research on 19th century Brazilian slavery. His investigations will be carried out in Brazil and Portugal from 1973-1974. He has published "Neither Slave Nor Free: The Emancipados of Brazil, 1818-1868," in Hispanic American Historical Review, Vol. 53, No. 1, Feb. 1973; and a paperback edition of his book, The Destruction of Brazilian Slavery, 1850-1880, appeared in Spring, 1973.

CHARLES A. HALE (University of Iowa) has been awarded a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1973-74 to continue work on his study of ideas and politics in Mexico, 1967-1910.

HERNÁN HORNA (Western Illinois University) is the recipient of a grant from the American Philosophical Society and will spend the summer of 1973 in Peru continuing his research on the Peruvian fish industry. He has published "The Fish Industry of Peru," Journal of Developing Areas, Vol. 2, No. 3, (April 1968), 393-406.

G. KUBLER (Yale University) received his Litt. D. (h.c.) from Tulane University in 1972 and has published Portuguese Plain Architecture, Middletown, 1972.

DANIEL E. LEVI (Yale University) presented a paper entitled "The Prado Family, European Culture and the Rediscovery of Brazil, 1860-1931," at the SUNY Latin American Studies Conference held in Brockport, New York, on April 6, 1973.

ANNA MACÍAS (Ohio Wesleyan University) has received a FAFP Grant for 1973-74 sponsored by the ACLS-SSRC to research and write a monograph on the Feminist Movement in Mexico from 1890-1953. Her revised Ph.D. dissertation "The Genesis of Constitutional Government in Mexico, 1808-1820," has been accepted for publication in the SEP:SETENTAS series.

CARMELA MESA-LAGO (University of Pittsburgh) has published the following items: The Labor Force, Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment in Cuba (Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Professional Papers, International Studies Series, 1973). "La estratificación de la seguridad social en América Latina y el efecto de desigualdad: El caso peruano," Estudios Andinos, forthcoming, 1973. "Tipología y valor económico del trabajo no remunerado en Cuba," El Trimestre Económico, No. 159 (July-September, 1973). "Ideological Radicalization and Economic Policy in Cuba," in Cuban Communism, 2nd edition, Irving Louis Horowitz, ed. (New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Books, 1972). With Roberto E. Hernández, "La organización del trabajo y el sistema salarial en Cuba," Revista de Política Social (Madrid), No. 95 (July-September 1972).

EMILIO F. MORAN (University of Florida) has been awarded a Foreign Area Fellowship and a Fulbright-Hays Fellowship to conduct research in Brazil beginning October, 1973. His dissertation topic is "Socio-ecological Adaptation along the Transamazonian Highway". His article, "An Energetics View of Manioc Culture in the Amazon," will appear in World Anthropology, edited by Sol Tax (The Hague: Mouton).

MAGNUS MORNER (Director, Institute of Latin American Studies, Stockholm) visited the Caribbean March 21-April 5, 1973. At the Conference on Race in the Americas (Inter-American University, Puerto Rico) he spoke on "Legal Equality; Social Inequality: A Post-Abolition Theme." He also visited scholarly institutions in Jamaica, Trinidad, and Venezuela.

MANUEL M. ORTEGA (formerly of the Center for Advanced International Studies, University of Miami) has been appointed Director of the Division of Social Studies of the Research Center at the Universidad Nacional Pedro Henríquez Ureña (UNPHU), Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic. He has also served as General Coordinator of the Dominican Technical Group of the Consejo Nacional de Población y Familia in preparing the Dominican Global Family Planning Program 1973-1976 to be submitted to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).

RUSSELL W. RAMSEY (Gainesville, Florida) has published "Colombian Military Strategy and the New Model Soldier," through the Armed Forces Staff College, Norfolk, Virginia, March, 1973. He gave the keynote address to the Florida United Nations Association in Sarasota April 19, topic: "Peacekeeping Abilities of the OAS." Another address entitled "Colombian Violencia," was delivered to the resident class of the Armed Forces Staff College on May 14.

RIORDAN ROETT, effective September, 1973, has been appointed Associate Professor of Political Science and Director of Latin American Studies at the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies in Washington, D.C.

EVELYN P. STEVENS has accepted an appointment as Associate Professor of Political Science at Loyola University, Chicago.

DALE TRUETT has accepted a position in the College of Business at the University of Texas, San Antonio.

GONZALO ZARAGOZA-RUVIRA (University of Valencia, Spain) has completed two semesters as Visiting Professor in the Latin American Studies Programme at Simon Fraser University, British Columbia. He is currently completing his research on Argentine anarchism in the 19th century.

REGIONAL

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL

Larman C. Wilson, Vice President

The Inter-American Council (IAC), the regional association for the Washington, D.C. area, is the oldest of the regional associations and even antedates the Latin American Studies Association. IAC began functioning in 1953 and the prime movers in its formation were three Latin Americanists--Howard Cline and John Finan at the Library of Congress (Cline was the new Director of the Hispanic Foundation), and John Harrison at the Smithsonian Institution (Finan and Harrison later became professors)--with the strong support of individuals at the Pan American Union and the local universities. Since its origin, IAC has reflected in its membership and programs the two principal communities in the nation's capital interested in Latin America--the federal government and the universities. The most active component of the former has been the Library of Congress, particularly the Hispanic Foundation (renamed and restructured in 1972 as the Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division), and researchers and officials from the Department of State, AID, USIA, the Smithsonian Institution, and the staffs of congressional committees have also been active. The university community has included those professors in the various Latin American Studies programs at the five local universities--American University, Catholic University, Georgetown University, George Washington University, and Howard University--as well as the University of Maryland and U.S. Naval Academy. In addition to the above two communities, members include those from private foundations, church groups, Inter-American Defense College, Brookings Institution, international organizations (OAS, World Bank, etc.) and the foreign diplomatic group.

