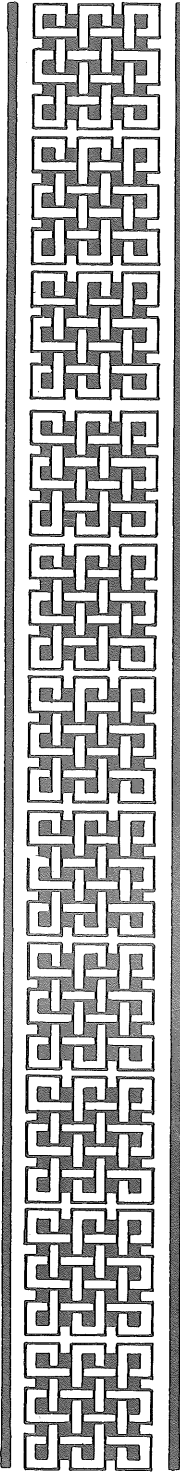


VOL. IV NO. 4
DECEMBER 1973



LATIN

AMERICAN

STUDIES

ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

President

Henry A. Landsberger
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

Vice-President

Paul L. Doughty
University of Florida
Gainesville

Executive Council

Margaret E. Crahan
Lehman/CUNY
New York

Martin C. Needler
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque

Richard R. Fagen
Stanford University
Stanford

John Van Dyke Saunders
Mississippi State University
Mississippi State

Lewis U. Hanke
University of Massachusetts
Amherst

Thomas E. Skidmore
University of Wisconsin
Madison

Karen Spalding
Columbia University
New York

Alternates for 1973:

Eugenio Chang-Rodríguez
Queens/CUNY
New York

A. David Hill
University of Colorado
Boulder

Executive Secretary

Felicity M. Trueblood
University of Florida
Gainesville

LASA Newsletter
Editor

Felicity M. Trueblood

Associate Editor

Charles M. Nissly
Louisiana State University
New Orleans

Assistants

Kathleen Stipek
Karen Yapita

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

FIFTH NATIONAL MEETING

The Fifth National Meeting will be held at the Hotel San Franciscan in San Francisco, November 14-16, 1974. Room reservation cards will be sent out to all members approximately three months in advance of the meeting. For information on the program, including panel petition procedure, please see pages 3-19 in this issue. All groups and members desiring meeting space at the National Meeting are cautioned that such space must be requested well in advance.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Executive Council member Lewis Hanke (Univ. of Massachusetts) has resigned from the Council effective January 1, 1974, because of the press of other commitments. As provided in the By-Laws of the Association, Prof. Douglas Chalmers (Columbia University), first alternate member, will take Prof. Hanke's place as a regular Executive Council member for 1974.

1974 NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Prof. Robert A. Potash has been appointed chairperson of the 1974 Nominating Committee. Serving as committee members are Sarah K. Myers (American Geographical Society), Susan Kaufman Purcell (UCLA), Martin Stabb (Pennsylvania State University), and an additional member to be named. Once again, members are asked to submit nominations for Vice President and Executive Council membership to committee members or directly to Prof. Potash at the Department of History, University of Massachusetts, Amherst 01003. The 1974 preliminary ballot is due to be mailed February 1, 1974.

BY-LAW AMENDMENTS

The three By-Law amendments circulated among the membership on July 9, 1973, stand as circulated since less than the required 100 members or GSA's requested a mail ballot. Thus, henceforth, National Meetings will be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, newly revised; member dues beginning January 1, 1974, will be \$15.00 a year; and any legislative action of the members taken at a National Meeting will be submitted to a mail ballot of all the Members.

DUES POLICY

1974 dues statements were mailed to all members and GSA's on November 8-9, 1973. Please note that it is Association policy to drop unpaid members at the beginning of each calendar year. To avoid a lapse in membership and delay in receipt of Association publications, dues should be paid as close to January 1, 1974, as possible. The Secretariat appreciates member cooperation in this matter very much indeed.

COMMITTEES AND COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

The Committee on Scholarly Exchange has been reconstituted as a temporary study committee chaired by Prof. Richard Adams (University of Texas at Austin) and including the following members: Patricia Fagen (New College/San Jose State), Joseph Sommers (University of Washington), and, on behalf of Latin America, Juan Guillermo Espinoza (Cornell).

In addition, an ad hoc committee to explore graduate fellowship funding has been established. Professor Stanley Ross (University of Texas, Austin) will chair this committee and members include Charles Wagley (Univ. of Florida).

ARGENTINA

LASA officers have received a number of letters from Argentine professors who have been deprived of their university positions as a result of pressure brought to bear on them by students and other university entities. Readers will recall that similar news was received and published in the Newsletter concerning Uruguay.

CHILE

An official of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología (ALAS) has asked LASA to join it in the following statement:

1. to protest the persecution of social scientists in general and of sociologists in particular by the Chilean military Junta.
2. to protest the destruction of literature, including both books and periodicals essential to the disciplines of the social sciences, by the Chilean military.
3. to repudiate the actions of those who have acted as informants, denouncing members of the social sciences fields.
4. to protest the military intervention in the Chilean universities.
5. to express the solidarity of North American scholars in LASA with their Latin American counterparts in ALAS.

The last regional meeting of ALAS took place in Santiago in August, 1973. Virtually all of the documents from this meeting have subsequently been destroyed.

ULTIMAS NOTICIAS

Mary Ellis Kahler, chairperson of LASA's Committee on Scholarly Resources, was recently named director of the Library of Congress's Latin American, Portuguese, and Spanish Division, formerly the Hispanic Foundation.

CONTENTS

THE ASSOCIATION

Fourth National Meeting Resolutions Henry A. Landsberger	1
Letter from Karen Spalding	2
Preliminary Report of the LASA Program Planning Committee for 1974 (Fifth Meeting)	3
Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars (ECALAS)	20
LASA and CLASP Publications Available from the Secretariat	25
Results of the Questionnaire on Political Resolutions	26

RESEARCH

Archivo General de Indias, Sevilla Charles J. Fleener	27
North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA)	30
Selected Sources on Visual Files and their Uses Dwight B. Heath	30
U.S. Department of State--Third Consolidated Plan for Foreign Affairs Research	31
Request for Information Meri Knaster Rubenstein	31

PEDAGOGY

Northern Kentucky State College, Highland Heights Latin American Studies	32
Syllabi	32

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letter from "Un Grupo de Intelectuales Chilenos"	33
Letter from Evelyn P. Stevens	34

OPINION

Did Eichmann Have a Sense of Humor? John C. Pollock, Terry Dickinson, Joseph Somma	35
---	----

NOTES AND NEWS

Area Studies and Other Associations

Proposed Caribbean Studies Association	48
Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers (CLAG)	48
International Studies Association	48
Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists (WOCLA)	48

Fellowships, Awards, and Manuscripts Solicited

Center for Inter-American Relations, New York	50
Centro de Estudios Educativos, A.C. (Mexico)	50
University of Florida	50
Ford Foundation	50
Latin American Teaching Fellowships (LATF)	51
Social Science Research Council	52

Foreign Scholars in Residence	53
-------------------------------	----

Forthcoming Conferences

Feminine Perspectives in Social Science Research in Latin America Research Training Seminar	55
University of Florida	55
XLI International Congress of Americanists	55
SALALM	55
Southwestern Social Science Convention	56
State University College, Fredonia	56

International

Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brasil	57
Departamento de Bellas Artes, Jalisco, México	57
Latin American Centre, University of Essex, Colchester, England	58
Sociedad Interamericana de Planificación (SIAP) Buenos Aires	58

Employment Available	59
Personal	60
Regional	
Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies (PCCLAS)	62
Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies (SECOLAS)	63
Southwest Council of Latin American Studies (SCOLAS)	63
Washington	
Congressional Activities, U.S.-Chilean Relations Brady Tyson	64
NDEA Title VI Funding	65
CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY	66
CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND NEWS FORM	
APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP	

THE ASSOCIATION

FOURTH NATIONAL MEETING RESOLUTIONS

Henry A. Landsberger

Resolutions presented and approved at the Fourth National Meeting of LASA in Madison, Wisconsin, May, 1973: Results of mail ballot and action of the Executive Council at its meeting, October 28, 1973

At the Business Meeting of LASA's Fourth National Meeting, six resolutions were presented and approved. Upon petition of over 100 members in good standing that the resolutions be submitted to a mail ballot (in accordance with By-Laws Section IV, para. 3), they were so submitted. The results of the mail ballot were as follows:

Of approximately 1600 ballots sent out, 758 valid ballots (and one invalid one!) were returned. They produced the following results by October 24, 1973, the deadline for the return of ballots:

<u>Resolution</u>	<u>Approve</u>	<u>Disapp.</u>	<u>Abstn.</u>
No. 1 - On Repression in Latin America and United States Complicity Therein	402	340	16
No. 2 - WOCLA Resolution	495	253	10
No. 3 - Regarding Access to Resource Facilities and Conferences in U.S.	645	110	3
No. 4 - Regarding Government of U.S. Blockade Against Cuba and Chile	416	326	16
No. 5 - Regarding Loss of Research Materials by Developing Areas	693	62	3
No. 6 - Regarding Creation of Committee on U.S. Press Coverage of L. America	612	140	6

In so far as the setting up of committees and the expenditure of funds are involved in any resolution, a resolution is advisory to the President and the Executive Council, since action with respect to these and other matters are specifically reserved to them by, e.g., Section IV, para. 5 and Section V, para. 3 of the Constitution. These sections presumably exist because the Executive Council has an overview of how much money is available for various purposes. At the same time, and very obviously, the Executive Council is deeply influenced by the balance of votes generated on any issue. Incidentally, By-Law VI.3 has now been changed to make mandatory a mail ballot on all resolutions approved at the National Meeting.

In this instance, the Executive Council took the actions described below. They may be summarized, very roughly, by stating that ad hoc committees were appointed to formulate specific recommendations to the Executive Council concerning how, concretely, the resolutions might be implemented and, if costs are involved, from what source financing might be obtained. Income from LASA dues covers no more than the costs of operating the executive Secretariat and two meetings of the Executive Council and of CLASP, if that. Only on Resolution Number 4 (dealing with Chile) was no action taken, because the situation had so dramatically changed as to make it no longer pertinent. Please see Prof. Karen Spalding's appended statement. Prof. Lewis Hanke left the Executive Council before this and various

other agenda items were taken up on Sunday, October 28, 1973. All of the following Executive Council actions taken were unanimous:

Resolution 1: "On Repression in Latin America and U.S. Complicity Therein". Prof. Thomas Skidmore (chairperson), with Profs. Joel Edelstein and Markos Mamalakis, will recommend to the Executive Council how exactly LASA can be effectively active in this area. It is also to recommend whether "Human Rights" in general, as well as "Academic Freedom" specifically, should fall within the purview of LASA.

Resolution 2: "On Women in Latin American Studies". An ad hoc committee was already set up by the Executive Council at its May, 1973, meeting. The committee is in the process of formulating projects and exploring sources of funds. Members are: Profs. Nancie L. Gonzalez (chairperson), Joan Ciruti, David Chaplin, Nora Scott Kinzer, and Maxine Margolis.

Resolution 3: "On visa policies of the U.S. and various Latin American governments". Prof. Riordan Roett has been asked to compile a factual brochure.

Resolution 4: "On the U.S. Blockade of Cuba and Chile". No action because of changed situation.

Resolution 5: "On the loss of primary resource material". The Executive Council asked the President of the Association to write various relevant professional associations and this has been done.

Resolution 6: "On U.S. press coverage of Latin America". A committee, consisting of Prof. John C. Pollock (Rutgers, chairperson), with additional members now being invited to serve, has been asked to recommend what LASA can do, and how any activities might be structured and financed.

November 28, 1973

To the membership of LASA:

Despite the fact that the membership of LASA, in a mail ballot, passed a resolution condemning the U.S. blockade of Cuba and Chile, the Executive Council of LASA, and I in particular as sponsor of the resolution, have decided not to implement the provisions of the resolution. My own reason for withdrawing the resolution passed is that subsequent events have proven that my understanding of the lengths to which U.S. corporations and the U.S. Government would go to achieve the overthrow of a government that was not completely subservient to their interests was limited and incomplete. While many of us sought to draw the attention of the U.S. public to "the invisible blockade" of Chile, which was instrumental in the deterioration of the Chilean economy, and asserted that this blockade was essentially the same as the blockade of Cuba, agencies of the U.S. Government were actively supporting the plans being made for the overthrow of President Allende.

Subsequent events have made it brutally clear that the U.S. Government is prepared not only to deal with governments representative of the most extreme forms of fascism and repression, but also to actively participate in their accession to power. The resolution I presented painted a picture of economic advantage being used for political ends; it is now clear that the U.S. Government is prepared to use any ends to prevent the extension of socialism in the Americas. The growth of fascism in the Americas is consistent with and in fact part of the long term political objectives of U.S. policy in Latin America.

Sincerely, Karen Spalding

PRELIMINARY REPORT
LASA PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE FOR 1974 MEETING (FIFTH MEETING)

We have not been lacking in advice or in specific suggestions. Martin Needler, chairperson of the previous Program Planning Committee, has briefed us in considerable detail and given us the benefit of his experience along with the sources of, though not the prescription for, some of his committee's headaches. Ann Pescatello, a member of that committee, was kind enough to follow up with a list of suggestions and her impressions of some aspects of the Fourth LASA Meeting held in Madison. Your present Program Planning Committee, consisting of Evelyn P. Stevens (Loyola University, Chicago), John V. Lombardi (Indiana University, Bloomington), and Norman P. Sacks (University of Wisconsin, Madison), serving as Chairperson, is only now beginning to realize what it got into when it accepted this complex assignment. Between now and the time of the Fifth LASA Meeting, to be held in November, 1974, in San Francisco, the shape of the tentative program and the names of some of the personnel involved may suffer some changes, for one reason or another. If anyone were to ask in the course of time what kind of program we were designing, we might be moved to repeat the reply to Don Quixote made by someone painting on canvas. When the ingenioso hidalgo asked, "What are you painting?", he was told, "That is as it may turn out." If your Program Planning Committee learns nothing about program planning from this experience, it will, in any case, have a pretty good idea of what makes LASA tick. And that will be no small achievement.

First of all, it would be well to list here the kinds of suggestions and considerations which have entered into our committee deliberations. The advice and reminders come from a variety of sources: our Executive Secretary, Felicity Trueblood; our President, Henry Landsberger, who drew upon his earlier experience as Chairperson of the Program Planning Committee; Martin Needler and Ann Pescatello, already referred to; our Vice President Paul Doughty; members of the Executive Council: John Saunders, Richard Fagen, Thomas Skidmore, Lewis Hanke, Karen Spalding, and Margaret Crahan; a very large number of LASA members who responded to our requests; and lastly, the three of us, who have contributed some ideas of our own.

We have, of course, been guided in our deliberations by the resolution passed at Austin on the "Democratization of the Program Planning Process and the Program." In accordance with this resolution, we expect to issue a report in some detail not only for this December LASA Newsletter, but also for subsequent issues of the Newsletter until the time of the Fifth National Meeting. As we understand it, this is to be an initial report with a tentative program and the names of as many panel coordinators as possible. We hope also to provide here a summary of proposals received and some justification for our decisions. Between now and the time when we are to prepare a report for the March, 1974, Newsletter, LASA members are to send us their reactions to this tentative program. Then our second report will attempt to describe the program, and hopefully, fill in any gaps (names of panel coordinators, topics for luncheon round-table discussion groups, etc.) found in the first report. For the June, 1974, Newsletter, we will provide a third report, giving presumably the Final Program. And for the September, 1974, Newsletter, our last report will consist primarily of a repetition of the final program together with any last-minute changes or information. LASA members should bear in mind the deadlines when we must submit our reports for the Newsletter, namely February 15, April 5, and August 15.

Again, in accordance with the Austin resolution, we shall ask the panel coordinators to issue a report summarizing the suggestions they have received, stating the final topics and panelists on which they have decided, and the reasons for their decisions. We shall be optimistic and expect that the panel coordinators will do their homework and submit their reports for publi-

cation in the Newsletter.

Our plans are to follow the program format of the Fourth National Meeting, held in Madison, to the extent that we hope to provide for twelve panels as follows: nine standard panels centering upon a special topic; two CLASP service panels; and one panel for what was called "Volunteered Papers," but which we have renamed "Selected Topics in Latin American Studies," since most papers are "volunteered" anyway, and we felt that "selected topics" had a better ring to it than, say, "miscellaneous papers." We should add, in accordance with the Austin resolution, that up to four additional panels may be added under the following conditions: "A petition signed by at least 50 members of the Association shall be accepted as evidence of desire for such panels, provided that no member shall sign more than one such petition. The number of such panels shall be limited to a proportion as close to but no more than 1/3 of the number of panels presented by the Program Planning Committee and shall be in addition to the previously planned program. Such panels shall be listed in all editions of the program. The deadline for receipt of such petitions shall be no less than 60 days following the mailing of the announcement of topics selected by the Program Planning Committee. Panel coordinators shall follow the same procedure as accepted by other panel coordinators." At the Fourth National Meeting in Madison, there were no additional panels by petition.

In our committee deliberations, we sought to take into consideration the following suggestions and guidelines:

1. Neglected and small constituencies might be assigned to luncheon round-table discussion groups.
2. If there are no panels by petition, we might consider including two panels rather than one of "Selected Topics in Latin American Studies" (née "Volunteered Papers").
3. We would urge panel coordinators to give special consideration to women, younger scholars, and Latin Americans. Young scholars, fresh from field research, should be carefully considered for participation. Graduate students ought not to be neglected.
4. We would urge panel coordinators to exercise some imagination in setting up their panels. We get the message from a number of LASA members that the traditional method of reading papers at professional meetings should be abandoned. We will ask panel coordinators to insist that their panelists summarize their papers in about ten to fifteen minutes when they appear on the panel rather than read the entire paper. Copies of the entire paper should be in the hands of the panel coordinator six weeks before the date of the meeting, so that they can be processed for reproduction. We would hope that LASA might be able to subsidize the processing, reproduction, and distribution of papers. Panel coordinators should bear in mind the importance of providing time for audience discussion and participation, hence our wish that panelists make their formal presentations as brief as possible.
5. Our task as the Program Planning Committee is essentially that of selecting panel topics, panel coordinators, and topics for luncheon round-table discussion groups. An innovation this year is the designation of the Chairperson of the Program Planning Committee as the representative of that Committee to the LASA Executive Council. Thus, the Committee's Chairperson met with the Executive Council in Chapel Hill; presented to the Council a report from the Program Planning Committee; and received the

benefit of advice from members of the Executive Council, which was utilized in a subsequent meeting of the Program Planning Committee.