The regular program consists mainly of a monthly luncheon meeting in

which a speaker (or two or a panel) makes a presentation followed by a discussion. (Thus far no annual conference or meeting has been held.) Speakers have included anthropologists, geographers, economists, historians, and political scientists reporting on their latest research; officials in international organizations and foundations telling about their activities; U.S. officials talking about Latin American-U.S. relations; Latin American diplomats presenting their perspectives of Latin American-U.S. relations; and visiting Latin American scholars talking about their research.

The active membership, which also includes graduate students, has fluctuated over the years, but has been increasing the last few years and is around 120. (The dues are \$2.00 per year.) The attendance at the monthly luncheons averages around 35-40, although the October, 1972, presentation of the Chilean Ambassador drew 70! Financially, IAC is solvent with a few hundred dollars in the treasury, around \$450 at present.

In former years, the minutes were circulated and for a short period there was a newsletter. This has not been the case in the last few years.

MID-WEST ASSOCIATION FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (MALAS)
Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo

MALAS is an active and growing regional organization. MALAS is interested in keeping in close touch with other sister organizations. The last meeting was held at the University of Southern Illinois. The membership list is forthcoming. We should define clearly and to our mutual advantage the relationship between LASA and the regional organizations. We should consider the possibility of having regional representation in the Executive Committee of LASA. Newsletters should be widely distributed including at least presidents and delegates of regional organizations. With respect to regional activities, so far we have held four meetings for Directors of Latin American programs in the midwest. The first one was in 1969 at the University of Nebraska; the second, at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; the third, at the University of Kansas; and the fourth at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln. The purpose of these regional meetings is to devise ways of mutual regional cooperation. At the meeting held in Nebraska this last fall, a Steering Committee was elected. The members are: Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; William Griffith, University of Kansas; and G. Michael Riley, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee; and alternates, John Lombardi, Indiana University and Norman P. Sacks, University of Wisconsin-Madison. All of these meetings were cosponsored by the University of Kansas, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

The 1973 MALAS Annual Meeting will be held October 26-27, 1973, at Indiana State University in Terre Haute. The program theme will be "Race Relations in Latin America." Papers on all facets of this theme will be welcomed, and an effort will be made to include as broad a spectrum of studies, both in terms of discipline and country, as possible. Members who are working on research related to this theme and might be interested in presenting a paper should contact the Program Co-Chairmen, Roy Zillman, Department of Political Science, and Louis Coulson, Department of Geography, both of the host institution, Indiana State University, Terre Haute, Indiana 47801.

NEW ENGLAND COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (NECLAS)
David T. Haberly, President

NECLAS is a comparatively new organization, replacing an earlier New England association which came to an end some years ago. We feel that NECLAS has so far proved relatively successful, given the difficulties of organization, communication, and simple geography in the New England region. Paid memberships, as of January, 1973, were approximately 140; our treasurer reported a bank balance at that time of about \$1000.00.

From its inception, NECLAS has eagerly sought to expand its membership outside the fairly limited number of college and university professors in the region who work on Latin America. Thus, both graduate students and secondary-school teachers have been encouraged to join as full members of the organization. The Executive Committee of NECLAS annually appoints a graduate student to full, voting membership on the Committee; Mr. Robert Davenport, of the Lexington High School, has served as a regular, elected member of the Executive Committee for the past two years. NECLAS participated in the program of the New England History Association (NEHA) (an organization of secondary-school teachers of history and social studies) and organized two special sessions on Latin America at this year's convention of the NEHA; as a result, we also acquired a number of new secondary-school members.

NECLAS holds its annual meeting, with a one-day program of panels, workshops, and seminars, in the early fall. The New England winter then forces the organization into hibernation until the early spring, which diminishes interest and participation in the Council. To counteract this process, we have been discussing the possibility of holding a second annual conference in the spring. This will probably be attempted next year, since it ameliorates the geographical problem of NECLAS. The three major centers of interest in Latin America within the region are the Boston area, the institutions around Amherst, Massachusetts, and the Yale-University of Connecticut axis; other, smaller concentrations of Latin Americanists exist elsewhere in New England. We have found that the annual meeting is well attended only if held in the Boston area, but to hold our meetings there consistently is to ignore the interests and needs of groups in other parts of the region. It is probable, therefore, that the Executive Committee will vote to hold the fall annual meeting outside Boston, but to present a spring program regularly within the Boston area.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN COUNCIL FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (RMCLAS)
M.A. Machado, President

The Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies was founded in the early 1950's with the late Professor Russell Ewing of the University of Arizona serving as its first president. Since then it has grown rather slowly. Its present membership list stands at about eighty out of potential membership of nearly 350. The Executive Committee of RMCLAS is concerned about the slow growth of the organization, especially in view of the fact that academic institutions in the area have grown markedly since the creation of the organization.

In part, the static membership is attributable to the relative isolation of many of the member schools, including the University of Montana. Such a sense of insularity has caused Latin Americanists in the area to feel somewhat removed from the mainstream of their particular disciplines and fields. This sense of isolation, in addition, has shown a relatively low attendance at meetings. In the past four years the average attendance

has been about sixty-five. This has been the result of advertising the meeting in only the Rocky Mountain area. It is our hope that the 1973 meeting to be held here at Missoula will change that. Already we have participants coming from Canada, the East Coast, and from California. We have mailed approximately 1000 announcements calling for papers and have followed up with another thousand nudging people to participate. It is hoped that this will improve meeting attendance.

Because of low membership our budget is relatively small. The current balance is \$274.00, a reflection of low membership. Because of this there is no newsletter sent regularly to members except at the time that the call for papers is distributed in the fall of each year.

An intensive membership drive is being initiated this year, and it is hoped that we shall have good results from it. We hope to encourage membership outside the region. In addition, there has been discussion that only members in the region can participate on panels and present papers. This, of course, does not preclude the infusion of outside participants who are not members. It is being done merely as a goad to those within our region to affiliate themselves with the program.

SOUTH EASTERN CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (SECOLAS)

Clemson University has been chosen to house the secretariat of the South Eastern Conference on Latin American Studies (SECOLAS) for a three-year term, 1973-76. Joseph L. Arbena (History) will serve as secretary-treasurer for SECOLAS and editor of SELA, the conference's quarterly bulletin. Assisting the editor will be Gastón Fernández (Spanish) and Alejandro Vélez (Economics). The editor welcomes for possible publication short articles and research notes in all disciplines.

WASHINGTON

NDEA Funding

Robert E. Ward, President
Association for Asian Studies

This is a brief progress report on where we stand at the moment (May 9, 1973).

The Flood Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee considered Title VI and marked at \$12.36 million on Thursday, April 19. It thus added \$10 million to the \$1.36 million of Fulbright funds and the \$1 million of terminal costs that were already in the Second Supplemental HEW Budget for FY 1973. In all modesty I think that we collectively can claim a substantial share of the credit for this action.

The Bill then went forward to the full House Appropriations Committee. They marked at the same figure--\$12.36 million--last Thursday, May 3. I understand that, with the exception of the Fulbright funds, there is no specification as to how the money is to be divided among NDFEs, program costs, research, etc. This apparently has been left to OE.

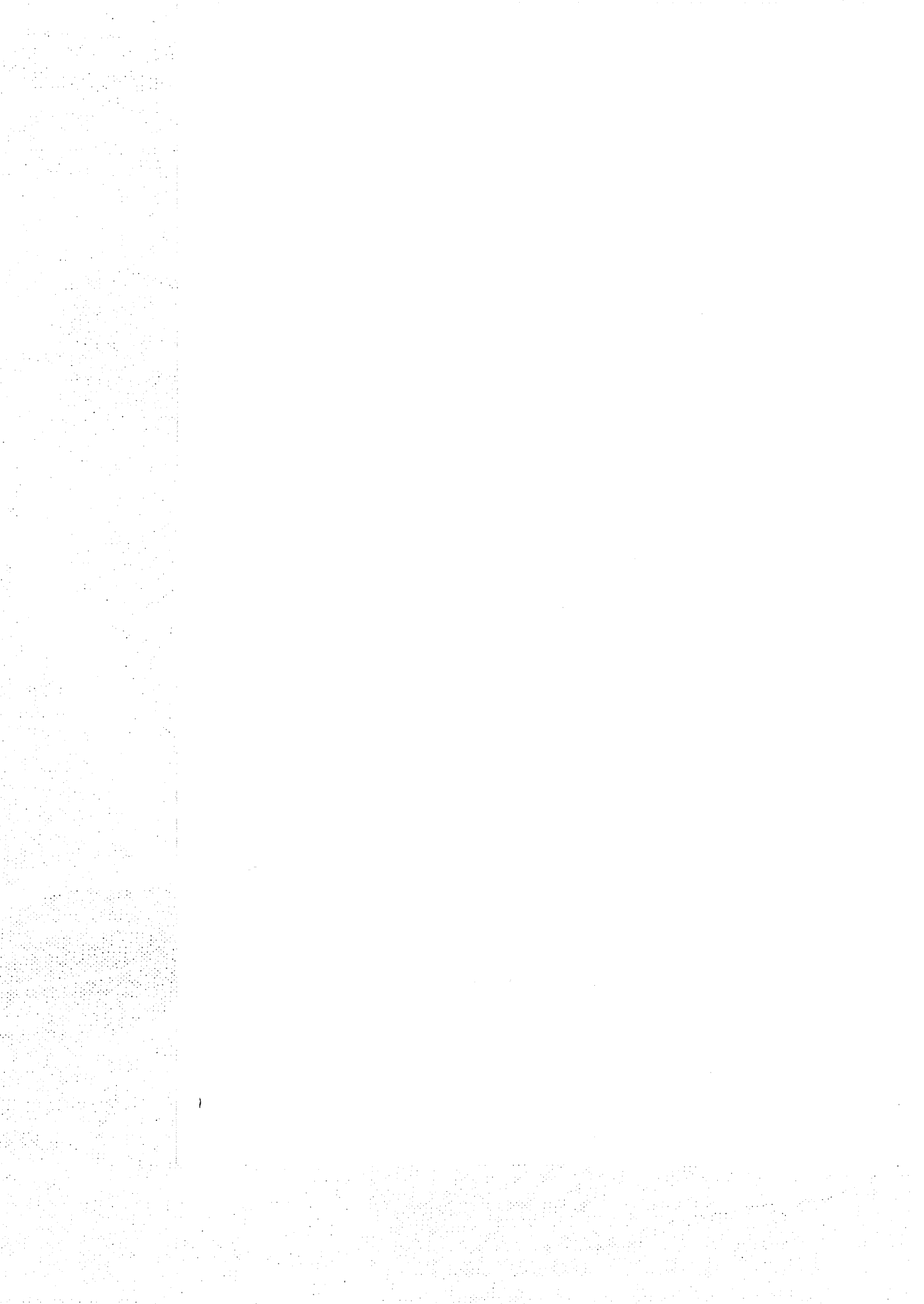
The Bill will shortly be approved by the full House, I assume without change. I spent May 1 and 2 on the Hill talking with both Senators and Congressmen. They indicated that both the Senate Appropriations Subcommittees and the full Senate Appropriations Committee would act rapidly--perhaps this week--due to the mounting pressure of time where the universities are concerned. So far as I can determine, the critical Senators are well disposed toward the Bill. This has been true historically and continues to be the case, although it is possible that the administration may attempt to influence some of the Republican Senators adversely on this issue. There is some possibility--not very strong--that the Senate conferees may try to restore the full original appropriation of \$15.3 million.