We must make clear to those who wish to appear on panels that it is the responsibility of the panel coordinators, not the Program Planning Committee, to select the specific papers and persons they wish to have on their panels. Therefore, papers should be sent to the panel coordinators, not to us. We hope to send to panel coordinators all suggestions relative to topics and personnel that have been sent to us by the membership in order to help broaden the base of selection and decision by panel coordinators. Those who wish to present papers will be asked by panel coordinators to supply them with at least a 500-word summary of the contents of the paper.

6. The inevitable question of "balance" has been brought to our attention, and we have been cognizant of this problem. Our prime concern is to put together a program of such quality as to make it worth while for members to invest the time and travel funds in order to attend and participate in the meeting. We have not set up any quotas affecting women as contrasted with men participants; young as opposed to established scholars; representatives from smaller schools as contrasted with those from large universities; etc. Nor have we considered geographical distribution. We have, however, examined with some care the matter of panel topics, seeking, where possible, to avoid repetition of topics that have already been used. For all our concern with the contemporary scene, we have sought also to provide historical perspective to some topics. We will encourage panel coordinators to combine elements of different suggestions by members wherever this might prove feasible. As to achieving balance in points of view, we would urge panel coordinators, especially in topics involving the contemporary political and social scene, to attempt to provide in their panels as many points of view as possible. One-sidedness is hardly appropriate for a scholarly organization. Moreover, as Ovid once reminded us: Fas est ab hoste doceri. However, we are realistic and humane enough not to insist upon the presentation of more than one point of view in some matters. Torture and murder, for example, come to mind. Our hope is that the panels, individually and collectively, will involve as many disciplines as possible.
7. We would urge panel coordinators to give special consideration to people who have not appeared before in a LASA program. It is understood, of course, that such people should give every indication of providing an effective presentation and paper. Moreover, a program which is to attract people at great distances can hardly be successful without a reasonable number of established scholars appearing on it.
8. In planning the program we have had access to drafts of programs of some regional associations, especially PCCLAS. And we have sought to avoid duplication, wherever possible, with PCCLAS, since the PCCLAS meeting is to take place about one month before the LASA meeting. Since LASA is to meet in San Francisco, we are counting on our

West Coast members for active participation and attendance.

We now wish to indicate the steps we took in putting together this tentative program. First of all, there was a notice by our committee in the June, 1973, Newsletter calling for suggestions for panel topics and panel coordinators, in addition to topics and possible chairpersons for Luncheon Round-Table Discussion groups. This notice was repeated in the September, 1973, Newsletter. A number of suggestions came to us as a result of these notices. In addition to this method of soliciting suggestions, the members of the Program Planning Committee during the summer sent out letters to a large number of LASA members whom they knew requesting suggestions for the program. The response was most heartening even though it added to our labors. According to our tallies, there were something like 147 different proposals for sessions, coming from approximately 86 people. Some were mere suggestions; others were fully developed panels with names and titles of possible papers.

All of the chairpersons were selected because of their special competence, without regard to sex. When this is done, as it can be seen, the number of women chairpersons invariably is larger than previously, when competent women were overlooked because of their sex.

Following receipt of the numerous suggestions, the Chairperson of the Program Planning Committee, who received most of them, organized and summarized them, and called a meeting of the Committee for October 17 at O'Hare Airport. There we examined all the proposals, checking our summaries against the original letters, and, of course, included the proposals submitted to all three of us (In some cases there were duplicate submissions). We came to some tentative conclusions as to panel topics and topics for luncheon round-table discussion groups. We also had some idea of possible panel coordinators to name, but we had come to no decision "at that point in time" regarding chairpersons for the luncheon round tables. After the Program Planning Committee met at O'Hare, its Chairperson wrote up a report on its deliberations and presented it in person at the meeting of the LASA Executive Council, held in Chapel Hill, starting October 26. Executive Council members were able then and there to offer their reactions to our report, and to provide additional advice by mail in the week or so following the Chapel Hill meeting. The Chairperson of the Program Planning Committee then called a second meeting of the Committee at O'Hare Airport for November 9 to consider our earlier tentative recommendations in the light of subsequent Executive Council comments, which were summarized in a report by the Chairperson to the members of the Committee. This second meeting, with blackboard, pads, and pencils for the better part of a day, resulted in the decisions found in this December, Newsletter. John Lombardi did much to map out phases of the program and provide us with a breakdown of suggested topics with their proposers. Incidentally, if, for some reason, the chairperson is unable to function, either through absence, exhaustion, incoherence, or proven complicity in the Watergate scandal, I have asked John to assume the role of chairperson. He will also coordinate the luncheon round-table discussion groups. And while we're on the subject of delegating responsibilities, I have asked Evelyn to keep close tabs on us in the matter of the Austin resolution and the question of balance, to take charge of arrangements for films, and to serve as liaison between the Program Planning Committee and

the Local Arrangements Committee (chaired by Martin Carnoy of Stanford) with regard to social arrangements. She has provided us with some valuable ideas for panel coordinators and panelists, which will be transmitted to those concerned.

It is obvious that in deciding upon topics for nine panels from a list of over 140, no one this side of the Deity can hope to please all or nearly all LASA members. We took into consideration the breadth of the potential constituency; the use or non-use of topics in previous LASA meetings; the expressed interest by LASA members and the degree of convergence of some of the suggestions. In some cases, we were impressed by the detail with which suggestions were made, listing names not only of possible panel coordinators, but also of panelists, with titles of papers that would fit the topic. We sent some suggestions to Kempton Webb for consideration by CLASP for their panels, where we thought the topics were more appropriate for CLASP than for the other regular panels.

The nine panel topics with suggested panel coordinators will be listed here, following which we will make a suggestion to members in the field of literature (who are thus far represented in a number of luncheon round-table discussion groups, as will be seen later in this report) concerning the possibility of deciding upon a literary topic that would attract sufficient people for a panel and yet would not be a topic that has been used or over-used. The title of the topic given here is not necessarily the title it would ultimately bear, but it suggests in some cases a broad area out of which a more specific topic may be carved.

The nine panel topics, with the names of those who have agreed to serve as panel coordinators, follow:

I. Growth or Development?--Questions for the 1970's--Elsa Chaney, Political Science, Fordham University, New York

Suggested participants: James Bass (Economics), Sylvia Ann Hewlitt (Economics), Dawn Keremitsis (History), Laura Randall (Economics), William Thiesenhusen (Agricultural Economics), Shoshana Tancer (Law and Political Science)

II. Power and Piety: The Political Dimension of Religion in Latin America--Margaret Crahan, History, Lehman College, CUNY

Suggested Participants: Diana Brown (Anthropology), Thos. Bruneau (Political Science), James Conway (Theology, Philosophy), Ralph della Cava (History), Cornelia Flora (Sociology), Marcio Moreira Alves (Political Science, Law), Bryan Smith (Political Science, Theology), Margaret Todaro Williams (History, Social Psychology), Alexander Wilde (Political Science), Wm. Wipfler (Theology)

Related to this topic were the following suggested topics:

"Religious Liberty in Argentina during the First Perón Régime (1943-55) affecting Protestants and Jews," submitted by David F. D'Amico (Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary); and "Church and State Relations in Brazil since 1964," submitted by Brady Tyson (American University).

III. The Caribbean--Thomas Mathews, History, University of Puerto Rico

The title "The Caribbean" applies to the area of focus, but the actual topic, as developed by the panel coordinator in collaboration with other interested persons, may be different. Among the topics that might be submitted under "The Caribbean" which have been suggested are the following: "Developmental Models or Dependency Models for the Caribbean"; "Process of Decolonization in the Caribbean"; "Race, Ethnicity, and Nationalism in Caribbean Societies"; "Toward Regional Policies in and for the Caribbean."

Among those who submitted proposals affecting the Caribbean are the following:

Edward Dew (Fairfield University) "Development Problems in the Hispanic and non-Hispanic Caribbean"; Anthony Bryan "Foreign Policies of the English-speaking Caribbean States," and "Political Power, Resistance and Change in the English-speaking Caribbean"; Frank Le Vaness (St. John's University) "Development Politics in the Caribbean Area" and "United States Relations in the Caribbean"; Roland Perusse (Interamerican University of Puerto Rico) "The Caribbean Community."

IV. Labor and Dependency--Hobart Spalding, History, Brooklyn College, CUNY

Suggested participants: Kenn Erickson (Political Science), Patrick Peppe (Political Science), Mary Ann Schmink (Anthropology), Robt. Alexander (Economics), Henry Landsberger (Sociology)

Among those who submitted proposals that might relate to this topic are the following:

Harry Bernstein (Brooklyn College, CUNY) "The White Working Man in Latin America"; Norma Stoltz Chinchilla (University of California at Davis) "Dependency and Class Models in Latin America"; Alvin Cohen (Lehigh University) "Savings-Development"; Archibald Haller (University of Wisconsin at Madison) "Current Research on Development" (this topic might also relate to our first panel); Robert Mead (University of Connecticut) "Can Latin America Survive the Challenge of the Multinational Corporation?"; William Glade (University of Texas at Austin) "OPEC and Petroleum"; David Ronfeldt (The Rand Corporation) "The Limits of Dependency Theories" and "Bureaucratic Development"; and Jan Peter Wogart (University of Miami) "Empirical Studies on Dependence and Inter-dependence."

V. Latin American Political and Social Thought--Peter Sehlinger, History, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis (IUPUI)

"Latin American Political Thought" was the topic of one of the Luncheon Round-Table discussion groups at the Madison meeting of LASA, and it attracted a sizeable group representing a number of disciplines. Among those who either expressed interest in this topic or submitted suggestions that might have some bearing upon it are the following: Carlos Stoetzer (Fordham University), who seems interested in a panel where traditional thought and Scholasticism would be fairly represented; Peter Sehlinger, who has already made a number of inquiries for papers relating to the topic "Scientific Thought in Spanish America, 1850-1910"; Martin Stabb (Pennsylvania State University) who is interested in recent Argentine political-social essayists, and who suggests a topic like "Approaches to Latin American Thought of the 20th Century", which might attract social scientists and humanists alike; Robert G. Mead (University of Connecticut) who is interested in a panel on the essay, among other things; Patrick Romanell (University of Texas at El Paso) who expressed interest in the topic, "Philosophy and Culture in Latin America." Expressions of interest have also come from John Martz and Lewis Hanke. William Glade (University of Texas at Austin) suggested "Social Change as Reflected in Contemporary Latin American Literature"; William Griffith (University of Kansas) offered "The Radical Reformer in Latin America." Moving more into the literary area, Harvey Johnson (University of Houston) suggested "Existential Influence in Contemporary Latin American Literature." We would hope that the panel coordinator for this panel, as for other panels, would take into consideration these and any other suggestions from others in setting up his panel. At the same time, we are aware of the difficulty in attempting to reconcile under one roof a number of suggestions or papers coming from different sources. An attempt might be made to include the essay in this panel in some fashion, if only because the literary constituency, apart from luncheon round-table discussion groups, is for the moment neglected.

VI. Chile--James Scobie, History, Indiana University, Bloomington

It is true that there was a panel on Chile at the Madison LASA meeting, and the Program Planning Committee has sought to avoid duplication of topics previously used, especially one used at the last meeting. But the overthrow of the Allende régime by the military has once again thrown Chile into the spotlight of world attention, and we have received suggestions, in some cases detailed letters, requesting another panel on Chile. Among those who have written us to this effect are: Federico Gil, Henry Landsberger, Pedro David (who included Chile with Argentina and Uruguay for a discussion of political and social problems), and David Sweet. In an effort to have as panel coordinator someone without a readily identified position on Chile, in the hope of achieving a balance of viewpoints, we have turned to a well-known specialist on Argentina who, for the time being, believes that he could be available for the assignment, Jim Scobie. Panelists might represent several disciplines and attempt to deal with a number of questions, e.g., the state of the economy under Allende; the political situation; a social class analysis. The format of this panel lends itself to various possibilities, e.g., a colloquium, but however it is structured, it should not be one-sided in its presentation, and it should allow a lot of time for discussion.

Our decision to have a panel on Chile has had an effect on the selection of a literary panel, for two suggested literary topics, namely "Chilean Literature and Culture," and "Pablo Neruda" might have been serious contenders for panel status. But it seemed to us that with only nine panels, two or even three dealing with Chile in one way or another would have produced an imbalance. Consequently, we have assigned "Pablo Neruda" to one of the Luncheon Round-Table Discussion groups. At one point, we were considering a panel on Octavio Paz as poet, essayist, and pensador to compensate for the lack of a panel on Neruda, but some felt that Paz had already had considerable exposure and attention in this country in recent year.

VII. Peasants and the Modernization Process--Laura Nader, Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley

This topic lends itself to interdisciplinary treatment, and has not been utilized to date. It was one of several topics suggested by Nancie González (Boston University), with the names of May Díaz (Anthropology, University of California at Berkeley) and Wava Haney (Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin at Green Bay) as proposed panelists. Norma Stoltz Chinchilla (Sociology, UCLA) has worked on peasant class consciousness in Chile and could contribute a paper on "Stratification in the Chilean Peasantry." She has suggested a session on the role of peasants in development, and proposes the names of Marvin Sternberg (Economics, SUNY-Albany), Marion Brown (Agricultural Journalism, University of Wisconsin at Madison), and David Stanfield (Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin at Madison).

VIII. Venezuela: Is Democracy Institutionalized?--David J. Myers, Political Science, Pennsylvania State University

We have on this topic a panel with some suggested papers: Enrique Baloyra (University of North Carolina) on "Elections of 1973"; Franklin Tugwell (Pomona College) on "Oil and Politics"; James Hanson (Brown University) on "The State of the Venezuelan Economy"; José Antonio Gil (Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración) on "Private-Public Relationships: A Sociological Analysis"; and David Blank (University of Louisville) on "Planning or Local Government." Other names suggested for this panel are: Gene E. Bigler (SAIS, Johns Hopkins), Stuart Fagen (Columbia University), Charles Ameringer (Pennsylvania State University), Illemaro Martínez (IESA), Orlando Albornoz (Societas, Caracas), and Russell Lynn Kelley (Webster College). One of the members of the Program Planning Committee, John Lombardi, would participate were he not on this Committee, and we are trying, where possible, to limit participation in the program to

one activity per participant.

Venezuela has not been given adequate treatment at LASA meetings, so far as we can tell. Five books on Venezuela were reviewed by Normal Gall in the New York Review of Books recently (November 15, 1973). And in December, the presidential and congressional elections are to take place in that country, where the ousted dictator, Marcos Pérez Jiménez, seems to be making a political comeback.

IX. Bilingualism and Biculturalism in the United States--Luis Dávila, Spanish and Portuguese, Indiana University, Bloomington

This is a very current topic and has been suggested by several persons. Showing interest in it are: Theodore Andersson (University of Texas at Austin); D. Lincoln Canfield (University of Rochester and Southern Illinois University); Erwin Epstein (University of Missouri at Rolla, who expressed interest in a panel on bilingualism and biculturalism in national development in Latin America); Lewis Hanke (University of Massachusetts at Amherst, who asks that we not overlook those of Portuguese background); Gina Holloman (Roosevelt University); David Sweet (University of California at Santa Cruz); and Luis Dávila (Indiana University at Bloomington). Gerald Theisen (University of Albuquerque, New Mexico) is interested in the problems of the nineteenth century Mexican-American. Lester Walker (University of Georgia) expressed interest in the Chicano situation from a cultural-social point of view. Two members of the Program Planning Committee (Evelyn Stevens and Norman Sacks) are especially interested in seeing this panel come to fruition.

Theodore Andersson (University of Texas at Austin) has a strong interest in this subject, and has done considerable research in it. He has suggested the following names as possible participants: Bruce Gaarder, Joseph Michel, Sergio Elizondo, Adele Hansen Martínez, Nicolas Kanellos, Tomás Ybarra, Nelson Vieira, Serafina Kream, Chester C. Christian, Jr. Other suggested panelists are: J. Fitzpatrick (Fordham University) and R. Leavitt (Manhattan Community College). We have been asked to include some of the major Chicano writers and academicians from the West and Southwest U.S., i.e., contributors to Aztlán, in addition to such names as Gilbert Merx (University of New Mexico), Rodolfo Acuna (California State at Northridge) and J. Gómez Quiñones (UCLA).

Our hope is that the panel coordinator for this topic will attempt to provide for linguistic, literary, historical, political, and social aspects of this important subject. It should be, and can be, a scholarly panel stimulating some lively discussion.

X. Selected Topics in Latin American Studies (formerly "Volunteered Papers")--Susan K. Purcell (UCLA) and John Purcell (California State College at Fullerton).

This panel, like the one at the Madison meeting, can take care of some very good papers that might not fit into any of the other nine panels. The attendance at this panel in Madison was satisfactory and suggests that it might well be continued.

In addition to the above ten panels, we hope to provide for two CLASP panels, and we have already sent some suggestions to Kempton Webb for topics that CLASP might wish to consider.