After approval by the Senate as a whole, the texts of the two bills will have to be adjusted by a House-Senate Conference Committee. The best guess as to their meeting date is within two weeks of the Bill's approval by the Senate.

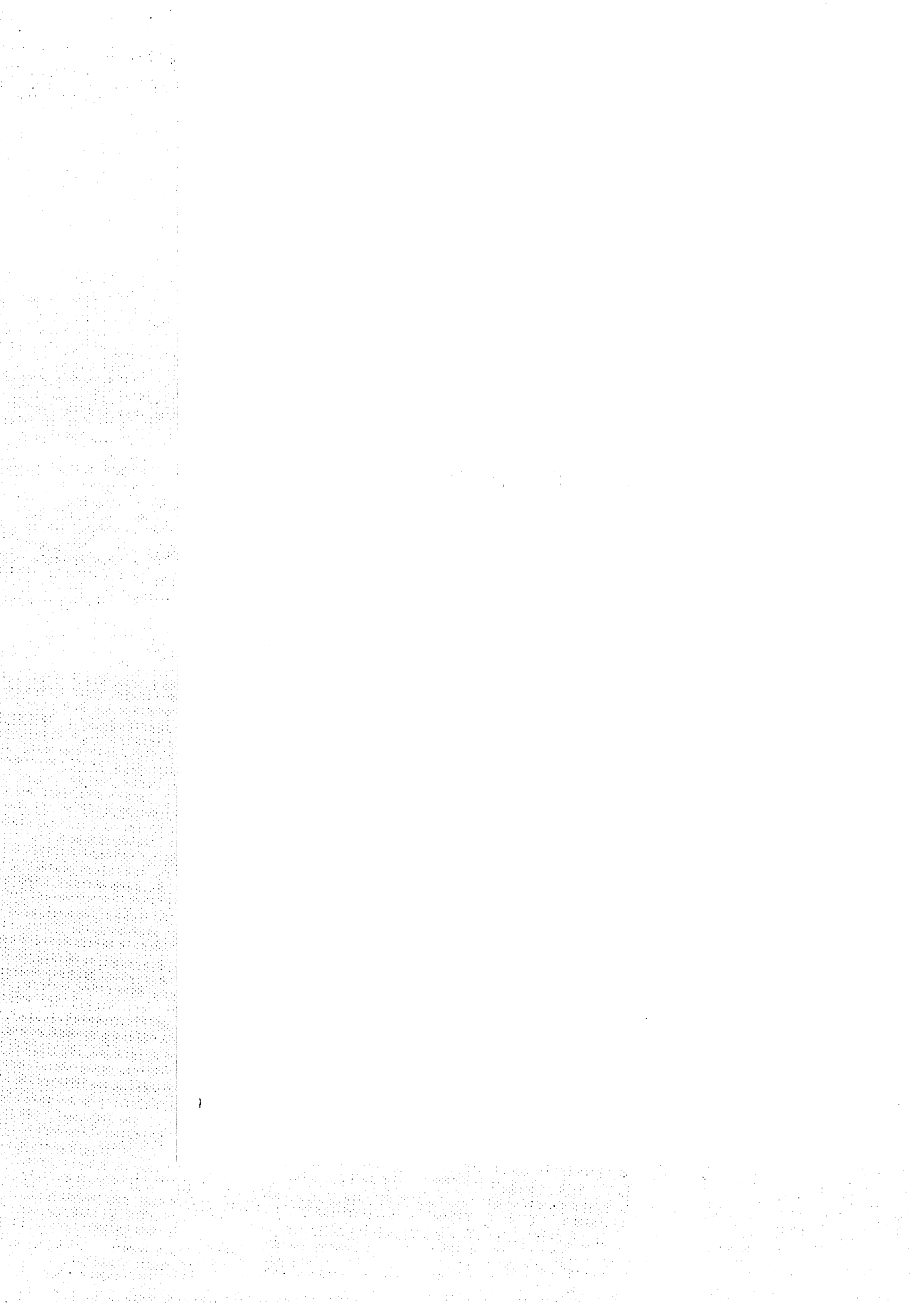
If things go well to this point--and this seems probable--the Bill should go to the President for signature about the end of May or early June. Most of my informants feel that the Congress has made a serious effort to keep the total appropriation within limits acceptable to the President and that he will probably sign, not veto, although no one can be sure on this score.