If members wish to add other panels to the program they may in accordance with the Austin resolution already cited here send me a petition signed by at least 50 members of LASA within 60 days of the mailing of the News-letter. The Chairperson of the Program Planning Committee is especially conscience-stricken with regard to the absence of a literary panel, in spite of our efforts to assign literary topics to five luncheon round-table discussion groups. May I suggest (though we are not looking for more work!)

that the literary people agree on a topic that might have broad appeal. If fifty of you still want another panel on the contemporary Latin American novel, which is the most popular topic by far in the Latin American literature field to say nothing of being the most used, it will be difficult for us to resist your request. Or if the same number of you wish a panel on Chilean literature, even though we already have a panel on Chile, your request will be given serious consideration. We don't want to hear any complaints, since we're looking for action. As a basis for your deliberations, we shall list here in one place the literary topics already proposed, with the names of their proposers:

1. René de Costa (University of Chicago)--Confluence of poetry and politics in the career of Pablo Neruda
Art and politics in the twenties in Latin America, especially Chile
2. William Glade (University of Texas at Austin)--Social change as reflected in contemporary Latin American literature
3. Nancie González (Boston University)--Mayan art and literature
4. Alfred Hower (University of Florida)--Oswald de Andrade, 20 years after
Robert Southey and Hipólito da Costa: Two hundred years after
5. Harvey Johnson (University of Houston)--Pre-Columbian literature in Spanish
Miguel Asturias or Pablo Neruda or Octavio Paz
Re-evaluation of Mariano Azuela
The Challenge of Research in Colonial Latin American Literature
Existential influence in contemporary Latin American literature
The contemporary Latin American theater
6. Robert G. Mead, Jr. (University of Connecticut)--The essay or very recent criticism on Latin American literature
7. Luis Monguió (University of California at Berkeley)--Techniques of literary study and applied examples
8. Alfredo Roggiano (University of Pittsburgh)--Leopoldo Lugones
Romanticism in Latin America
Gauchesque literature, Sarmiento, and José Hernández
Boom of the contemporary Latin American novel
9. Ivan Schulman (SUNY-Stony Brook)--Chilean literature and culture
10. Martin Stabb (Pennsylvania State University)--Approaches to Latin American thought of the twentieth century (see panel topic No. V)
11. Donald Yates (Michigan State University)--The literature depicting the consequences of totalitarian regimes in Latin America (especially Argentina)
The work of the Argentine Sur group (Borges, Bioy, Silveira, Ocampo, etc.)

Here are the suggestions for literary topics that have come to us. Can fifty of the litteratos who are members of IASA agree on one or suggest another topic? If so, send me your petition within the time limit already stated.

We have the feeling that some members of PCCLAS did not take kindly to the fact that LASA is to have its meeting one month after theirs. Our contribution to a détente, therefore, was the abandonment of one of our very high priority panel topics, namely Peronism, in order to avoid duplicating a similar panel already planned by PCCLAS.

The program that follows is tentative, though the members of the Program Planning Committee, who have labored hard on it, fervently hope that we shall not experience a sea change with regard to it. We can still use more topics for luncheon round-table discussion groups. The IASA Executive

Council and the Local Arrangements Committee (chaired by Martin Carnoy of Stanford) may have something to say about our scheduling of some events. The panel coordinators named in this report have accepted their assignment. We have not listed names of chairpersons for luncheon round-table discussion groups because we have not contacted them yet. Eventually, we shall list their names. Participation in panels or in round-table discussion groups should be of help to members seeking to obtain travel funds to attend the meeting.

We have not yet cleared with the Local Arrangements Committee the question of physical arrangements for the papers. Papers for the Fourth National Meeting at Madison were reproduced by the facilities of the Local Arrangements Committee (chaired by Orlando Rodríguez). Papers had to be submitted to the panel coordinator six weeks before the time of the meeting for transmittal to the Local Arrangements Committee. Papers were to be made available to the other members of the panel at least two weeks before the time of the meeting. Members of the panel who did not submit their papers in time were subject to being dropped from the panel by the coordinator. Papers went on sale at the meeting. More precise details on the question of arrangements for the papers to be given at the Fifth National Meeting will appear in a subsequent issue of the Newsletter. Effective liaison has already been established between Orlando Rodríguez and Martin Carnoy, Orlando having furnished Martin with a detailed account of the experience of the Local Arrangements Committee in Madison, including the matter of reproducing and selling the papers.

Members who wish to appear on the scheduled panels should contact the panel coordinator listed as soon as possible. It would be helpful to the coordinator to have a copy of the paper or an abstract or a copy of a paper or article in a related field to enable him to make a decision with regard to the paper.

Those who wish to participate in a round-table need only sign up for it at the time you register at the meeting. When we have announced the round-table chairpersons, you may write to the one in charge of your topic informing him of your desire to participate, and receive a written acknowledgement from him that the round-table in question will indeed be a reality.

Members who have films they would care to show at the Thursday evening session should write to Evelyn Stevens, Department of Political Science, Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois, giving details such as running time, subject, and equipment needed. Please indicate whether the films are 35 mm. or 16 mm. Normally, institutions have equipment for 16 mm. film.

The Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP), which is the institutional affiliate of LASA, will have two panels reserved in the program, as we have already indicated. These panels usually deal with problems of teaching and program development, methodologies, etc., rather than subject-matter. Members with suggestions for these panels should send them to Kempton Webb, Department of Geography, Columbia University, New York, who already has some suggestions from the Program Planning Committee.

The Tentative Program and the summary of program suggestions follows:

PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE

John V. Lombardi
Latin American Studies
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana 47401

Evelyn P. Stevens
Department of Political Science
Loyola University
Chicago, Illinois 60626

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

TENTATIVE PROGRAM, NOVEMBER 14-16, 1974
San Francisco, California

Thursday, November 14

Executive Council and committee meetings

Afternoon sessions, 2:15-5:00

1. Selected Topics in Latin American Studies. Joint Coordinators:
John Purcell (California State College at Fullerton) and Susan
Purcell (UCLA)

2. CLASP-sponsored panel

Each session followed by get-acquainted coffee hour.

5:15-6:30 Meeting of CLASP Institutional representatives

6:30-8:00 Dinner meetings of committees and special interest groups

8:15- Entertainment

3. URLA-sponsored panel

Friday, November 15

Morning sessions, 9:15-12:00

4. Bilingualism and biculturalism in the United States. Coordinator:
Luis Dávila (Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Indiana Univer-
sity, Bloomington)

5. Growth or Development?--Questions for the 1970's. Coordinator:
Elsa Chaney (Department of Political Science, Fordham University)

6. Second CLASP-sponsored panel.

12:15-2:00 Luncheon round-table discussion groups (Chairpersons to be
announced)

- Topics:
1. Undergraduate study programs and exchange programs
 2. Peronism
 3. Markets and Marketing Systems
 4. Methodological approaches to the analysis of Latin
American problems
 5. Latin American Policy Making
 6. The contemporary Latin American novel
 7. Techniques of literary study
 8. Uruguay: What went wrong?
 9. Russia, Japan, and Latin America

10. The Argentine Sur group
11. Ecological ramifications of Latin American development
12. Current population research

Afternoon and Evening

- 2:15-4:30 LASA Business Meeting
- 4:30-6:30 Cocktail party
- 6:30-8:00 Dinner
- 8:30-10:30 Chile: The Allende régime and its overthrow. Coordinator: James Scobie (Department of History, Indiana University, Bloomington). This would be panel no. 7.

Saturday, November 16

Morning Sessions, 9:15-12:00

8. The Caribbean. Coordinator, Thomas Mathews (Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico)
9. Peasants and the Modernization Process. Coordinator: Laura Nader (Department of Anthropology, University of California, Berkeley)
10. Latin American Political and Social Thought. Coordinator: Peter Sehlinger (Department of History, Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis)
11. Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists (WOCLA)-sponsored panel.

12:15-2:00 Luncheon round-table discussion groups.

- Topics:
13. Interdisciplinary teaching in Latin American Studies
 14. Structure and Productivity of the Latin American Agricultural economy
 15. Law and Social Change
 16. Higher education in Latin America
 17. The Latin American Theater
 18. Pablo Neruda
 19. Technology and Science in Latin America
 20. Patron-clientelism in Latin America
 21. Communication research trends
 22. Land reform in Latin America
 23. Contemporary Peru
 24. Cuba

Afternoon sessions, 2:15-5:00

12. Power and Piety: The Political Dimension of Religion in Latin America. Coordinator: Margaret Crahan (Department of History, Lehman College, CUNY; currently on leave at Columbia University).
13. Labor and Dependency. Coordinator: Hobart Spalding (Department of History, Brooklyn College, CUNY)

14. Venezuela: Is Democracy Institutionalized? Coordinator: David J. Myers (Department of Political Science, Pennsylvania State University).

7:30 Film Showing

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED

The Program Planning Committee, faced with such an embarras du choix had some painful decisions to make, as the following list will demonstrate.

TOPIC SUGGESTED	SUGGESTED BY
1. Power and Piety: The political dimension of religion in Latin America	Margaret Crahan
2. Religious liberty in Argentina during the first Perón Régime (1943-55), affecting Protestants and Jews	David D'Amico
3. Church and State relations in Brazil since 1964	Brady Tyson
4. Chile	Federico Gil Henry Landsberger David Sweet Pedro David
5. Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, political and social problems	
6. Venezuela: Is Democracy Institutionalized?	David J. Myers John Lombardi
7. Latin American Thought	Carlos Stoetzer Norman Sacks Lewis Hanke Peter Sehlinger Martin Stabb Patrick Romanell
8. Social change as reflected in contemporary Latin American literature	Wm. Glade
9. The radical reformer in Latin America	Wm. Griffith
10. Oswald de Andrade, 20 years after	Alfred Hower
11. Robert Southey and Hipólito da Costa: Two hundred years after	Alfred Hower
12. Pre-Columbian literature in Spanish	Harvey Johnson
13. Re-evaluation of Mariano Azuela	Harvey Johnson
14. The Challenge of research in Colonial Latin American Literature	Harvey Johnson
15. Indigenism and Negritude	Harvey Johnson
16. Existential influence in Contemporary Latin American Literature	Harvey Johnson
17. The Latin American Essay	Robert Mead, Jr.
18. Very recent criticism on Latin American literature	Robert Mead, Jr.
19. Gauchesque literature, Sarmiento, and José Hernández	Alfredo Roggiano
20. Romanticism in Latin America	Alfredo Roggiano
21. Leopoldo Lugones	Alfredo Roggiano
22. Philosophy and culture in Latin America	Patrick Romanell
23. Scientific thought in Spanish America 1850-1910	Peter Sehlinger
24. Argentine thought	Martin Stabb

- | | |
|---|---|
| 25. Foreign Policies of the English-speaking Caribbean States | Anthony Bryan |
| 26. Political power, resistance, and change in the English-speaking Caribbean | Anthony Bryan |
| 27. Development problems in the Hispanic and non-Hispanic Caribbean | Edward Dew |
| 28. Development politics in the Caribbean area | Frank Le Vaness |
| 29. United States relations in the Caribbean | Frank Le Vaness |
| 30. Race, ethnicity, and nationalism in Caribbean societies | Thomas Mathews |
| 31. Process of Decolonization in the Caribbean | Thomas Mathews |
| 32. Developmental Models or Dependency models for the Caribbean | Thomas Mathews |
| 33. Toward regional policies in and for the Caribbean | Thomas Mathews |
| 34. Racial conflict as a factor in the Caribbean nations | Frank Le Vaness |
| 35. United States-Puerto Rican relations | Frank Le Vaness |
| 36. International developments in the Caribbean | Frank Le Vaness |
| 37. Politics of selected Caribbean nations | Frank Le Vaness |
| 38. The Caribbean Community | Roland Perusse |
| 39. Dependency and labor in Latin America | Hobart Spalding |
| 40. The white working-man in Latin America | Harry Bernstein |
| 41. Dependency and class models in Latin America | Norma Stoltz Chinchilla |
| 42. Savings-Development in Latin America | Alvin Cohen |
| 43. Current research on development in Latin America | Archibald Haller |
| 44. OPEC and petroleum | Wm. Glade |
| 45. Latin America on its own | Robert Mead, Jr. |
| 46. Can Latin America survive the challenge of the multinational corporation? | Robert Mead, Jr. |
| 47. The limits of dependency theories | David Ronfeldt |
| 48. Bureaucratic development in Latin America | David Ronfeldt |
| 49. Empirical studies on dependence and inter-dependence | Jan Peter Wogart |
| 50. Peasants and the modernization process | Nancie González |
| 51. Bilingualism and biculturalism in the United States | Theodore Andersson
Norman Sacks
Evelyn Stevens
Lewis Hanke
D. Lincoln Canfield
Fred Ellison
Erwin Epstein
Gina Holloman
David Sweet
Gerald Theisen |
| 52. Problems of the nineteenth-century Mexican-American | |
| 53. The Chicano situation from a cultural-social point of view | Lester Walker |
| 54. The political and economic role of | Norma Stoltz Chinchilla |
| 55. The role of peasants in development | Norma Stoltz Chinchilla |
| 56. Rural institutions and land reform | Wm. Thiessenhusen |
| 57. Undergraduate exchange programs in Latin America | John Hunter |
| 58. Peronism: Past and Present | Alberto Ciria |
| 59. Military leaders in Latin America | Marvin Alisky |

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------------|
| 60. | The new militarism in Latin America | David Chaplin |
| 61. | Population policy and family planning | David Chaplin |
| 62. | The status of Latin American studies and Institutes in Russia and Japan | David Chaplin |
| 63. | Peronism, old and new | Wm. Glade |
| 64. | Military participation in politics | David Ronfeldt |
| 65. | Peronist Argentina | Lars Schoultz |
| 66. | Authoritarianism in Latin America | Alexander Wilde |
| 67. | Peronism | Federico Gil |
| 68. | Alternatives to the development on non-traditional exports from Latin America | John Daniels |
| 69. | Markets and marketing systems in Latin America | Nancie González |
| 70. | Methodological approaches to the analysis of Latin America | Markos Mamalakis |
| 71. | Studies of Latin American policy-making | Abraham Lowenthal |
| 72. | Latin American public policy | Terry McCoy |
| 73. | Cuba: the new pragmatism in the 1970's | Cole Blasier |
| 74. | Education and its impact on income distribution | Jan Peter Wogart |
| 75. | Outsider politics in Latin America | Louisa Hoberman |
| 76. | Teaching Latin American literature in High School and College: Cultural context as a base for Latin American Studies | Joaquín Roy |
| 77. | Organizing a Latin American Studies Program with the current resources of a small college | Joaquín Roy |
| 78. | Training of high school Spanish teachers as instructors in Latin American Studies | Joaquín Roy |
| 79. | Policy-making strategy in Latin America | Federico Gil |
| 80. | Policy Analysis: Approaches and case studies | Enrique Baloyra |
| 81. | Boom of the contemporary Latin American novel | Alfredo Roggiano |
| 82. | Foreign relations between the individual Latin American countries | David Ronfeldt |
| 83. | Social and political networks in Latin America | Karen Lindenberg |
| 84. | National policies fostering patriotism in Latin America | Bryce Wood |
| 85. | Rise of Brazilian influence and international political activity in recent years | Bryce Wood |
| 86. | Techniques of literary study and applied examples | Luis Monguió |
| 87. | Uruguay: What went wrong? | Wm. Glade |
| 88. | Japan and Latin America | Wm. Glade |
| 89. | European and Japanese investments in Latin America | Magnus Morner |
| 90. | The literature depicting the consequences of totalitarian régimes in Latin America (especially Argentina) | Donald Yates |
| 91. | The work of the Argentine <u>Sur</u> group (Borges, Bioy, Silveira, Ocampo, etc.) | Donald Yates |
| 92. | Ecological ramifications of economic development | Wm. Denevan |
| 93. | Environmental policy in Latin America | Richard Bath |
| 94. | Environmental change and urban | Charles Frankenhoff |

- development in Latin America
95. Amazon Valley explorations since 1964 David Sweet
 96. The democratic road to socialism in Chile David Sweet
 97. Current population research in Latin America Nancie González
 98. Economic and social implications of rapid population growth Wm. Cole
 99. Family structures and family life Wm. Griffith
 100. Population and policy in Latin America John Saunders
 101. Interdisciplinary teaching in Latin American Studies Programs Nancie González
 102. The use of social science methodology in the teaching and writing of Latin American history Edwin Lieuwen
 103. Methodologies in Latin American Studies Stanley Ross
 104. Governmental and foundation policies affecting Latin American Studies Stanley Ross
 105. The future of Latin American Studies in the light of the Lambert Report and the current trend in federal funding Stanley Ross
 106. The relationship of the area specialists to an area association as opposed to a relationship with a disciplinary professional association Stanley Ross
 107. Scholarly journals in the Latin American field Stanley Ross
 108. Structure and productivity of the Latin American agricultural economy Wm. Nicholls
 109. Law and Society in Latin America David Trubek
 110. Women and the Law in Latin America Nancie González
 111. The coordination of higher education in Latin America George Waggoner
 112. Professionalization of the university in Latin America George Waggoner
 113. Evolution and effects of education in Latin America Frank Falcone
 114. The contemporary Latin American theater Harvey Johnson
 115. Confluence of poetry and politics in the career of Pablo Neruda Rene de Costa
 116. Miguel Asturias or Pablo Neruda or Octavio Paz Harvey Johnson
 117. Octavio Paz Harvey Johnson
Norman Sacks
 118. Chilean literature and culture Ivan Schulman
 119. Latin America in the twenties, esp. Chilean twenties (art and politics) Rene de Costa
 120. Science and technology in Latin America Dilmus James
 121. Patron-client analysis and Latin American American Studies Steffen Schmidt
 122. Patron-clientelism Stephanie Blank
 123. Communication research trends in Latin America Ramona Rush
 124. The State of Communications in the Americas Ramona Rush
 125. Structure and process of U.S. public opinion on Latin American issues Rod Bunker
 126. U.S. foreign policy and internal Guatemalan political issues Caesar Sereseres

- | | | |
|------|--|-------------------------|
| 127. | U.S. Security relations with Latin America | David Ronfeldt |
| 128. | Latin America and International Organization | Kenneth Grieb |
| 129. | Perspectives on the Football War: Population, Geo-politics, Economic Rivalry, and regional unity | Kenneth Grieb |
| 130. | Photographic documentation of the arts | George Kubler |
| 131. | Conservation and restoration of monuments | George Kubler |
| 132. | Mayan art and literature | Nancie González |
| 133. | Architecture, painting, sculpture of the 19th and 20th centuries in Latin America | Donald Robertson |
| 134. | The 19th century hacienda in Spanish America: Architecture, furnishings, land-holding, economics, etc. | Donald Robertson |
| 135. | Current European activities concerning Latin America | Magnus Morner |
| 136. | Forum dealing with the <u>Latin American Research Review (LARR)</u> | John Martz |
| 137. | Class and ethnicity in Latin American development | Norma Stoltz Chinchilla |
| 138. | Problems of fieldwork experience for married couples in Latin America | Nancie González |
| 139. | The Rise and Fall of Salvador Allende | Markos Mamalakis |
| 140. | The historical origins and significance of the three-year reign of Salvador Allende | Markos Mamalakis |
| 141. | Whatever happened to land reform in Chile? | Wm. Thiesenhusen |
| 142. | Peasant movements in Latin America | Wm. Thiesenhusen |
| 143. | How do you improve the living conditions of the campesino in Latin America: Problems of the bottom 40 per cent | Wm. Thiesenhusen |
| 144. | Contemporary Latin American fiction | Oscar Fernandez |
| 145. | Governmental and Foundation Policies | Lewis Hanke |
| 146. | Linkage between the Colonial and the Contemporary in Latin America | Lewis Hanke |
| 147. | Current re-interpretations of national heroes and heroines | Patricia Fagen |

NOTE: We hope the membership will forgive us if we have omitted any topic or proposer of a topic to say nothing of having assigned a topic to the wrong person. Having come to the end of this report, I feel like the character in Zunzunegui's short story, Historia apacible de un hombre gordo, who believed that Miguel Servet "discovered" the Quijote and that Cervantes "wrote" the circulation of the blood!