Our final hurdle poses more serious dangers, however--selective impoundment of the Title VI funds. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has so far been quite unrelenting in their opposition to this and other small categorical grant programs. No one can say with any certainty what advice they will give the Administration on this score. We will have to wait and see if they recommend impoundment. In the meantime Dick Lambert and I, with a good deal of help from others, are continuing to do what we can to insure a favorable outcome.

Thanks again for the help that many of you have given.



CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY



ANNOTATED CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Bioy Casares, Adolfo, Diary of the War of the Pig. Trans. by Gregory Woodruff and Donald A. Yates. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1972. Pp. 196. \$5.95. Buenos Aires, "Monday, 23 June" to "Tuesday, 1 July"--a week when the young declare a vicious war of extermination on the aged (pigs), when Isidro Vidal achingly realizes that life is a humbling, short-term arrangement. The author, often a collaborator with Jorge Luis Borges, here proves his own virtuosity.
- Blanco, Hugo. Land or Death: The Peasant Struggle in Peru. Trans. by Naomi Allen. Intro. by Peter Camejo. New York: Pathfinder Press, 1972. Pp. 158. Notes. Glossary of Foreign Words. Index. Paper. \$2.45. (Cloth, \$6.95.) An important document. A foremost Latin-American revolutionary, Trotskyist in his views, describes his struggles on behalf of the Quechuas and "explains how, through transitional steps, it is possible to convert a revolutionary program into mass revolutionary actions." Also contains his letters, manifestos and short stories written when in prison. 14 photos, 2 maps.
- Chandler, Billy Jaynes. The Feitosas and the Sertão dos Inhamuns: The History of a Family and a Community in Northeast Brazil, 1700-1930. Latin American Monographs, Second Series, No. 10. Gainesville: University of Florida Press for the Center for Latin American Studies, 1972. Pp. 169. Bibliog. Glossary. \$7.50. A fascinating case history of the general effects of family (parentela) on community in southwest Ceará, "one of the major regions least touched by change." 2 maps, 2 genealogical charts.
- Collier, Jane Fishburne. Law and Social Change in Zinacantan. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1973. Pp. 265. Appendix. Bibliog. Index. \$10.00. A fresh approach to the anthropology of law and social change by a scholar who spent over a year in this Chiapas (Mexico) village of conservative, Tzotzil-speaking Maya Indians as part of the Harvard research team in anthropology. Ms. Collier examines the legal system of Zinacantan by focusing on various options open to persons involved in a dispute. Using linguistic analysis, she concludes that law is not simply a body of rules enforced by men with authority, but rather "a language used by individuals to interpret and manipulate their social environment." The section on witchcraft beliefs and cases is particularly interesting. Of use to cultural anthropologists, Meso-Americanists, students of comparative law, and folklorists. 17 black-and-white photos, 1 map.

- Edwards, Ernest P. A Field Guide to the Birds of Mexico: Including All Birds Occurring from the Northern Border of Mexico to the Southern Border of Nicaragua. Illus. by Murrell Butler, Ernest P. Edwards, John O'Neill, and Douglas Pratt. Spanish descriptions by Miguel Alvarez del Toro and Ernest P. Edwards. Sweet Briar, Va.: Ernest P. Edwards, 1972. Pp. 283. Bibliog. Index. Paper. \$8.50. Another aspect of the riches of Mexico which "includes details about the range, behavior (including voice in most cases), and colors and shapes of each of the nearly 1,000 birds which occur regularly in Mexico /includes description in Spanish/; and goes on to cover in abbreviated style each of the additional birds found in Guatemala, Belice, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua /no Spanish description/." 24 beautifully rendered color plates of nearly 500 Mexican bird species. Bird watchers may also be interested in the author's companion-book to this Field Guide--Finding Birds in Mexico, 1968, \$5.50 (paper), \$7.95 (cloth).
- Folkman, David I., Jr. The Nicaragua Route. University of Utah Publications in the American West, Vol. 8. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press, 1972. Pp. 126. Notes. Appendices. Index. \$7.50. The period 1848-1868--a detailed and well-documented look at Nicaragua's role in gold rush history. 14 nineteenth-century etchings and drawings, map.
- Ford, Norman D. All of Mexico at Low Cost. 4th ed. Greenlawn, N.Y.: Harian Publications, 1972. (Dist. by Grosset & Dunlap.) Pp. 189. Paper (6952). \$2.50. An excellent, easy-to-use guide, chock-full of information--motoring tips; "Mexico's Highways, Mile by Mile;" "A Shopper's and Gourmet's Guide;" over 100 cities described, each with a "where-to-eat-and-stay;" highway signs; special articles ("Tone up at a Mexican Spa") and much more. Includes Guatemala.
- Greene, Merle, Robert L. Rands, and John A. Graham. Maya Sculpture: From the Southern Lowlands, the Highlands and Pacific Piedmont: Guatemala, Mexico, Honduras. Rubbings by Merle Greene. Berkeley, Calif.: Lederer, Street & Zeus, 1972. Pp. 425. Bibliog. Index. \$21.50. Approximately 200 plates illustrate the more significant rubbings of Maya relief sculpture (made by Ms. Greene) through use of a more sophisticated variant of the method long employed to copy monumental brasses. The technique, which had never been seriously attempted previously in the Maya field, is outstandingly successful. Persons fortunate enough to have seen an exhibition of the original rubbings will be familiar with the highly detailed and majestic impression they give of the original monuments. These qualities owe much to the skill and perserverance demonstrated by Ms. Greene since she undertook the work in 1963. While some impact has inevitably been lost in photographic reduction to book size, the illustrations still provide the best recent reproductions of Maya sculpture. Concise but scholarly comments on the plates by Robert Rands (a leading authority on Maya art) and by John Graham (one of the most talented of the younger generation of Maya epigraphers), as well as by Ms. Greene, summarize current thinking on the artistic, chronological and social significance of these works. This book is a must for every serious student of Maya art and archaeology.

Kampen, Michael Edwin. The Sculptures of El Tajín, Veracruz, Mexico. Gainesville, Fla.: University of Florida Press, 1972. Pp. 89. Catalogue. Glossary. Bibliog. \$12.50. A detailed description of the stone reliefs at the important Late Classic site of El Tajín, located near Papantla in northern Veracruz state. Although the accompanying stylistic and iconographic analysis is rather sparse, the work is a welcome addition to the literature of Mesoamerican art and archaeology due to the fact that, despite the extensive work conducted at the site for many years, no full scale study of either the site as a whole or of any aspect of it has previously appeared in English. Although it is possible to disagree with the author's temporal placement of some of the sculpture, his argument is generally careful and well-reasoned. The work does, however, suffer from an almost total lack of comparisons with other sites of the same temporal horizon. Numerous figures and photos, 94-page catalogue.

Lyons, Grant. Tales the People Tell in Mexico. Illus. by Andrew Antal. Tales Told around the World Series. New York: Julian Messner, 1972. Pp. 94. \$5.79. A wonderful collection of stories (superbly illustrated) from Pre-Columbian sources (the Popol Vuh), contemporary Indians (Mixtec) and contemporary campesinos and mestizos. Although designed for children, the stories are entertaining and enlightening to adults. Through the folklore, one is able to grasp a different understanding of Mexicans than ordinarily presented in scholarly studies. The author has done a good job of selecting the tales and of explaining their origin and background.

McIlroy, R. J. An Introduction to Tropical Grassland Husbandry. 2nd ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1972. Pp. 116. Appendices. Bibliog. Index. Paper. \$6.00. Based on lectures "given to undergraduates of the University of Ibadan, Nigeria," a much-needed--though damnably expensive--compendium (grass and legume species, associations, seed production, seeds mixtures, utilization, improvement, conservation, nutritive value) and important reference tool for the tropicologist. The author stresses that "the grassland potential of the tropics is enormous and, if properly developed and efficiently utilized, should provide animal protein to meet the requirements of not only the tropical population but of others besides." Much information on Latin America. Valuable bibliog. 15 tables.

The Museum of Modern Art
New York

Kudos to Arno Press (for the Museum of Modern Art) for reprinting two of the Museum's outstanding publications (based on exhibitions) of the 1940's and 1950's:

Hitchcock, Henry-Russell. Latin American Architecture since 1945. Pp. 197. Biographies of Architects. Index of Architects. \$23.00. Over 200 black-and-white photos and plans.

Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art. Pp. 182. Brief Biographies. Bibliog. \$23.00. Text and titles in Spanish and English. Intro. by Antonio Castro Leal; Pre-Spanish Art by Alfonso Caso; Colonial Art by Manuel Toussaint; Folk Art by Roberto Montenegro; Modern Art by Miguel Covarrubias. 186 black-and-white photos, 2 maps, 2 chronological charts.

- Paz, Octavio. The Other Mexico: Critique of the Pyramid. Trans. by Lysander Kemp. New York: Grove Press, Inc., 1972. Pp. 148. Paper (B-359). \$1.65. An extension of Paz' masterpiece (The Labyrinth of Solitude: Life and Thought in Mexico) which explores the political unrest of 1968 (the massacre of over 300 students in Mexico City) as mirrored in Mexico's history. Calling for a democratic ventilation in Mexico, he stresses: "Here again are the alternatives arising from the student movement, the alternatives that conclude any analysis of the present situation in Mexico: democratization or political immobility and, afterwards, violence."
- Roys, Ralph L. The Indian Background of Colonial Yucatán. Introductory Note by J. Eric S. Thompson. The Civilization of the American Indian Series. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1972. Pp. 171. Appendix. Glossary. References. Index. \$8.95. The republication of the late author's well-known study of the conquest-period population of Yucatán is a welcome event in the field of Maya studies. J. Eric S. Thompson's introduction to the present edition describes the circumstances under which the book originally came to be written. 6 maps, 23 figures.
- Urbanski, Edmund Stephen. Hispanoamérica, sus razas y civilizaciones. New York: Eliseo Torres & Sons, 1972. Pp. 325. Bibliog. Index of Authors. Paper. \$6.00. A collection of scholarly essays on Hispanic-American civilizations (treated from the anthropological, cultural, historic, psychological and sociological perspective), this monograph deals with the various ethnic groups and their achievements. It is a bold analysis of their mentality, social behavior and customs, useful for understanding the Hispanic-American psyche in view of prevailing traditionalism as well as some changing conditions in the eighteen Spanish-speaking countries. The book is a curious blend of ethnology and literature. The main thesis of the monograph is unorthodox inasmuch as it proves beyond any doubt that Hispanic America has not one but various civilizations, which are molded by her different cultural groups. 3 maps, 9 statistical tables.
- Wallace, Alfred Russel. A Narrative of Travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro. Dover Classics of Travel, Exploration, True Adventure. New York: Dover Publications, Inc., 1972. Pp. 361. Appendix. Paper. \$3.50. Reprint of 1889 edition, another in this impressive, well-priced paperback series. With a new intro. by H. Lewis McKinney. 2 maps, 17 illustrations.