ECALAS

Formation and Purpose

The Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars (ECALAS) has been organized as a committee of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) to coordinate and extend efforts underway in the United States to assist Latin American Scholars and students, who because of the policies and practices of the Chilean military régime and other régimes in the region may find it necessary for their safety and for the continuation of their scholarly activities to relocate temporarily outside their native countries.

The Committee is not intended to supplant the important assistance efforts to aid Latin American scholars and students underway on many college and university campuses throughout the United States. Rather, it plans to cooperate with and assist these efforts--and where possible to generate new ones--for the purpose of strengthening the overall effectiveness of the North American scholarly community's response to Latin American scholars in need.

ECALAS will work closely and coordinate its activities with several committees abroad, particularly with the Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) which is engaged in a major assistance effort on behalf of Latin American social scientists. The efforts of ECALAS will complement the priorities established by CLACSO for the placement of Latin American scholars and students. It will also work with the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies (CALAS), the European Council for Social Science Research on Latin America (CEISAL), and other national and international groups concerned with this problem.

Function and Goals

The Emergency Committee has designated its functions and goals as follows:

1. To establish a network of regional coordinators and campus representatives in the United States responsible for identifying academic or research positions, graduate fellowships or tuition waivers.
2. To assist host universities and colleges where feasible in obtaining information about visa regulations and about the appropriate procedures for aiding scholars and students in obtaining visas to enter the United States.
3. To encourage fund-raising endeavors on university campuses for fellowships and academic positions which can be made available to Latin American students and scholars for continuation of their training and research activities in Latin America or elsewhere. Such funding might also be used to cover international travel and other relocation expenses of scholars and students, if absolutely necessary.

EDITOR'S NOTE: At its October 26-28, 1973 meeting, the Executive Council authorized establishment of the Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars (ECALAS).

Who the Committee will Assist

It is generally understood that, while the Committee will endeavor to help with the academic placement of scholars and students in the social sciences and humanities, it will also help students and scholars in the natural sciences, professions, and the arts.

Organizational Structure of ECALAS

A. Executive Secretary

The activities of ECALAS will be coordinated by an Executive Secretary, Bryce Wood, formerly an Executive Associate of the Social Science Research Council and staff of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies. The office of the Executive Secretary and staff (Alison McClure) is located at New York University, New York, New York (see complete address below).

B. ECALAS Steering Committee

The ECALAS Steering Committee is responsible for the formulation of policy guidelines. The members of the Emergency Committee are as follows: Riordan Roett, School of Advanced International Studies, The Johns Hopkins University (Chairman); Elsa Chaney, Fordham University; Richard R. Fagen, Stanford University; Joseph Grunwald, The Brookings Institution; Albert O. Hirschman, Harvard University; Henry A. Landsberger, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; and Michael Potashnik, Social Science Research Council.

C. ECALAS Network

The Emergency Committee will carry out its work in the United States through a national network of fifteen regional coordinators, who have already been appointed, and who in turn are expected to identify and coordinate the work of campus representatives and groups at each higher educational institution in his or her region of the country. The regional coordinators and their addresses are listed in the appendix.

D. The ECALAS Central Clearing House

The Emergency Committee has organized a central clearing house where information on academic positions and graduate fellowships available in the United States and elsewhere is being kept on file. Information primarily in the form of curriculum vitae on Latin American scholars and students requesting relocation is also being gathered from a variety of sources, and where possible will be matched with openings on file and will be called to the attention of the university or college making the offer.

As it is anticipated that the number of scholars and students seeking relocation will far exceed the vacancies on file in the clearing house at any particular time, the ECALAS Executive Secretariat will take the initiative in trying to locate academic positions with the assistance of representatives of ECALAS. Curriculum vitae will be distributed on a weekly basis to regional coordinators, who with the campus representatives in their region will be asked to search out placement opportunities and report back to the Executive Secretariat, if a placement can be made.

What You Can Do to Help

There are a variety of ways in which individuals and groups can contribute to this assistance effort:

A. Identify Academic Positions

The Emergency Committee is interested in positions in all disciplines and of all sorts and sizes:

- a. positions for graduate students at the M.S. and Ph.D. levels
- b. positions for lecturers

- c. positions for visiting scholars
- d. positions for professors
- e. positions for research assistants
- f. positions for . . . ?

These positions can be of varying duration from short-term 4-5 months, to one year, or eighteen months.

B. Inform the Committee of Scholars and Students Who Need Help

If you have any information on Latin American academics who need help, inform the regional coordinator in your area, and if possible submit a curriculum vita on behalf of this person to the clearing house.

C. Raise Funds*

Individuals and groups on college and university campuses are urged to undertake fund-raising campaigns on behalf of local relocation efforts. Such funds could be used for the following purposes:

1. to create fellowships for Latin American students
2. to cover international travel of a scholar or student who may need travel funds to take up a position made available on campus
3. to encourage university administrators to create academic positions on a matching-fund basis
4. to cover unforeseen relocation expenses of invited scholars or students

D. University and College Administrations

University and college administrators are urged to consider the ways in which their institutions can most effectively assist Latin American scholars and students in need and to take an active role in encouraging academic departments or research institutes to consider these scholars for short-term appointments.

Professional Associations

The Executive Committees of professional associations are urged to inform their membership of the problems of Latin American scholarly refugees, and to seek support for this national assistance effort. Associations are also urged to pass resolutions requesting institutions of higher education to give full consideration to the needs of Latin American scholars and students who are seeking academic positions in the United States.

Funding of the Emergency Committee

The administrative expenses of the Emergency Committee are being funded by a small grant from the Ford Foundation. Funds from this grant are not available for support of international travel or any other related relocation expenses of Latin American scholars and students.

We encourage all members of LASA to forward any information to the ECALAS staff on positions available, curriculum vitae, etc., to:

ECALAS
 c/o Ibero-American Center
 New York University
 24 Waverly Place, Room 566 (Waverly Building)
 New York, New York 10003
 Telephone: (212) 598-3053

*See the appended statement on local fund-raising efforts at Stanford.

STANFORD FUND-RAISING LETTER

Dear Colleague:

At Stanford, a number of graduate students designed and are implementing an imaginative plan for raising sufficient funds to bring one or more Latin Americans endangered by the Chilean events to the University. In brief, the plan operates as follows:

1. Graduate students in the social sciences and humanities (where most of the interest is centered) are asked to pledge some small percentage of their stipends to a central fund (administratively this is easily handled because the central student organization of the University has tax exempt status, banking facilities, etc.)
2. Those graduate students who have been active contact faculty personally, seeking matching funds (or more).
3. At the same time, a university-wide campaign involving undergraduates and staff is mounted.
4. Using the monies gathered or pledged under 1, 2, or 3, the graduate student organization contacts departments, programs, deans, and eventually the president's office. The full weight of the moral leverage generated by the graduate student pledges is used to ensure that serious consideration will be given to the campaign by the administrative persons contacted.

There are a number of clear advantages to this design for money raising:

- It involves large numbers of persons, and, thus, serves to keep the Chilean situation alive on campus.
- It can (with modifications) be used in any college or university community. Undergraduates could take the initiative. Church and labor groups could be involved.
- The understanding from the outset is that a temporary space for a refugee is what is being sought. It is much easier to raise one-shot money for six to eighteen months than to establish a position on a more or less regular basis.
- The definition of the position (regular visiting professor, lecturer, post-graduate fellow, etc.) can be worked out by the persons doing the fund-raising in conjunction with university authorities. The money creates and helps to define the position.
- The money raised stays on the campus that raised it, thus, obviating "power grabs" by some centralized authority and providing a powerful incentive to the fund-raisers.

These, of course, are first thoughts on the problem of creating space on American campuses for the dozens, if not hundreds, of Latin Americans who will be looking for such opportunities. But I am convinced that the overall success of such a temporary relocation effort will necessarily depend on local initiatives of this sort. There is no possibility that fund-raising at the national level will ever be sufficient to pay the transportation and stipends of even a dozen Latin Americans. The campuses themselves will have to do the job.

Comments, information, alternative scenarios are cordially invited.

Sincerely,

/s/ Richard R. Fagen
Professor of Political Science

REGIONAL COORDINATORS

ECALAS

Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine,
New Hampshire, Massachusetts,
Vermont

Louis Goodman
Department of Sociology
Yale University, New Haven
(203) 436-3411

Upper-state New York

James Petras
Department of Sociology
SUNY/Binghamton
(607) 797-7686

New York City

Kenneth Ericson
Department of Political Science
Hunter/CUNY
(212) 533-8923

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware,
Maryland

Shane Hunt
Woodrow Wilson
Princeton University, New Jersey
(609) 924-6073

Washington, D.C.

Riordan Roett
School of Advanced International
Studies
Johns Hopkins University
Washington, D.C.
(202) 785-6265

Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia,
North Carolina, South Carolina

Federico Gil
Institute of Latin American Studies
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill
(919) 933-3041

Florida

David Denslow
Department of Economics
University of Florida, Gainesville
(904) 392-0150

Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi,
Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee

Leonardo Cárdenas, Jr.
Latin American Institute
Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge
(504) 388-5300

Texas

Richard Adams
Department of Anthropology
University of Texas, Austin
(512)471-5548

Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Missouri

Paul Drake
Department of History
University of Illinois, Urbana
(217) 333-6874

Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan

Maurice Zeitlin
Department of Sociology
University of Wisconsin, Madison
(608) 263-5720

Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota,
South Dakota

Cornelia Butler Flora
Department of Sociology
Kansas State University, Manhattan
(913) 532-5723

Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Montana,
Wyoming

Salvatore Bizzarro
Colorado College
Box 72, Colorado Springs
(303) 473-2233, ext. 234

Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona

Martin Needler
Division of Inter-American Affairs
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque
(505) 277-3243

Southern California

Michael Fleet
Department of Political Science
University of Southern California
Los Angeles 90007
(213) 746-2311

Northern California, Oregon,
Washington, Nevada

Sandra Powell
Department of Political Science
San Francisco State University
(415) 469-1178

LASA AND CLASP PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE SECRETARIAT

1973 List of Members is available at \$10.00/copy.

A Report to the American Academic Community on the Present Argentine Situation (1967) is available without cost to interested individuals.

Language & Area Studies Programs & the Participation of Spanish & Portuguese Speaking Minorities in American Society (1969) is a report of a meeting held at Miami, Florida, for the Office of Education. Limited supply is available at no cost to interested individuals.

Reprint Project Publication No. 1: Reference Works (1967) published in cooperation with Xerox Corporation is available to interested individuals without cost.

Responsibilities of the Foreign Scholar to the Local Scholarly Community: Studies of U.S. Research in Guatemala, Chile and Paraguay (1969) published in cooperation with the Council on Educational Cooperation with Latin America is available to interested individuals at no cost. Limited supply available.

Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Guatemala (1973) is available at \$1.00 per copy

A few back issues of the Newsletter are available at no cost to members.

Copies of the 1973 National Meeting papers are still available at \$1.00 each.

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

(The charge for the above CLASP publications is \$1.00 for non-CLASP and non-LASA members and 75¢ for members.)

- CLASP Publication No. 5: Latin America: Sights and Sounds. A Guide to Motion Pictures and Music for College Courses

(The charge for this publication is \$2.50 for non-CLASP and non-LASA members and \$1.50 for members.)

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE ON POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS

Members will recall that in early September, 1973, they received a questionnaire which read as follows:

"YOUR VIEWS ON 'POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS'
Request from the Executive Council
of the
Latin American Studies Association

Last year, the Executive Council decided to obtain the reaction of LASA membership as to whether or not LASA should adopt resolutions of a political nature. Members of the Executive Council do not necessarily hold the same views on this important issue, and it was felt that the only way to move toward a widely accepted policy would be to consult the membership. It is clear to the Executive Council that some members feel strongly that political resolutions--such as those passed at the recent Madison meetings--are and should be within the province of LASA; while other members feel equally strongly that, regardless of whether or not one agrees with their content, they should not be part of LASA's concerns. The Executive Council decided not to "poll" members until after the Madison meetings (lest the poll appear as an influence attempt), but to do so immediately afterwards, which we are now doing.

What do you feel? Please answer the questions posed below (and add further comments if you like) and return this sheet in the enclosed envelope to: LASA, Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604, by OCTOBER 1, please--really as soon as possible.

Be assured that this poll is only for informational and further discussion purposes; it does not alter the Constitution or By-laws.

I believe that concern with political resolutions should be a part of LASA's activities.

I do not believe that political resolutions should be a part of LASA's activities."

The results of the poll were as follows:

Of approximately 1600 questionnaires, 865 or just over 50% were returned:

522 (or just over 60%) disapproved of political resolutions;
329 (or just under 40%) approved of political questionnaires;
14 persons (or just under 2% of those who returned the questionnaire) abstained and did not complete it.

RESEARCH

ARCHIVO GENERAL DE INDIAS, SEVILLA

Charles J. Fleener
St. Louis University

The aim of these informal paragraphs is to explain how this magnificent archival resource may be utilized conveniently by scholars approaching it for the first time and to report to veterans of the AGI on the improvements that have been made in recent years.

The great Sevillian archive is practically inexhaustible in its wealth of materials on almost every conceivable subject in Spanish Colonial administration and is the most valuable single archive on that field in existence.

Charles E. Chapman¹

It is a refreshingly easy task to begin working at the Archivo de Indias. Upon arrival the prospective investigator should ask for the Secretaría, which is located on the second floor. That office will demand identification (a passport for foreigners), and two small photographs. It is suggested that a letter of introduction from a scholar known to the AGI be presented, but this is not an absolute necessity. The researcher is asked to complete a one-page form that requests personal statistics and a description of the proposed project. Immediately an identification number is assigned that is to be used when requesting materials. The investigator is now prepared to investigate.²

Research is conducted in the Sala de investigadores, a long rectangular room overlooking the courtyard. There are nineteen tables large enough for two investigators to occupy, sitting across from each other. Due to demand, one normally does share a table, but only rarely is it found necessary to keep scholars waiting outside for a place to become free.

At one end of the room is an elevated desk, where the jefe de salón sits. Here are located the simple forms that are to be filled out when requesting a legajo, the bundles that contain the documentation of Spain in the Indies. After submission of a request, the jefe will call for a portero who will search for and then deliver the documents to the desk that the scholar has chosen. Service is excellent, rarely taking more than fifteen minutes for the execution of a request. An inconvenience is that only one bundle may be used at a time; it must be returned before another one may be requested. At both the morning and evening closings, all the tables are cleared. A scholar may, however, leave a legajo with the portero and request that it be kept in the sala until the scholar returns, rather than sending the bundle back to its place in the stacks. This procedure may save a few minutes in the morning and/or after lunch.

A strictly enforced rule is that the investigator may not remove documents from the tables. If one wants another person to see a specific item, bring Mohammed to the mountain in order to avoid embarrassment.

Researchers working as a team are welcomed, though they, like everyone else, are not able to reserve tables in advance and thus must arrive early in order to find a table for two. In the case of married couples, with one spouse aiding the research of the investigating half, the AGI will give the assistant the privileges of a scholar upon the presentation of the appropriate photos and passport. In the sala, however, each spouse will have to order a separate legajo; they are not permitted to work together on one bundle.

Unfortunately, no guide to the AGI is easily obtainable in Sevilla.³

The reference section in the Sala includes a collection of printed guides that describe the general holdings as well as those that outline particular sections and subjects. Also in this reference area, are the manuscript calendars that in outline form survey the broad categories of subjects as listed in the accompanying two tables. These inventories vary in their organization and value. In most cases, however, they remain the scholar's most direct, if skeletal description of documents themselves.⁴

Two other aids to scholars should be mentioned: An additional reference section is located in three stacks to be found within the Sala. Spanish-foreign language dictionaries, the Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, historical dictionaries, series of printed documents from the AGI, guides to the Archives in Simancas and the Histórico Nacional in Madrid, are characteristic of the varied materials available for consultation at the scholar's table. The AGI also has a small library of its own. It is composed largely of the books and articles donated by scholars who have made use of its documents. It is a rule of courtesy that students who use the materials of the AGI should donate copies of their printed work based thereon. A card catalogue in the Sala lists these items. Those published in this century may be checked out overnight or on weekends.

Both photocopying and microfilming facilities are available. Again, a simple one-page request form should be completed in the Secretaría. This service is quite efficient; a recent request from the United States was presented in Sevilla and received in Missouri within a two-week period. Photocopying costs 7 pesetas a page and microfilming 5 pesetas a frame. It should be stressed that these fees are subject to change.⁵ Another copying service is provided by free-lance individuals who will prepare a typed manuscript of any document in the collection. The costs vary according to the paleographical difficulty of the item in question. Students may do their own typing as long as they provide their own typewriters. There is a separate room for typing which necessitates the completion of another form.

Since the whole of the Lonja has been turned over to the Archivo, numerous improvements have been made in the building, providing for more commodious working quarters than existed during and previous to the residence of the writer in Sevilla.

Roscoe R. Hill⁶

North American scholars returning to the AGI in 1973 have commented favorably on the many improvements that have been inaugurated by the administration of Dra. doña Rosario Parra, director of the AGI since 1968. Perhaps the outstanding reform has been the speeding of delivery of legajos. As indicated above, the average wait from time of deposit of request to arrival of portero at table is less than fifteen minutes. Thus, one can no longer count on the legajo delivery time as being of sufficient extension to conduct one's banking transactions.

The hours of research have been extended to nine hours a day, running from 9 to 2 and 4 to 8, Monday through Friday. However, on Saturdays a media jornada is in effect. These hours are followed from October through June. During the summer months of July through September it is a question of half a day, every day. The holidays and Holy Days still abound, as well as Christmas, Holy Week, and, of course, Feria. One may count on the AGI being closed all day for every official Spanish holiday as well as every afternoon during Feria week. If one plans to be in Sevilla for a limited time, it would be prudent to investigate the prospective holiday schedule.

To combat Sevilla's weather the sala has been blessed⁷ with massive air conditioners and miniscule heaters. While perhaps not the most efficient climatizing system in the world-or even in Sevilla-these installations do offer an advance over a previous era when the gloved winter investigator or the soaking summer scholar was at the mercy of the famed extremes of the

Sevillian climate.

While on the subject of electric conveniences, the sala has been outfitted with a new lighting system. Some students have complained that the lamps seem to have been installed to illuminate the glorious vaulted 16th century ceiling rather than the colonial documents being perused on the tables. But again, they are a distinct improvement over the dusk of previous years. Not as obvious, but still welcome, is the installation of fire alarm and burglary warning systems. Moving on to the subject of water, no cavail will be accepted: The new servicios installed on the first floor are among the most modern and commodious on the banks of the Guadalquivir.

Finally, there is the question of Sevilla itself. But that's another story that both the novice and the veteran will want to explore and luxuriate in on their own.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Charles J. Fleener spent eight months in Sevilla researching the Temporalidades de Jesuitas on a grant from the American Philosophical Society and a fellowship from the Organization of American States.

¹Catalogue of Materials in the Archivo de Indias for the History of the Pacific Coast and the American Southwest, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1919, p. 1.

²Within a few weeks one of the photographs will be returned on a Tarjeta Nacional de Investigador which will also allow the researcher to utilize the Historical Archives in Madrid, Simancas and Barcelona as well as at numerous Provincial collections.

³The last one issued, José María de la Peña y Cámara, El Archivo General de Indias de Sevilla. Guía del Visitante. Madrid: Dirección General de Archivos y Bibliotecas, 1958, is actually more valuable to the scholar than the subtitle might indicate. His 68-page description of the AGI's resources is a good place for the novice to begin searching for the material sought. This volume is purchaseable from the Servicio Nacional de Publicaciones, Ministerio de Educación y Ciencias, Apartado 169 F.D., Ciudad Universitaria, Madrid 3.

⁴A good word must be interjected in favor of the officials of the AGI. My personal experience is that oral questions and requests for assistance have led to some unexpected suggestions as to leads and legajos to pursue. Start with the jefe de salón.

⁵After two devaluations within two years, the rate of exchange in the fall of 1973 (sardonic pun intended) was hovering at 56 pesetas to the U.S. dollar.

⁶Descriptive Catalogue of the Documents Relating to the History of the U.S. in the Papeles Procedentes de Cuba Deposited in the Archivo General de Indias at Seville, Washington: Carnegie Institution, 1916.

⁷Some scholars, forced to sit next to the outpourings of a ca. 20,000 BTU air conditioner might question the choice of this verb.

NACLA
North American Congress on Latin America
P.O. Box 226
Berkeley, California 94701

NACLA-West has just finished preparing a collection of clippings from Chilean newspapers of September 11-October 16, 1973. The collection is 300 pages long, and it is available for \$18.00 plus \$2.50 for postage (first class mail).

We have received newspapers from Chile for some time; we have usually clipped them and filed them away. This time, however, we felt it imperative to make available a collection of the September-October news, which, though censored, reveals much. The newspapers came somewhat haphazardly, so the collection is not complete. For example, we had about half the editions of La Tercera de la Hora for that period, and less of La Segunda and La Tribuna. We had nearly all the El Mercurio's for the period. (There was no El Mercurio for September 12; our Collection begins with the 13th.)

We clipped on many topics; anything about the repression, about the resistance, about the junta's justification for its acts, about the new economic policies, new government plans in general, etc. We were especially looking for stories about U.S. aid to the junta, and for information about former leaders of the Right-Wing opposition who are now in positions of power. Thus, you will find the collection particularly useful in these two areas.

Some people at NACLA-West are interested in doing a clipping service on 3 Chilean newspapers: EL MERCURIO, LA TERCERA, and LA PRENSA. This service would be similar to the ISLA clipping service, which some of you may be familiar with. In particular, it would be more "professionally" done than the collection we're offering you now. It would probably cost about \$30.00 per month. We can't even begin ordering the newspapers unless we get a favorable response from many groups and individuals, so please drop us a note if you would be interested in such a service.

The collection of clips from September 11-October 16 costs \$18.00 (plus postage) because it costs us about six cents a page to prepare it, considering costs of xeroxing, paper and glue, etc. Let us know if you'd like us to send the collection to you and please include payment with your order.

SELECTED SOURCES ON VISUAL FILES AND THEIR USES

Dwight B. Heath
Brown University

The following are a few key sources that indicate various aspects of the uses and values of files of visual materials. Emphasis is on history and the social sciences, since most readers presumably are already familiar with the ways in which humanists (especially art historians) use such resources.

Collier, John, Jr., Visual Anthropology: Photography as a Research Method.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1967.

Hallert, Bertil, Photogrammetry and Culture History, Norwegian Archaeological Review, No. 4, Universitets-Foreaget, 1971.

Inverarity, Robert Bruce, Visual Files Coding Index, International Journal of American Linguistics, 26,4 (pt. 3); /also: Indiana University Research Center in Anthropology, Folklore, and Linguistics, Publication No. 15/; 1960.

- Lomax, Alan, Toward an Ethnographic Film Archive. Film Makers Newsletter 4, 4:31-38, 1971.
- Matthews, S.K., Photography for Archaeology and Art. James Thin, Inc. Edinburgh, Scotland, 1967.
- South, Stanley A., Photography in historical archaeology. Historical Archaeology 2: 73-113, 1968.
- Thompson, Morris M., Manual of Photogrammetry (3rd ed., 2 vols.). American Society of Photogrammetry, Falls Church, Virginia, 1966.
- Weiss, John, Eye of Prometheus: Film as a Source for the Study of the Historical Relationship between Technological and Social Change. In: Technology and Change, The Society for the History of Technology, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1972.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE
THIRD CONSOLIDATED PLAN FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS RESEARCH

This document, published in August, 1973, describes the consolidated plan of six government agencies for supporting external research on foreign affairs, and sets forth their goals for fiscal years 1974 and 1975. The six agencies are the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Agency for International Development, National Security Council, Department of Defense, Department of State, and the United States Information Agency. Together they plan to award foreign affairs research contracts and grants during the two fiscal years at the average annual rate of about \$27.3 million.

This Plan was prepared by the Subcommittee on Foreign Affairs Research under the chairmanship of the State Department's Director of Intelligence and Research, Ray S. Cline. The Subcommittee was established in 1971 by the National Security Council's Under Secretaries Committee to assist in the coordination of foreign affairs research supported by the federal government.

For further information address: Office of Media Services, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

I have recently completed the compilation of an annotated bibliography on women in Mexico, Central America, and the Spanish Caribbean (Puerto Rico, Cuba, and the Dominican Republic). It includes all the relevant literature I could locate through research in the United States. While I anticipate that it will fulfill a tremendous need existing at this time among Latin Americanists, I also realize that there is a kind of "negative" bibliography that has to be compiled as well. I am using the term "negative bibliography" to indicate that there is a whole gamut of studies which are lacking in the field of women in Latin America. We need to know exactly what these lacunae in the literature are for the purpose of orienting our research in very specific directions.

I would like to request that scholars conducting research on women in Latin America send me their comments about the gaps in reference sources and research which they have encountered. What kinds of problems are they confronting and in what areas?

Correspondence can be addressed to me at the Center for Latin American Studies, Stanford University, Stanford, California 94305 or at 2059 Mastlands Drive, Oakland, California 94611.

Meri Knaster Rubenstein

PEDAGOGY

NORTHERN KENTUCKY STATE COLLEGE, HIGHLAND HEIGHTS
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Northern Kentucky State College is currently offering an undergraduate minor in Latin American Studies. The college is rapidly expanding its Latin America resources of faculty, courses and library holdings. Field trips to Latin America will be planned as the need arises.

The Latin American Studies Program enables students to develop an integrated understanding of the history, culture and politics of the area. Students entering the program can pursue any major, and at graduation they will receive a supplementary certificate attesting to their successful completion of the program. A listing of job opportunities for graduates with a Latin America specialization is available from the Latin American Studies Committee.

The requirements for this minor can be met while fulfilling existing general education requirements. All that is needed is a total of 21 semester hours with each candidate taking one Latin American course from each of the disciplines of Political Science, History, Geography and Anthropology, plus nine additional hours of elective courses dealing with the area, or with the Spanish language. All students pursuing this minor should acquire some competence in Spanish. Questions regarding the program may be directed to Prof. A.J. Pinelo, Department of Political Science.

SYLLABI

Cornelius, Wayne A., Latin American Politics: A Course of Study and Guide to Further Reading and Research. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, September, 1973. 77 pp.

Includes the syllabus for the basic graduate course in Latin American Politics offered at MIT, and an annotated bibliography containing 650 books and articles completed in the 1965-1973 period with emphasis on Mexico, Chile, Argentina and Peru.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Readers are invited to send to the Secretariat syllabi of Latin American content courses, bibliographies, etc., for citation in the LASA Newsletter and possible publication in a future anthology of syllabi.

LETTERS TO
THE EDITOR

Received October 25, 1973

Doctores Paul Drake y Peter Winn
Profesores de la Historia de America Latina
Universidades de Illinois y Princeton
Estados Unidos de Norte America

Estimados señores:

Lamentamos tener que comunicarles que "RANQUIL" se encuentra prisionera de la JUNTA MILITAR, incomunicada, en un lugar ignorado desde el 2 de Octubre. RANQUIL es el seudónimo de la escritora Lucy Lortsch, autora del libro "CAPITULOS DE LA HISTORIA DE CHILE".

El caso de esta intelectual es extremadamente grave, y preocupa hondamente a amplios sectores democráticos del país. Es grave porque representa un caso típico de persecución a las ideas: L.L. no tiene militancia política, sino una amplia posición humanista de lo que en Chile llamamos Izquierda, compartida por millones de conciudadanos. No ha ocupado puesto público alguno durante la Presidencia de Salvador Allende. No esta comprometida, directa ni indirectamente, con actos de resistencia armada.

L.L. es hija de un distinguido profesional frances, el señor Rodolfo de Lortsch, miembro de la Legión de Honor de su país, quien vivio la mayor parte de su vida en Chile donde formó su familia. La escritora ha vivido de los bienes dejados por su padre.

Entregamos a Uds. estos antecedentes, sabedores de que conocen la increíble campaña desatado por organos de prensa, particularmente por los diarios de la cadena de El Mercurio, en contra de "Ranquil" y los "Capítulos de la Historia de Chile". Ella se ha orientado a vincular a la escritora a actitudes "antipatrióticas", y de ofensa a héroes de nuestra independencia nacional.

En las circunstancias que se viven en Chile, estas imputaciones son más que suficientes para poner en peligro la vida de una persona. En el país impera actualmente el "Estado de Guerra". Nos encontramos en Zona de Emergencia, es Estado de Sitio, e impera la Ley Marcial. Los tribunales militares, en juicio sumario, han fusilado a centenares de seres humanos.

Estos hechos, que en parte son conocidos en el exterior, pero que nosotros estamos experimentando en toda su cruel brutalidad, nos hacen temer por la vida de L.L.

Queremos pedirle que Uds. hablen con sus amigos. Lo que Uds. hagan para dar a conocer en su país la situación de esta escritora, tendra la virtud de ayudarle a salvar su vida.

Si Uds. envían cables a la JUNTA MILITAR, sería una valiosa contribución a esta cruzada humanitaria.

Mucho nos gustaría recibir la opinión de Uds. pero no podemos darles nuestros nombres ni dirección, por razones de seguridad que Uds., sabran comprender.

Los saludamos con afecto, y con fe en que Uds. harán lo que nosotros no podemos hacer.

UN GRUPO DE INTELLECTUALES
CHILENOS

EDITOR'S NOTE: We are reproducing the above letter at the request of Prof. Paul Drake.

October 24, 1973

Dear Colleague:

Being a member of the 1974 LASA Program Committee has already proved a hair-raising and educational experience. My thanks to those of you who have written to me, or who have sent me copies of your letters to the chairperson, Norman Sacks.

I have given the committee a complete list of everyone who wrote me directly. Final decisions on what papers will be included in each panel will be made by the panel chairpersons. When they are named, I shall furnish them with copies of the lists mentioned above, so that every suggestion will continue to receive serious consideration. For the benefit of those who have not yet come forward and who will be communicating directly with panel chairpersons, I want to offer some suggestions:

1. Be brief. For each paper topic that you offer, write an abstract of no more than 500 words (one double-spaced typed page). Each abstract should carry a tentative title, and should contain an explanation of the theoretical focus of the proposed discussion, a reasoned defense of the significance of the topic for the membership of LASA, and a listing of the different disciplines that will benefit from your contribution.
2. Be as specific as possible. It is impossible to make up a program based on coy hints couched in terms of "wouldn't it be nice if . . .?" or "I could probably give a paper based on some interesting work I'm doing . . ." etc.
3. Present your qualifications. Say why you believe you can make a significant contribution. Some of you sent me your vitae; that was a good idea. Others may wish to attach a copy to the abstracts they send to panel chairmen. Don't take it for granted that everybody knows who you are and what you have done.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

/s/ Evelyn P. Stevens
Department of Political Science
Loyola University of Chicago
6525 North Sheridan Road
Chicago, Illinois 60626

OPINION

DID EICHMANN HAVE A SENSE OF HUMOR?
THE NEW YORK TIMES AND MILITARISM IN CHILE

John C. Pollock
with
Torry Dickinson
and
Joseph Somma

Is the major domo in Chile's new military dictatorship "tall" and "powerfully built"? Is he "quiet and businesslike"? Is he "disciplined" and "tough"? He is all this and more. But let us not forget that he has a "sense of humor" (emphasis added). You can read all about General Agosto Pinochet in the New York Times of September 15, 1973.

You can also read something different if you examine Times' editorials and articles by columnists and correspondents during the past three years of democratic government under President Allende, when citizens enjoyed media freedom, protection of civil liberties, the absence of death penalties, and freedom of assembly for every party, including neo-fascist organizations. The leader of that government was called an "acrobat", capable of dodging like a "clever" and "light-tripping fox", an "adroit juggler" (Sulzberger, July 2, 1971). Readers were never allowed to forget that Allende was both a Marxist and somehow insincere, an imposter operating "brillantly on borrowed time" (July 2, 1971), engaging in some kind of charade or parody of the left because he refused to dress badly: "With his slightly greying hair and trimmed mustache, his impeccably tailored, blue-grey suit and white shirt, Dr. Allende looked more like an international banker than a Marxist leader" (Alden, December 5, 1971). But the yellow journalism award surely belongs to reporter Barnard Collier for writing an article titled "The Word in Chile is Tomar" (to take) in The New York Times Magazine of May 7, 1972. Referring to the people of Chile and the new party they elected to office, Collier wrote: "The Chileans do not believe in facts, numbers, or statistics with the earnest faith of English-speaking people.... Most of the (Socialist) candidates were men so greedy and dishonest hardly anybody thought they could win a popular election... The potential problem for President Allende now is to control the kind of immature people his party has always attracted". The Collier article also contained innuendos implying that Premier Castro is not as "male" as he seems, that Allende was a heavy drinker with a less than successful marriage, and that the I.T.T.-connected assassination of Army Chief of Staff General Schneider in the fall of 1970 (in order to prevent Allende from assuming office) should be dismissed as a rather clumsy, bungled effort at kidnapping. (The Magazine printed no editorial letters in reply to Collier.)

The takeover which toppled President Allende on September 11, 1973, was not simply a military putsch in the old tradition of "barracks revolts". The coup crushed ruthlessly one of the last and certainly one of the most vibrant democracies in Latin America, generating widespread repression, mass executions, and a reign of terror unprecedented in Chile's history.

John Pollock is Associate Director of the Latin American Institute, Rutgers University, and Assistant Professor of Sociology and Political Science at Livingston College, where Torry Dickinson and Joseph Somma are both students.