Westlake, Donald E. Under an English Heaven. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1972. Pp. 264. Bibliog. Index. \$7.95. "Britain's Bay of Piglets" (Time), "The Lion That Meowed" (Newsweek), "High Wind in Anguilla" (New Statesman)--a British comic novelist sketches, rather delightfully (would there be any other way?), the events leading up to the 1969 invasion of Anguilla, the invasion itself, and its aftermath. 29 photos.

Wilkie, James W. Elitelore. Los Angeles: Latin American Center, University of California, 1973. Pp. 90. \$3.25. This monograph is intended to offer a much needed conceptual framework for research in oral history. Although its focus is on directed interviews developed by the Oral History Project for Latin America, it discusses oral history and problems of memoirs in the United States, Soviet Union, and West Germany. The main argument of the study is that elites operate with a body of unwritten views about themselves and about history, views which generally they take for granted. This body of knowledge can appropriately be captured by tape recording a leader's oral memoirs on life history or on specific topics. Discussion of self image in personal memoirs is analyzed, with the argument being developed that leaders tend to develop mental constructs and life frameworks with which they justify their role in society. Leaders are not seen necessarily to deceive the people, but to identify their selective viewpoint with the successes of their ideas. Whereas all of the people operate with folklore (including elites who exist at all levels of society), leaders operate with their own special lore (which involves ego protection). Elitelore must be recorded to understand a) how decisions are made and b) how half-formed ideas themselves may influence history regardless of "truth." Two appendices conclude the work. The first deals with extended uses of elitelore, including the possibility of developing a leadership profile from open-ended questions. The second deals with the relationship of elitelore and popularlore, the latter being the oral history component of folklore. A related work dealing mainly with the technical and legal aspects of oral history is the author's "Alternative Views in History: Historical Statistics and Oral History," pp. 49-62 in Richard E. Greenleaf and Michael C. Meyer (eds.), Research in Mexican History (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1973), \$3.75.

SUGAR PLANTATIONS & LABOR PATTERNS
IN THE CAUCA VALLEY, COLOMBIA

Rolf Knight

Toronto, 1972. Anthropological Series, No. 10.
Pp. 185. Appendix. Footnotes. Bibliog. Paper.
Copies are available on request (send stamped,
self-addressed envelope) to the author, Department
of Anthropology, University of Toronto,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