But the Times in the first few weeks after the coup chose to present this event as a return to "business as usual". It may be precisely that for major U.S. corporations as they attempt to recoup their customary prominence in Chilean affairs, but the political culture, civic fabric, and social cement of Chile are irrevocably shattered beyond recognition. Yet, despite evidence of a political and human tragedy of vast significance for democracies and parliamentary systems everywhere, the Times, the Wall Street Journal, and some other major newspapers generally adopted a callous, cooperative perspective on the new dictatorship, refusing to deal seriously with the penetration of Chile's politico-economic system by our corporations, exhorting us to consider the coup a tragedy mostly for one man and his extremist followers rather than a blow to democracy, and to admire the "middle class origins", "non-political" virtues, and cold efficiency of the new police state.¹

The New York Times enjoys an awesome reputation for its coverage of foreign affairs, and is considered so authoritative in Latin America that articles printed in the Times often appear the following day in leading newspapers throughout the region. The Times is thought to represent not simply one paper's opinion but the "American" position abroad. The purpose of this essay is to discuss some profoundly disturbing perspectives in Times reporting on the coup in Chile. These perspectives can be located, to some extent, by content analysis: by counting the number of times a given kind of word or paragraph appears. Yet to rely exclusively on frequency counts is to limit the range of inquiry. For example, Chile's Allende was often labeled "Marxist" Allende rather than "President", "Doctor", or "Mr." by the New York Times. Yet if Allende were called a Marxist less than 50 per cent, or some small percentage of the time, the Times might suggest that on balance the paper had treated him with respect.

But the position overlooks two salient points. First, when Chile's President was identified as "Marxist" Allende, the label was often placed at the beginning of an article, in the first one or two paragraphs. That position allowed the image of "Marxist" Allende to furnish a context in which to view the entire news story. A simple frequency count would note only that the conjunction of "Marxist" and "Allende" had occurred once or twice in the article. It would not, however, measure sensitively the impact of that combination on the entire text.

A second limitation of frequency counts is more serious. If the term "Marxist" Allende had occurred only 10 to 20 per cent of the time Allende's name was used, it still constitutes a radical departure from Times reporting on other heads of state in Latin America, the chiefs of state of right-wing dictatorships in Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, various Central American countries, and now, Chile, are almost never, if ever, referred to as "dictators", must less right-wing. Times coverage of Castro's Cuba and Allende's Chile suggests that the newspaper does not hesitate to label a leftist government with leftist adjectives, but military dictatorships are treated as though they have little or no ideological orientation, despite widespread evidence of right-wing sympathies, militarism, suppression of dissent, and curtailment of civil liberties. The European press, several examples of which are cited below, seems far less wary of calling these activities right-wing, but the Times avoids concluding what some of its own published evidence clearly confirms.

If we focus on approximately the first month of reporting after the coup (until October 7, 1973), reporting in the Times took on the appearance of "balance". Some articles favorable to the junta were printed, while others damaging to its interests were inserted. It does not matter, however, whether Times reporting was balanced exactly fifty-fifty for and against the militarists or whether reports tilted 70-30 favorably or

unfavorably. What is seriously distressing is the evidence suggesting that the Times sought to "balance" reporting in the first place, printing a substantial number of articles which appeared to accept at face value the statements of the coup leaders as though they were respectable citizens, statements openly discredited, even mocked, in respected European newspapers, where news of repression and massacres in Chile was widely reported.

The argument presented here is not that the Times has necessarily printed considerable information favorable to the new dictators in quantitative terms. Nor is it contended that reporting, taken as a total body of information, is necessarily "unbalanced". Rather it is argued that the Times has established a number of perspectives which serve more to legitimize than to challenge the dominance of the usurpers who now control affairs in Chile. Such perspectives, moreover, serve as conceptual filters which affect the intake of other information on Chile provided by the Times. These guiding frameworks can be best understood less by counting words than by examining the processes used to form or construct impressions, the processes of information selection, combination, and omission. It is useful to discuss therefore the ways the New York Times has legitimized the rule of the new regime, to criticize that perspective, and to warn of the dangers it implies.

During President Allende's tenure in office, five major perspectives surfaced frequently in the New York Times reports on Chile, apparent not only in editorials and opinion columns but also in news reports from the paper's own journalists and Associated Press and United Press International reporters. These perspectives, which made accurate judgements about Chilean politics difficult, included the following: (1) Allende is essentially unpopular, a charlatan, and exercises influence mainly through clever manipulation; (2) Allende's political and economic problems are invariably of "crisis" proportions, his successes rarely if ever mentioned; (3) Resentment of U.S. multinational corporations operating in Chile is essentially Marxist (rather than nationalist) in origin and also irrational (since nationalization is bound to engender production difficulties as key personnel leave); (4) the upper and middle classes are the chief repositories of political wisdom (and virtue); and (5) threats to the political system come almost exclusively from the Left. These orientations have been documented by the author in a number of sources.²

Under conditions of stress and ambiguity after the coup, when few news sources had direct access to reliable reports from Chile, and even after solid evidence of repression appeared, several "legitimizing" perspectives were evident in Times' reporting. Even several weeks later, after authoritative evidence was available from foreign newsservices, foreign reporters, and our own Washington Post, the Times continued to report events as though shaped by the following three assumptions: (1) The U.S. government and major transnational corporations were totally uninvolved in the overthrow of President Allende and his Popular Unity government; (2) Allende's unpopularity among the large and quiescent middle classes justified a coup; (3) The major threat to democracy and stability came from the Left.

Each perspective is riddled with inaccuracies, which become apparent in an examination of three aspects of the recent coup: the record of U.S. influence and penetration in Chile; the lawlessness and division among the middle classes; and the real danger to human liberty and decency posed by the Right.

The Record of U.S. Penetration and Influence

The Times has consistently asserted that U.S. public and private sectors played no part in the September coup. On the very day after the coup,

September 12, the Times editorialized that..."(T)here is no evidence that the Nixon administration seriously considered the maneuvers against Dr. Allende suggested in 1970 by the CIA or the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation..." In an editorial the following Sunday, September 16, the Times again stated that..."(N)othing so far uncovered indicates that the Nixon administration seriously considered the bizarre CIA and ITT proposals; and there is no evidence of American complicity in the coup. In short, on the known record, Washington has only the most peripheral responsibility in the downfall of Dr. Allende" (emphasis added).³

The assertion that there was no evidence of U.S. private public sector involvement in the coup was never seriously investigated in any articles published by the Times. Reports from State department spokesmen denying U.S. government involvement were printed, but no unofficial estimates of U.S. involvement were ventured or developed, nor were there any serious (even token) efforts to estimate the influence of major U.S. corporations in Chile. In the weeks preceding the coup, Ms. Marvine Howe, probably the best journalist the Times has fielded in Latin America for a long time, dismissed allegations of U.S. government or corporate aid in plotting a coup as a left-wing campaign to discredit the right or to draw attention away from Chile's economic difficulties (August 14, 1973).

Regarding specific U.S. influence surrounding the coup, Mexico's respected equivalent of the Times, Excelsior, reported the existence of a plan called operation CENTAUR, a U.S. government scenario detailing steps necessary to topple Allende. The North American Congress on Latin America (NACLA), a well-regarded research group concerned with U.S. influence in the Third World, issued a bulletin in September, 1973, on the backgrounds of ten reputed members of the CIA working in Chile since Allende's election. Any evidence of cooperation is circumstantial but interesting.

NACLA cited a secret memo from U.S. Ambassador to Chile Nathaniel P. Davis proposing a plot to create "discontent so great, that military intervention is overwhelmingly invited," and suggested consideration of the following information. Davis (who along with Watergate's E. Howard Hunt and Charles Colson were active in Brown University alumni activities) served with the CIA's Deane Hinton in Guatemala in 1968-1969 during a peak period of terrorism there. Hinton was in Chile early in Allende's incumbency. Two other CIA agents in Chile, Frederick Latrash and Raymond A. Warren, were said to be connected with the 1954 coup in Guatemala. John Anderson, presently with the CIA in Santiago, was reported in the Dominican Republic in 1965 at the time of the U.S. invasion. Agent Keith Wheelock was thought to have been an Embassy contact with the Chilean right-wing terrorist group "Fatherland and Liberty." NACLA suggested that these and other operatives reported in Chile (including Messrs. Arnold M. Isaacs, John B. Tipton, Donald H. Winters, Daniel N. Arzac, and Joseph F. McManus) constitute an experienced "coup team." The New York Times never mentioned any of this.

During the forty-seven day strike which paralyzed Chile in midwinter (our summer) until the coup, almost all food and fuel transport came to a halt. Frequent rumors hypothesized that the truckers, whose incomes can hardly support a strike of any meaningful duration, were given strike funds by U.S. private and public sources. Yet no questions were raised by the N.Y. Times about the sources of strike funds. Other reports from the foreign press hinted at the complicity of Brazil and Bolivia and their use as "laundries" by the United States, in training or funding right-wing, including terrorist activities. The point here is not that the press should accept all reports at face value, but that all reports which are plausible should be given serious attention. These carry an aura of probability not simply because we have been through the Pentagon Papers; the efforts to intimidate Democrats, the Berrigans, Ellsberg and Russo, youthful protesters of many kinds; and of course, the miasma of Watergate, with its record of lawless-

ness and CIA cooperation at a number of levels. Cynicism about CIA abstemiousness is appropriate not merely because we know about its activities in toppling the government of Guatemala in 1954; setting up and supporting a special anti-Communist police agency for the Batista régime in Cuba in 1956, BRAC, reputed for its brutality; backing anti-Castro Cuban exiles in several paramilitary activities, culminating in the Bay of Pigs invasion of 1961; thwarting a coup in Guatemala in 1961; mounting a major covert political campaign to deny leftist Brazilian President Goulart control of his congress in 1962; aiding in the capture of Che Guevara in 1966-67;⁴ and playing an important role in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Rather, U.S. intervention in Chile is probable at any particular historical moment because a pattern of penetration and influence has been established for some time. In the 1964 and 1970 presidential campaigns in Chile, for example, the agency intervened with financial and other support for opponents of Salvador Allende. U.S. corporate funds were reported flowing into the coffers of the Christian Democratic Party as well. And in the early sixties an agency affiliated with the U.S. Army hired academicians to study how to contain rebellion in Chile in what became a famous scandal called Project Camelot.⁵

But the evidence of extensive political-economic penetration by U.S. transnational corporations is the clearest key to the pattern of foreign influence in Chile. Two fifths of Chile's largest one hundred corporations were under foreign control when Allende assumed office. ITT's influence is well known, but the Rockefeller's International Basic Economy Corporation, IBEC, operates in Chile, participates in thirteen of the twenty-five largest Chilean corporations, and controls over fifty percent of the stock in three of them. Of the top thirty U.S.-controlled multinational corporations (listed by Fortune, 1970), twenty-four operate in Chile.⁶ These same twenty-four transnational giants are increasingly dependent on foreign ventures: they now derive forty percent or more of their sales and income from contractors of the U.S. Department of Defense.

The scope of foreign, mainly U.S., control is also large. In 1970, in addition to substantial influence in copper and nitrates, it comprised: 45% of rubber products; over 50% of machinery and equipment, iron, steel, and petroleum products, and industrial and other chemicals; and almost total control of automobiles, radio and television, pharmaceuticals, office equipment, copper fabricating, and advertising. In manufactured foodstuffs, especially important since Chile must import much of its food, U.S. corporations exercised considerable influence. Thus, when they stopped investing in Chile, boycotted Chilean products, prevailed upon international lending agencies to stop loans essential for Chile to repay interest on the considerable debts owed the U.S. and the World Bank incurred during previous governments, and manipulated world copper prices driving Chile's copper income and foreign exchange to a new low, (thus dealing a death blow to Chile's precious foreign exchange, well over 70 per cent of which is derived from copper sales), the impact on Chile was devastating. It is not surprising that President Allende was toppled in September. It is a tribute to the resilience of Chilean democracy that he was not overthrown sooner, given the economic pressures the country faced.

These forces and influences from outside Chile have been consistently minimized by the U.S. press, and notably by the New York Times. On September 18, 1973, Editor Graham Hovey, who writes most of the editorials on Latin America, suggested that the United States was not a practitioner of imperialism because it had not occupied countries permanently as did the Soviet Union in Hungary in 1956 or Czechoslovakia in 1968. But he overlooked the economic might of our giant corporations, thereby ignoring the major foreign forces at work in Chile. To suggest, therefore, that the U.S. played no role in the coup is similar to the implication that the inquisitor who tortures a prisoner almost to death is guiltless because he then leaves the coup de grace to an assistant.

The Small, Militant Middle Class

The assumption that Allende was unpopular rests on two premises: that the middle class is large, and that the middle class was totally alienated from the Allende government. Regarding the size of the middle class, the Times said it comprised half the population on Sept. 16, but more often invoked images of majority will, picturing the middle class as a "mass force" involved in "mass action" (Sept. 12): "For now, at least, the junta's supporters appear to outnumber its opponents. Its staunchest constituency is the large lower-middle and middle class that virtually demanded military action against the constitutionally elected government of President Allende". (Refer also to September 13, and September 30).

Interviews with two academic experts on Chilean politics reveal that Chile's middle sectors, while relatively large by Latin American standards, comprise no more than about 30 percent of the population.⁷ These sectors, moreover, are a complex cluster representing diverse sectors of society. Far from vocalizing a solid consensus, splits in the privileged middle sector were clearly evident after the coup when several of the oldest and most legitimate leaders of the Christian Democratic Party, including two of the party's founders and the most recent presidential candidate, Radomiro Tomic, dissociated themselves from the militarists. The Times seemed understandingly less than eager to report this split since it has urged readers to believe that a united middle class wanted the coup and that the middle classes constitute a majority of Chile's population). In any case, it is far from clear that most of the middle sectors preferred Allende's death and the subsequent oppression to legal formulas for expressing opposition, including the option of impeachment (which the Times curiously neglected to stress).

Not only were the middle sectors far less than a majority, they were also not quite the image of a peace-loving middle class implied by the Times, engaging in political and economic sabotage since the truckers' (middle class in Chile) strike of November, 1972. Public utilities and factories were bombed, communication cables were cut, the presidential palace and Allende's car (with the President inside) were stoned, the news media (owned mostly by upper and upper-middle class individuals) openly called for the overthrow of the government, and with the truckers' strikes for almost fifty days prior to the coup (during Chile's winter) food and fuel distribution--ally dependent on the truckers--came to a halt. When the management walked out of the factories and businesses, the workers set up 15 hour days and public distribution networks of food and fuel, relying on a massive mobilization of volunteers. The image of the working class seriously putting in 15 and 16 hour days and volunteering extra hours contrasted sharply with striking elements of the middle class roaming the streets, attacking non-striking workers of their own class, bombing power plants and factories. All this right wing and "moderate" violence might have unsettled readers of the Times. Perhaps this helps explain why the strikes were tastefully described as occurring in a "balanced" context of violence perpetrated by both the right and the left.

Whitewashing Repression

Currently the junta is trying to publicize the existence of a so-called "Plan Z," in which the left was claimed by the military to have planned a pre-emptive coup, therefore justifying military intervention. This fabricated left-wing plot was unlikely for several reasons. First, summer raids of factories by the army failed to turn up guns, although they terrorized workers. Second, U.S. citizen David Hathaway, recently released from prison in Chile, noted that the modus operandi of the Popular Unity government was to educate citizens well in advance of moves, and nothing had even hinted

at a left-wing coup. Finally, the left was obviously so ill-prepared to defend itself when the coup came (Britain's Latin America of September 21 said the Generals were surprised to find so little resistance), that the same story of a leftist threat is rendered a tragic joke.

Throughout Allende's incumbency major U.S. papers, particularly the New York Times emphasized threats to democracy and stability from the left, failing to mention similar threats from the right. Left-wing activities however, especially protests or mobilization, received considerable attention. For example, assassinations assumed perpetrated by the left were called the work of left wing terrorists, while murderers with presumed rightists sympathies were not identified by ideology; they were simply assassins. (Juan de Onis, Dec. 17, 1972). Until right wing sabotage and terrorism became so overt last summer that it became impossible to ignore, little mention was made of the Fatherland and Liberty Party, which openly worked for Allende's overthrow. On September 5, 1973 Mexico's equivalent of the New York Times, Excelsior, reported extensively on the Fatherland Party's activities, noting that many participants had been trained in Bolivia, suggesting the possibility of U.S. complicity in their financing.

Early reporting from the New York Times in the week after the coup also minimized the importance of right-wing activity. The junta itself, called by papers in Europe, by Excelsior, and by Britain's Latin America, clearly right wing and worse in the Chilean context, or any other, is curiously termed simply the military "junta" or "government" by the Times, and even called explicitly "non-political" by the Times on several occasions (e.g., Sept. 23).

The Times was not only loathe to speculate about the political orientations of the junta, it also suffered a flagrant death of skepticism in its pains to deflate widespread reports of terror and mass killings. Estimates of the number killed were almost always taken from official military sources, and for the first week ran below one hundred, while the foreign press reported from the very beginning deaths well into the several thousands. As late as September 20, 9 days after the coup, reports of repression were written as though directed mainly against foreigners. Echoing the official line, an editorial the same day inexcusably white-washed the carnage by regretting that "lurid rumors of mass execution would circulate", adding as an additional justification that the "military leaders moved against Dr. Allende with great reluctance, and only because they feared a polarized Chile was headed for civil war". All of this was written in the face of reliable reports of savagery and barbarism unprecedented in Chile's history, reports available from foreign newsservices such as Reuters and the French Press Agency, many foreign papers, the North American Congress on Latin America, the academic community, and nearby, the Washington Post. Readers scarcely knew the presidential palace, La Moneda, had been almost razed by bombs, or as the French moderately conservative Le Figaro put it--"torn out by the guts" (Sept. 17). In Colombia, Bogota's conservative El Tiempo lamented that a "river of blood had shipwrecked Chile" (Sept. 17).

Toward the end of September, evidence of terror and repression and the effective abolition of political parties received serious attention by the Times, but even then it was juxtaposed with information on articles stressing the legitimate, acceptable qualities of the new rulers. Of the four editorials printed on Chile in September, three were apologies for the dictatorship and only one warned that the praetorians were a bit "Off Course in Chile". On September 22 and 26 Jonathan Kandell mentioned that Congress had been suspended, that no political rallies were allowed, that no plebiscite would be asked for when the new constitution is drafted, allowing for permanent military "participation", that the Central Workers Confederation, Chile's largest labor group, was abolished, and that all mayors and city councilmen throughout the country were to be removed, their positions filled

by men "appointed by the military junta". Yet the same reporter on September 26 blithely characterized these measures as efforts merely to "transform" Chilean institutions, to engage in their "remodeling" (Sept. 28), and to replace all university rectors with military "delegates". "Remodeling" is a comfortable term, reassuring to those who read the Sunday Times on their wall-to-wall carpeting.

As of October 6, almost one month after the coup, no editorial opposition was given to this wholesale slaughter of thousands from the slums where one half of Santiago's population of four million lives (Newsweek), the bookburning the killing of U.S. citizen, Frank Terrugi, or to the destruction of universities by abolishing entire disciplines and textbooks and replacing even moderate right-wing civilian rectors with military personnel. One could easily imagine oneself listening to Newspeak from Orwell's Ministry of Love. Word oppositions were constructed to inform readers who the "good guys" are. Before the coup Marxists were opposed, not to Christian Democrats -- the logical opposition party, but to "freedom-loving women", anti-Marxists," and, incredibly, "everyone else" (the last was reported August 5, 1973). After the coup, the military was reported opposed to "Marxists", the leader of a "Cuban-inspired movement" (Sept. 21), and "rebellious" elements. (Weren't lovers of democracy who fought against dictators within their own countries called "resistance" fighters rather than "rebels" in World War II?) A number of articles and photographs have also legitimized the dictatorship rather openly. One was titled "Chile Poor Are Visited by General" (Sept. 21), and another reported that U.S. films are now welcome in Chile (Oct. 3). For readers who associate virtue with keeping buildings and walls clean, the Times obligingly provided two photographs of the new régime "cleaning" political slogans from walls, one cleaner a civilian (Sept. 19), the others military (Sept. 29). It did not have to be this way. The Times had access to material documenting the holocaust as articles from the Post, the Village Voice, the foreign press, and Newsweek demonstrate.

Early press reporting on Chile by the Washington Post, which provides a preliminary reporting model, far surpassed coverage by other major U.S. newspapers. Coverage by the Post, especially in reporting by Marlisle Simons, was admirable for several reasons. (1) The democratic Allende government, which the Post mentioned had a clear plurality, was properly considered legitimate. White collar and truck-owner operators were identified as instigators of strikes. Badly needed redistribution of income to Chile's majority population, the lower classes, was described favorably. (2) Concern was expressed about repressive aspects of the military regime; Allende's death was labeled a possible murder and forthcoming trials by court martial of jailed civilians, considered war-time criminals by the régime, were treated as the disturbing news it is. Censorship of dispatches from Chile was mentioned. (3) Considerable speculation about American corporate intervention appeared in the Post, with an excellent article by Lawrence Sterns, along with a definition of the Nixon-Kissinger low profile strategy, a policy of withholding economic and humanitarian credits while military assistance increases to pro-American armed forces. (4) The highly touted professionalism of the Chilean army was questioned by noticing that at least half of the men served only one year. (5) Reference was made to alternate news sources such as Reuters, Agence-France Press, Excelsior, Prensa Latina (a Cuban news agency), and the North American Congress on Latin America, which were employed in estimating ambiguous or conflicting information.

Foreign press reporting had the five attributes of Washington Post coverage, but Le Monde, Le Nouvel Observateur, L'Express, Britain's weekly Latin America, and Mexico's Excelsior, expressed far greater empathy for the citizenry, concerned about the effect of the junta on the Chilean people.

(1) the military régime was described as imposing brutal repression on partisans. An estimate of 5000 deaths, summary executions, and mass arrests were universally mentioned a few days after the coup. Le Monde reported:

It's the cruel image of a pityless and bloody repression which imposes itself across the meager information, severely censored by the junta. While the last blocks of worker resistance confront all the gun power of an army apparently resolved to be done with it quick and by any means, feeble echoes give importance to prompt executions, mass arrests, (Sept. 16, 1973) (and) hunts for militants of the left . . . (emphasis added).

(2) The junta was not accepted as the legitimate Chilean government. While Le Monde stated that a fraction of the army was led by more reactionary forces, Le Figaro openly mocked one of Pinochet's speeches. (3) A class analysis explained the role of the middle class in the perpetuation of strikes and sabotage of the government. (4) The coup in Chile was explained in historical context; not only was a relationship established between the coup and Chile's history, but it was also seen in the context of international liberation struggles. (5) The belief that Allende was assassinated by a sinister pre-coup coalition of extreme right militarists and Christian Democrats led by ex-President Frei was given credence by Le Nouvel Observateur and L'Express, and strongly emphasized in an article in the Village Voice (September 21-27, 1973). (6) The foreign press frequently vocalized concern for resistance movements. (7) The evidence of middle and upper class instigation of the coup; the censorship, terror, book-burning, takeovers and purges of the educational system; and the record of atrocities and wanton brutality all resemble some form of fascism. Richard Gott in the Manchester Guardian compared the behavior of the new barbarians to "classic" fascism, while the President of Mexico's ruling party, Sr. Reyes Heróles, was quoted in Excelsior (September 15) as calling Chile a case of "colonial" fascism, initiated or sustained by transnational corporations.

The New York Times has been reluctant to raise the topic of fascism, but the case for it is strong. Newsweek's John Barnes, a British subject, broke ranks with the dominant trend in U.S. reporting by refusing to appear "balanced" in the face of tyranny. "Slaughter-house in Santiago" (October 8) described how the militarists terrorize the lower class, demanding that workers and the residents of poblaciones (encampments or slums) be punished for supporting the Allende government. In some cases, all the men in entire blocks were taken away and shot. On a visit to one morgue alone in Santiago, Barnes accounted for 2796 bodies of lower class citizens processed since the coup.

On October 7, a Times editorial strongly deploring the actions of the junta was finally printed, weeks after the rest of the world had issued the strongest possible condemnations. But this did not necessarily represent a sudden burst of concern for the fate of the underclasses, the major victims of the atrocities. Rather curiously, in an article elsewhere in the same issue, it was mentioned for the first time that the militarists were raiding upper middle and upper class areas in Santiago, a cause for alarm in a paper so clearly worried about the interests and safety of the more privileged middle and upper income sectors. The foreign press and some refreshing exceptions in our own newsmedia have expressed the outrage appropriate for Chile's situation. For the New York Times not to join them is itself outrageous and a disservice to all who value the protection of human rights.

The notion that reporting should be "balanced" can be traced to Aristotle, who posited the virtue of the "golden mean" and the "middle way" (and also the stability inherent in a large middle class). But in this case, virtue and "objectivity" do not lie halfway between democracy and dictator-

ship, between civilization and barbarism. The Times is not "objective" because it provides some articles which legitimize a police state, with others against. Nor is it "objective" in suggesting that in Chile as perhaps elsewhere, a "non-political" policy is possible, reflecting an "end of ideology" and an end to fundamental conflicts over goals, with discussions now centered on means, on the best way to "administer" or "implement" shared values. This assumption, which grew to popularity in the fifties, is dangerous because anyone or any institution claiming to represent those shared, national goals can, cloaked in the "ideology is dead" presumption, assert that all disbelievers are "biased", heretics, or illegitimate. Perhaps because the press agreed that ideological arguments were finished, it reported presidential, state department, and Pentagon arguments about the necessity for a war in Indochina "dutifully" (refusing, for example to report the bombing of Cambodia stressed by Le Monde). The result was that those of us who protested the war were disdained and scorned by most Americans for many years. But the war protesters were right: the war was and still is a wanton, immoral act of destruction. And the academy and the left were correct in warning that Chilean democracy was menaced not from the left but from the right. So to those who yet have ears to hear, a suggestion.

Journalists should consider the academy a potential ally. In January of this year, a number of us with specialties in Latin American affairs from Lehman College (CUNY), Binghamton (SUNY), the New School for Social Research, New York University, Princeton, Yale, and Livingston College, Rutgers, were invited by the Center for Inter-American Relations to New York to discuss our concern about the reliability of press reports on Chile with reporters and an editor of major U.S. newspapers, including the Times. The response of most journalists was astonishment and in several cases outright arrogance. This was both insulting and unfortunate, since in this period of severe attacks on the press from the right wing, the academy can be a natural ally.

But the press, in particular the New York Times, has run the risk of losing the support of a number of us because it was unwilling to help a genuine democracy survive in Chile while for many years it legitimized a sham "democracy" in South Vietnam. Richard Fagen, Professor of Political Science at Stanford University, spent the past eighteen months in Chile as social science consultant to the Ford Foundation. He is also vice-president elect and automatically president-elect of our national Latin American Studies Association which numbers over 1000 professionals in various fields concerned with Latin America. Professor Fagen described the Times coup coverage as "schizophrenic", ranging from some sensitive material by Ms. Marvinne Howe to the editorials, which are "barbarous". "The contradictions between what the military junta says and what it does are so clearly visible," he continued, "that it is a complete violation of the trust put by people in the mass media to accept the edicts and press releases of murderers as though they constituted a legitimate government." David Hathaway, a U.S. citizen recently returned from imprisonment in a detention camp in Santiago, where his roommate U.S. citizen Frank Teruggi was killed, wondered in a recent interview why the Times didn't report the military was lying when it said Frank was released within one day of his arrest. "Discussions with other prisoners revealed that no one else was released within one day, much less several," Hathaway said, and he added: "The military is said to believe that if you lie and lie and lie after enough, some of it is bound to stick and be believed." It is difficult for many of us in the academy to support the press when we see it legitimize incipient fascism abroad. For if it ignores or whitewashes a police state elsewhere, what is to prevent it from doing the same thing at home?

NOTES

1. Refer to Laurence Birns, "The Wall Street Journal and the Coup in Chile," The Nation, December 3, 1973.
2. John Pollock, "Reporting on Chile: What the Press Leaves Out," The Nation (January 29, 1973); "The New Cold War in Latin America: The U.S. Press and Chile" in Dale Johnson, ed. The Chilean Road to Socialism (N.Y.: Doubleday Anchor, 1973); and with Michele Pollock, The U.S. Press and Chile: Ideology and International Conflict (Andover, Mass.: Warner Modules, Inc., 1974).
3. See Dale Johnson, John Pollock, and Jane Sweeny, "I.T.T.-C.I.A.: The Making of a Foreign Policy," The Progressive 36:5 (May, 1972).
4. See Andrew Hamilton, "The C.I.A.'s Dirty Tricks Under Fire at Last," The Progressive (September, 1973).
5. See Irving Louis Horowitz, Project Camelot. (Cambridge, Mass.: M.I.T. Press, 1967).
6. The twenty-four, in descending order of importance, as multinationals (based on estimated foreign sales) are: Standard Oil of New Jersey, Ford Motor, General Motors, Mobil Oil, I.B.M., I.T.T., Texaco, Gulf Oil, Chrysler, General Electric, Caterpillar Tractor, Eastman Kodak, Proctor and Gamble, Singer, Dow Chemical, C.P.C. International, International Harvester, Firestone Tire and Rubber, National Cash Register, E.I. DuPont, W.R. Grace, First National City Bank, Sperry Rand, and Xerox. U.S. Government and corporate influence in Chile are now well documented, as are a number of ways in which developing countries become more "dependent" on developed countries for markets and aid. Read Yanqui Dollar by NACLA (for only one dollar) for a sober, well-footnoted discussion of dependency and also NACLA's Research Methodology Guide for valuable sources. (Box 57, Cathedral Station, N.Y., N.Y. 10025 or Box 226, Berkeley, California 94701). For those who wish to know what other papers are reporting, news clippings on Latin American coverage provided by six major U.S. dailies are available from the Information Service on Latin America, P.O. Box 4267, Berkeley, California 94704.
7. Interviews on October 4, 1973, and October 6, 1973, with, respectively, James Petras, author of Politics and Social Forces in Chilean Development (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969) and Dale Johnson, editor of The Chilean Road to Socialism (Doubleday Anchor, 1973).

MULHERES--MUJERES

Asunción Lavrín

I should like to expand on the topic of the number of women who have been asked to write book reviews for one of the major journals in Latin American History, the Hispanic American Historical Review (HAHR). I surveyed the issues of 1971, 1972, and the first issue of 1973 with the following results:

February, 1971	66	Book Reviews	By women:	6	
May, 1971	32	" "	" "	:	None
August, 1971	31	" "	" "	:	6
November, 1971	30	" "	" "	:	6
February, 1972	41	" "	" "	:	4
May, 1972	35	" "	" "	:	2
August, 1972	38	" "	" "	:	4
November, 1972	47	" "	" "	:	3 (one of these written as a co-author)
February, 1973	37	" "	" "	:	2
TOTAL:	357	Book Reviews			
Authored by Women:	31	(8.6%)			

As for articles appearing in the HAHR in 1971, 1972, and the first issue of 1973:

TOTAL: 47 Articles
 Authored by Women: 3 (6.4%)

I also looked at some of the issues of The Americas, though this was a less careful survey.

April, 1971: 6 Articles. One by a woman.
 10 Book Reviews. None by a woman.
 October, 1971: 5 Articles. None by a woman.
 11 Book Reviews. Two by women.
 January, 1971: 8 Articles. One by a woman.
 5 Book Reviews. One by a woman
 April, 1972: 5 Articles. None by a woman.
 12 Book Reviews. One by a woman.
 October, 1972: 6 Articles. One by a woman.
 13 Book Reviews. None by a woman.
 January, 1973: 5 Articles. Two by women.
 13 Book Reviews. One by a woman staff member. It could be two, if Terry Summons is a female.

I have no ax to grind on this subject. I am one of those three privileged women who have published in the HAHR in the last two years. I also had a book review published in 1971. While it may be argued that to have an article published in the HAHR is no easy matter for male or female (due to the stringent standards of the editors) the same cannot be said of book

reviews. The latter are allocated by the editors, who select the potential reviewers from their own private files. A book review is a useful commodity in the academic world. It is a sign of recognition of the intellectual capability of the reviewer. It is a means of keeping the name of the author in circulation and it also counts for tenure considerations. The percentage of women who are asked to write book reviews is very small considering the number of female scholars who not only are willing to do them but CAPABLE of writing them.

The problem is that editors do not ask these women. They keep on asking men, and, in many instances, the same men. Witness the number of male scholars who have been repeatedly asked to write book reviews for the HAHR in the last five years, for example.

NOTES & NEWS

AREA STUDIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

PROPOSED CARIBBEAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Soundings are being taken via questionnaires regarding interest in forming a Caribbean Studies Association and what form such a professional association should take. If you are a Caribbean scholar and have not yet been contacted, you may procure a copy of the questionnaire from:

Roland I. Perusse, Director
Inter-American Studies
Inter-American University of Puerto Rico
P.O. Box 3255
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00936

The expressed desires and interests of potential members, as reflected in answers to the questionnaire, will be used as a guide in the formation of the new association.

CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS (CLAG)

The CLAG Board of Directors is considering an invitation to hold its 1977 meetings in Bogotá. Meanwhile, CLAG would welcome invitations for meeting locations for 1975 and 1976. The 1974 meetings will be held in Boca Raton, Florida in December. The September, 1973, CLAG newsletter lists several new publications in the field of geography, the most recent of which is entitled República de Colombia Departamento del Meta: Conservación de los Recursos Naturales Renovables. The volume, published in August, 1973, features a discussion of rational use of renewable natural resources and use of soils. To order, write CLAG Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 132, East Lansing, Michigan 48823.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

The International Studies Association has moved to the University of Pittsburgh. Its new address is ISA, University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 15260 (Tel: (412) 624-5551). The Association is now publishing the International Studies Newsletter, which will be quarterly beginning with the Spring, 1974, issue (Vol. I, No. 1), to coincide with the first issue of Volume 17 of the International Studies Quarterly and the date on which all membership dues will subsequently be paid. The format of the Newsletter will be changed, and a significant new feature will be the inclusion of curriculum notes and research notes in order to give opportunity for the dissemination of information about curricular development and research progress. Members and readers are encouraged to submit materials for consideration and inclusion. The Association also announces that its 1974 convention will be held March 20-23, 1974, at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri.

WOMEN'S COALITION OF LATIN AMERICANISTS (WOCLA)

The September, 1973, LASA Newsletter listed the names of women elected to serve until the end of 1973 as coordinators of various groups within WOCLA: an addition to that list is Susan Brown of the Department of Anthropology, Boston University, who will be coordinator for the Boston area. In

addition, WOCLA would like to bring to readers' attention that Ruby Rohrlach Leavitt (CUNY) and Susan E. Brown (Boston University) organized a seminar entitled "Cultural Perspectives on the Women's Movement and Women's Status" as part of the International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences held in Oshkosh and Chicago, August 28-31, 1973. Papers dealing with Latin America or the Caribbean were the following:

- Susan E. Brown (Boston University) "Lower Income Sector Female Mating Patterns in the Dominican Republic."
- Elsa Chaney (Fordham University) "Women in Chile, Cuba and North Vietnam."
- Ana Domínguez (CIDAL-Cuernavaca, Mexico) "Women in Mexico."
- Mary Lindsay Elmendorf (Hampshire College) "The Mayan Woman and Change."
- Jean George (Trinidad and Tobago Mission to the United Nations) "Role and Status of Women's Movements in Trinidad and Tobago."
- Nora Scott Kinzer (Purdue North Central, Westville, Indiana) "Sociocultural Factors Mitigating Role Conflict of Buenos Aires Women."
- June Nash (City College/CUNY) "Resistance as Protest: Women in the Struggles of Bolivian Tin Mining Communities."
- Ann M. Pescatello and Bonnie C. Wade (Florida International) "Status of Women in the Performing Arts of India and Iberia."
- Virve Piho (INAH, Mexico City) "Life and Labor of the Female Textile Worker in Mexico City."
- Heleieth Iara Bongiovani Saffioti (University of Araraquara, São Paulo, Brazil) "Status of Women in Brazil."
- Gloria L. Scott (Senior Advisor, United Nations) "Women in Jamaica."