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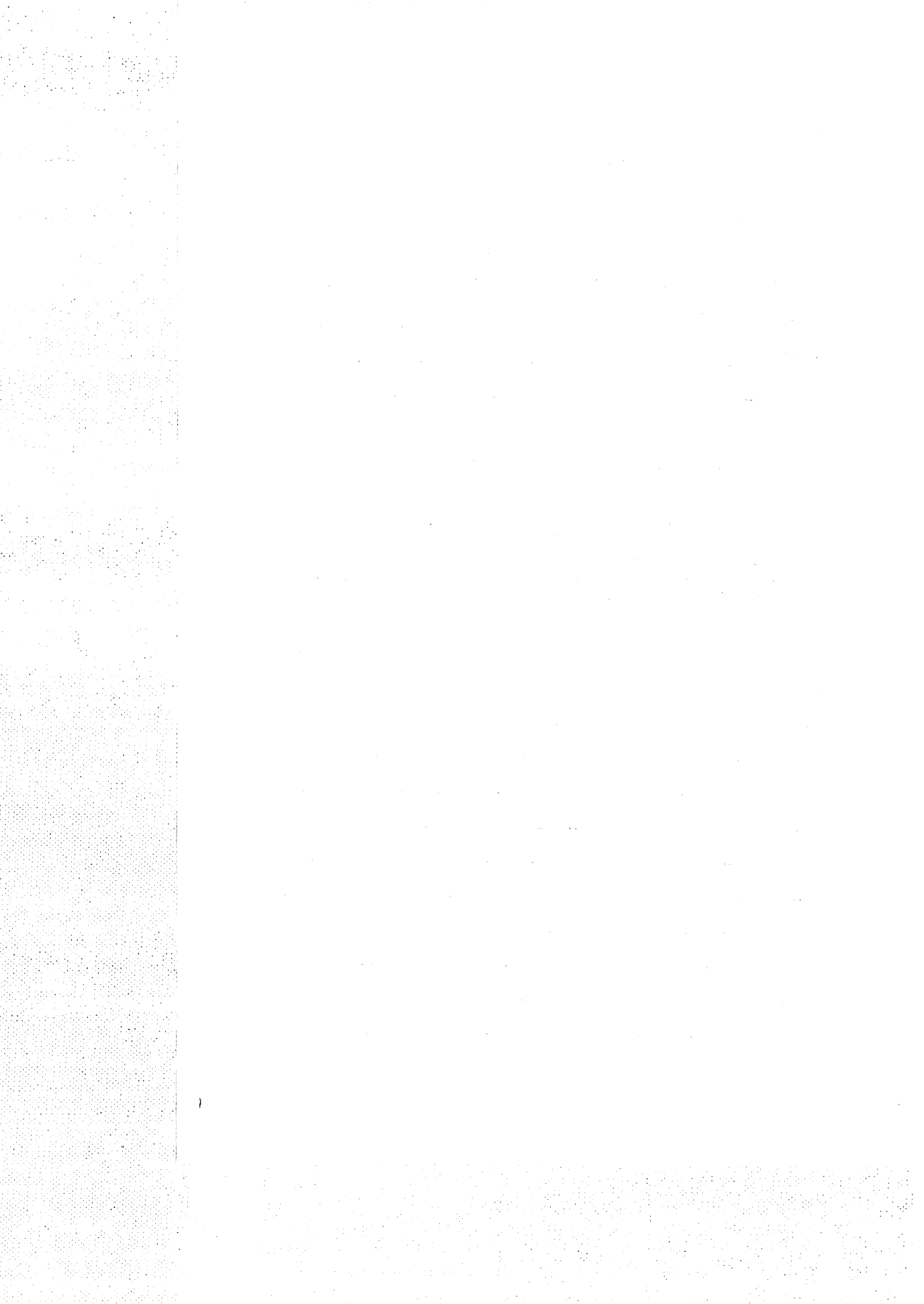
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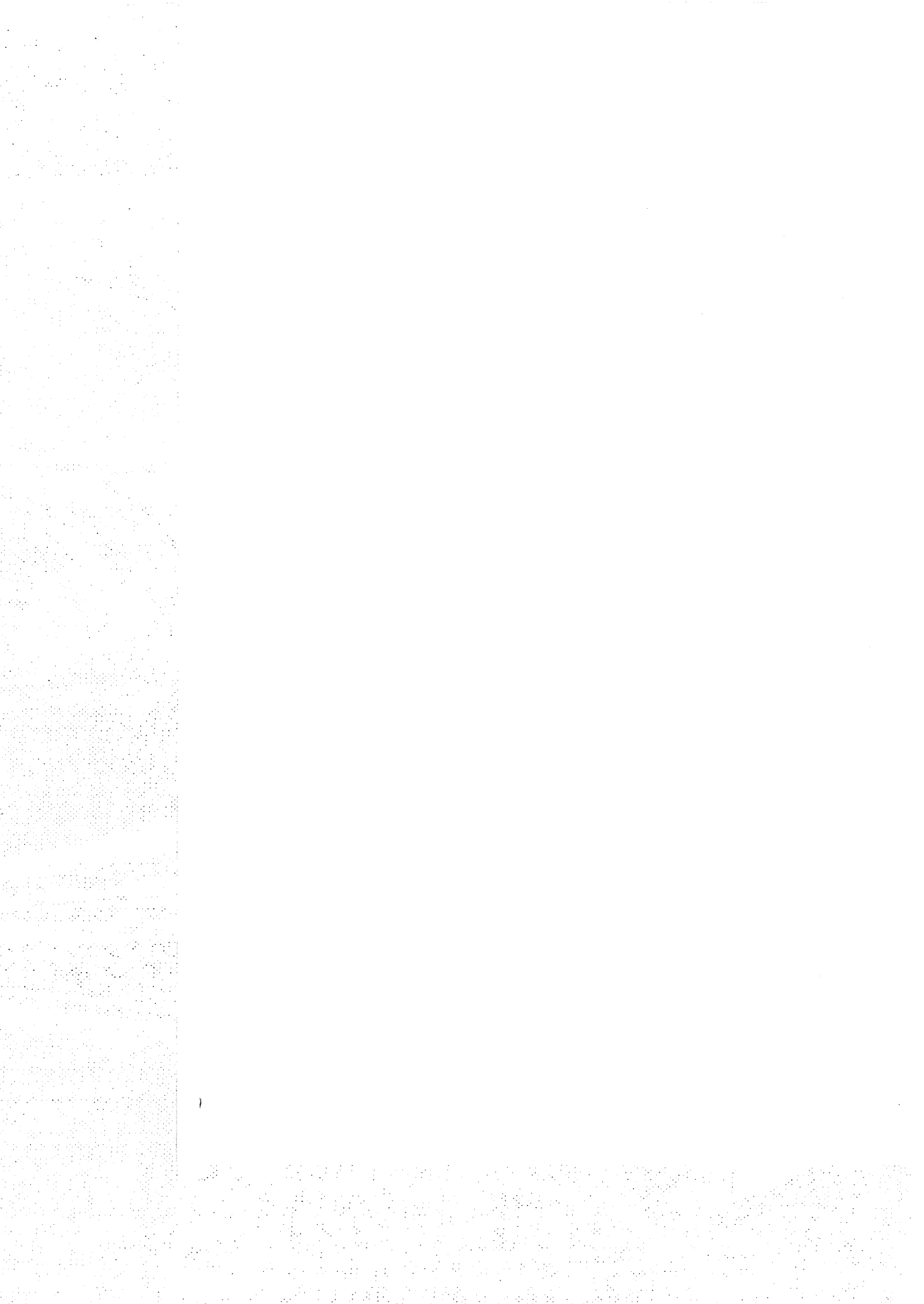
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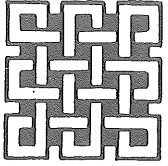
The Consortium is the national organization of institutions of higher education offering study related to Latin America and is in effect the institutional arm of LASA. Formed in the fall of 1968, the Consortium provides the institutional dimension for the realization of the educational purposes of the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

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

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