Other women who organized seminars at the Oshkosh and Chicago meetings were Helen Safa, whose seminar was entitled "Migration and Ethnicity"; June Nash, organizer of the seminar, "Cooperatives, Collectives, and Nationalized Industry as Modes for Popular Participation in National Development"; and Nora Scott Kinzer (co-organizer with Richard P. Schaedel) of a seminar on "Urbanization Processes in America from their Beginnings to the Present."

FELLOWSHIPS; AWARDS; AND MANUSCRIPTS SOLICITED

CENTER FOR INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS, NEW YORK

The Center for Inter-American Relations is inaugurating the publication of a biennial series exclusively devoted to Latin American international relations. The new series will be co-edited by Ronald G. Hellman, the Center's Director of Public Affairs, and H. Jon Rosenbaum, Associate Professor of Political Science at the City College, CUNY. It will be published and distributed by Sage Publications, Beverly Hills, California. Each volume of the series will contain commissioned articles by leading authorities as well as by promising younger writers. Scholars, journalists, government officials, and businessmen from the United States, Latin America, and elsewhere will be encouraged to participate in this project. Unsolicited manuscripts will also be considered, and potential contributors should submit their manuscripts to The Editor, Latin American International Affairs, Center for Inter-American Relations, 680 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021. The first volume, to appear early in 1975, will emphasize the nexus between foreign policy and domestic politics in Latin America. Also included will be articles dealing with the foreign policies of the major Latin American nations, inter-American foreign policy disputes, and relations of the Latin American nations with countries outside the hemisphere.

CENTRO DE ESTUDIOS EDUCATIVOS, A.C. (MEXICO)

The Centro publishes a magazine Revista del Centro de Estudios Educativos, featuring material relative to education in Latin America, and economic, social, cultural or political themes relevant to education. Length of articles submitted should be 25-45 pages, double-spaced. They should be accompanied by an abstract of approximately 100 words, and a curriculum vitae of the author. Bibliographical notes should be incorporated within the text. Articles are generally published in Spanish, although articles in other languages will be considered. For further information, write Luis Guerrero H., Comité Editorial de la Revista, Centro de Estudios Educativos, A.C., Apartado No. 27-321, Mexico 11, D.F.

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

The University of Florida announces a program for a limited number of graduate students in Anthropology and related social and natural sciences to undertake studies in the tropical lowlands of South America, specifically in the Amazon Basin in its broadest sense. Each year two fellowships will be offered to graduate students who will either: 1) take course work toward a graduate degree, thus preparing themselves for future research in this region; or 2) who will be writing a doctoral dissertation based upon previous research in the region. In addition, it is hoped to provide two grants each year for field research in tropical South America to allow students to gather data for doctoral dissertations. Write Professor Charles Wagley, Center for Latin American Studies, 301 GSIS, University of Florida, Gainesville 32611. Applications are due by Feb. 1, 1974.

FORD FOUNDATION

Four recent Latin American rural development grants have been announced by the Ford Foundation:

The University of California at Berkeley will receive a \$21,000 grant to support research to assess the effectiveness of a 1967 Rockefeller Foundation project in Mexico in accelerating rural development. In particular, researchers will try to identify the types of institutional and social reforms that should accompany technological breakthroughs in order to spread their benefits evenly among the farmers.

The Colombian Agricultural Institute will receive \$385,000 to expand a project designed to increase agricultural production and distribute farm income more equitably. A multi-disciplinary unit will be established to provide basic socio-economic research and statistical analysis for the project.

The Federal University of Pará (Brazil) will receive \$50,000 over two years, for support of the university's Center for Advanced Amazonian Studies, a social-science training and research center dealing with development issues and needs of the Amazon region.

The University of São Paulo will receive a \$198,000 two-year supplement, for development of a Master's degree program in rural social science at the university's Superior School of Agriculture and for collaborative research and staff interchange with the Institute of Agricultural Economics of the Agricultural Secretariat of the state of São Paulo.

Other new Ford grants include a \$117,000 two-year supplement to the Federal University of Minas Gerais (Brazil) for graduate teaching and research in political science; \$57,000 to the Foundation Center for Research and Social Action (Argentina) for a two-year support of the Center of Educational Research; a \$100,000 two-year supplement for the Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia) for research on urban and regional planning, problems of unemployment, law and development and the role of decentralized institutes; and a \$104,000 two-year supplement and a \$28,000 two-year Foundation-managed project to San Marcos University in Lima for research and training in linguistics and bilingual education.

LATIN AMERICAN TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS (LATF)

Applications are now being accepted by the Latin American Teaching Fellowships (LATF) program for teaching positions in Latin America commencing between June, 1974, and January, 1975. The LATF program currently has 98 individuals teaching under its auspices in 15 Latin American countries. Of current LATF fellows, approximately half are in the physical and natural sciences, including engineering. The remaining half are in the social sciences, economics, law, and administrative sciences. Most LATF Fellows spend two years or longer at their host institution, although both longer and shorter opportunities are available. Applications are accepted from both pre- and post-doctoral individuals, although Ph.D. candidates should have completed all requirements except the dissertation. Competence in Spanish or Portuguese is usually required prior to commencement of assignment. There are no citizenship requirements. LATF program teaching positions are in most cases partially or wholly self-financing, via agreement between the LATF program and the host university. Additionally, some LATF Fellows carry internship obligations with host country government agencies or business firms.

Applications and further information may be obtained from: Mr. Oscar Porter, Staff Officer, Recruitment/Selection, Latin American Teaching Fellowships, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Medford, Mass. 02155. Applications may be submitted at any time during the year.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

Fellowships will be offered for participation in two or three 8- to 10-week projects to be undertaken in Latin America or the Caribbean, June-August, 1974. These projects provide three to four North American graduate students and an equal number of Latin American graduate students in the social sciences or humanities with intensive research training and opportunity to select topics and test the feasibility of subsequent collaborative research. The projects will be jointly designed and codirected by North American and Latin American scholars. Citizens or permanent residents of the United States or Canada may apply. There are no fixed disciplinary requirements for application. Preference will be given to first- and second-year graduate students. Students in Latin American and Caribbean countries will be selected by the appropriate codirectors. Full or partial stipends for domestic and international travel and monthly maintenance are available to North American and Caribbean participants will be arranged by the respective project codirectors. All applicants are expected to seek some supplemental funding to cover participation in the projects. Deadline for application is February 15, 1974.

Proposals for conducting inter-American research training seminars or collaborative research training projects for June-August, 1975, are welcomed from Latin or North American advanced scholars in the social sciences or the humanities. Information about the procedure for presenting proposals and on the administrative and financial arrangements for conducting seminars and projects may be obtained from the program upon request. Deadline for proposals is March 1, 1974. For further information, write: Social Science Research Council, Fellowships and Grants, 110 East 59th Street, New York, New York 10022.

FOREIGN SCHOLARS IN U.S. RESIDENCE

The Committee on International Exchange of Persons, Senior Fulbright-Hays Program, has listed the following Latin American scholars in the social sciences and related fields as visiting the U.S. during 1973-74:

JORGE HENON, Professor of Social Science, Universidad de la República, Montevideo, Uruguay, will research group dynamics and motivation in social-economic change. May be contacted at Harvard University Psychology Department through April, 1974.

HERMAN MCKENZIE, Lecturer in Sociology, University of the West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica, will research plural society theory at the University of Chicago Anthropology Department through July, 1974.

HOMERO ORTIZ EGAS, Vice Rector, Polytech Institute, Guayaquil, Ecuador, will research university administration. May be contacted at the University of Kentucky Education Department through July, 1974.

FRANKLYN PEASE GARCIA-YRIGOYEN, Professor of History, Catholic University, Lima, Peru, will research Inca history and Andean ethnohistory at Cornell University Anthropology Department through June, 1974.

A complete directory of the approximately 500 visiting Fulbright-Hays foreign scholars for 1973-1974 is available from the Committee on International Exchange of Persons, (Senior Fulbright-Hays Program), 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20418.

We are grateful to the Overseas Liaison Committee of the American Council on Education for the following additions to the list of visiting Latin American scholars:

MARIA CARMEN DE BERLIE, from Mexico, anthropology, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: Fuente de Templanza No. 17, Mexico 10, D.F.

HARACLIO BONILLA, Institute of Peruvian Studies, Lima, history, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: c/o Social Science Research Council (sponsoring organization), 230 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10017.

RAFAEL CAMPO, from Colombia, sociology, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: Graduate Department of Sociology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

FERNANDO HENRIQUE CARDOSO, Brazilian Center for Research and Planning, São Paulo, Latin American studies, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: c/o Social Science Research Council (sponsor) at address above.

RAMIRO CARDONA, Colombia, Public Affairs, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: 28 Vandeventer Avenue, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

JULIO COTLER, Catholic University of Peru, Latin American studies, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: c/o Social Science Research Council (sponsor) at address above.

ENRIQUE FLORESCANO, National Institute of Anthropology and History, Mexico, history, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: c/o Social Science Research Council (sponsor) at address above.

AIDA L. LEVIN, Argentina, political science, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: United Nations Institute for Training and Research, 801 United Nations Plaza, New York. Sponsoring organization: Social Science Research Council.

BERNARD MARSHALL, Jamaica, history, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: c/o Joachim E. Gaende, Associate Dean of Faculty, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02154.

MARCELO PEINADO, Bolivia. Currently here for indefinite period in the field of economics. Contact: c/o Covell College, University of the Pacific, Stockton, California.

MARCIO REGO-MONTEIRO, chief, Section on Portuguese-Administered Territories, Department of Political Affairs, Trusteeship and Decolonization, United Nations. Field: political science, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: United Nations Institute for Training and Research (sponsor), 801 United Nations Plaza, New York.

HUMBERTO SERNO, Colombia, here until January, 1974. Contact: School of Education, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

OSWALDO SUNKEL, Catholic University of Chile, Latin American studies, dates in U.S. not indicated. Contact: c/o Social Science Research Council (sponsor) at address above.

Other visiting scholars in U.S. residence include:

FERNANDO BELAUNDE-TERRY, former President of Peru, who has been appointed Visiting Professor of History and Urban Affairs at the George Washington University for the academic year 1973-74. Dr. Belaunde will be teaching a one-year graduate seminar in history on 20th century United States-Latin American relations as well as courses in Latin American urban planning.

HEINRICH BRUNNER, University of Berlin, who is researching the sugar industry in Cuba at the library of the University of Pittsburgh. He has been appointed Research Associate for fall and winter quarters at the Center for International Studies there, which is sponsoring his visit.

DOMINGO SANCHEZ CARO, University of Chile, who is giving courses in Latin American studies and sociology at the University of Florida during the academic year 1973-74. He is also continuing his population research. Contact: c/o Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611.

GERALDO SEMENZATO who has been Foreign Curriculum Consultant and Visiting Lecturer at West Georgia College, Sociology Department, will move in December to the Sociology Department at Augusta College, Augusta, Georgia, where, in a similar position, he will teach a course on contemporary Brazil until June, 1974.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

Feminine Perspectives in Social Science Research in Latin America Research Training Seminar

As announced in the September, 1973, LASA Newsletter, a Summer Research Training Seminar on Feminine Perspectives in Social Science Research will be held from June 17 to August 10, 1974 (tentative dates), at Cuernavaca, Mexico. The Seminar will bring together approximately 20 graduate students and faculty committed to exploring the situation of women in the Americas and interested in working on a research design for a collaborative research effort to be carried out in several countries of Latin America.

Among the visiting faculty will be Rogelio Díaz-Guerrero, psychologist, Instituto Nacional de Ciencias del Comportamiento, Mexico; Mary Lindsay Elmendorf, anthropologist, Goddard College; Irma Mazelis, lawyer and political scientist, Venezuelan, Branch for the Promotion of Equality between Men and Women, United Nations; Marysa Navarro, historian, Dartmouth College; June C. Nash, anthropologist, The City College, City University of New York; and Heleieth Iara B. Saffioti, sociologist, Universidade de Araraquara, Brazil. Coordinators are Aurelia Sánchez Morales of CIDAL (Coordinación de Iniciativas para el Desarrollo de América Latina) in Cuernavaca; Helen I. Safa, Department of Urban Planning, Rutgers University; and Elsa M. Chaney, Department of Political Science, Fordham University.

Requests for an informational brochure and application forms should be directed to the Foreign Area Fellowship Program, 110 E. 59th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

University of Florida

The XXIV annual Latin American Conference of the University of Florida, Gainesville, will be held February 17-20, 1974, and will be devoted to "Population Growth and Human Productivity." Focussing on Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, and Venezuela, the conference will include formal presentations by Ministers of Health, Labor, or Education (or their representatives) of these countries. Conference proceedings will be published by May, 1974, in time for the UN seminars and symposia planned for the "World Population Year." For further information, address the Center for Latin American Studies.

XLI International Congress of Americanists

The XLI International Congress of Mexicanists will be held in Mexico City at the Museo Nacional de Antropología, September 2-7, 1974. For further information, including registration and hotel reservations, address the Secretaría General, Departamento de Investigaciones Históricas, INAH, Apartado Postal 5-119, Mexico 5, D.F. (telephone: 5-53-71-26).

SALALM

The University of Texas at Austin will host the Nineteenth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), April 23-26, 1974. The Acquisition of Central American Materials will be the special topic for discussion. In addition, there will be reports of progress made in the past year on matters concerning Latin American acquisitions and bibliography in general and a series of workshops which will include: "Instruction in the Use of Latin American Library Materials including Formal Courses in Latin American Bibliography," "Publications of Inter-American and International Organizations," "Book Dealers and Their Problems," and the "Com-

mercial Reprinting and Reproducing of Latin American Materials."

The Seminars on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials have been sponsored since 1956 by the Organization of American States as an activity of its Inter-American Program of Library and Bibliographic Development and carried on informally by libraries and institutions interested in the procurement of Latin American materials. To give the program of SALALM a firmer basis for carrying out its desired activities, SALALM was incorporated as a professional association in January, 1968. The Secretariat is now located in the University of Massachusetts Library, Amherst, with Pauline P. Collins serving as Executive Secretary. Rosa Mesa (University of Florida) is President of SALALM.

Registration in the Nineteenth Seminar is \$15.00 for members of SALALM and \$25.00 for nonmembers. Preprint working papers are included in the registration fee and are available only by registering in advance. The Final Report and Working Papers will subsequently be published by the SALALM Secretariat and distributed without charge to those registered for the Seminar and to members of SALALM. Librarians and scholars from Latin America and the Caribbean may attend the Seminar without paying the registration fees and will receive a set of the working papers. All students will be admitted to the conference without charge but must register and pay a fee of \$7.50 if they wish sets of the working papers. Conference coordinator is Nettie Lee Benson, Librarian, Latin American Collection, University of Texas Library, Austin, Texas 78712. Information on the content of the program and working papers may be procured from Rosa Mesa, Documents Department, University of Florida Libraries, Gainesville, Florida 32611. For other information refer to the Executive Secretary, Pauline P. Collins, SALALM Secretariat, University of Massachusetts Library, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002, U.S.A.

Southwestern Social Science Convention

The Southwestern Social Science Convention will be held in Dallas, March 28-30, 1974. Prof. Marvin Will, Department of Political Science University of Tulsa, is organizing a panel of aspects of integrative or developmental politics in the Caribbean and Mesoamerica. Persons desiring to participate in this panel should send proposals and a brief vita to Prof. Will as soon as possible.

State University College, Fredonia

On March 7 and 8, 1974, the history department of the State University College, Fredonia, New York, will sponsor a symposium entitled "Indian Policy in the Americas: A Comparative Approach." Participants will include Robert M. Utley, Director, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, National Park Service; James R. Scobie, Professor of History, Indiana University; Stewart Raby, Indian Claims Commission, Ottawa, Canada; William T. Hagan, Distinguished Professor of History, State University College, Fredonia; Marvin Bernstein, Professor of History, State University of New York at Buffalo; and Lewis Hanke of the American Historical Association. The symposium will focus on comparative Indian policy in Latin America, Canada, and the United States in the late 19th and 20th centuries. For further information, write the Chairman, Department of History, State University College, Fredonia, New York 14063.

INTERNATIONAL

CENTRO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO E PLANEJAMENTO REGIONAL BELO HORIZONTE, MINAS GERAIS, BRASIL

O Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional--CEDEPLAR--vinculado à Faculdade de Ciências Econômicas da Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, criado em princípios de 1968, se destina a ministrar cursos de pós-graduação em Economia Regional e a elaborar estudos e pesquisas de cunho regional. Objetiva oferecer aos órgãos públicos e privados informações que lhes possibilitem a elaboração de planos e previsões mais realistas para a consecução de seus objetivos. Tem ainda, como finalidade, a formação de especialistas de alto nível, através de seu curso de mestrado, bem como a realização de cursos de atualização e aperfeiçoamento nas áreas de sua atuação.

O CEDEPLAR conta com assistência técnica e financeira de vários organismos como o Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico, o Instituto de Pesquisas Econômicas da Universidade de São Paulo (IPE-USP), o Instituto de Planejamento Econômico e Social (IPEA) do Ministério do Planejamento e Coordenação Geral, a Coordenação do Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) do Ministério da Educação e Cultura, a Organização das Nações Unidas, a Fundação Ford, a United States Agency for International Development (USAID) e Resources for the Future, Inc.

O Curso de Mestrado em Economia Regional tem como finalidade sistematizar os conhecimentos que sirvam de instrumento para a promoção do desenvolvimento regional. O programa do Curso de Mestrado objetiva a formação de professores e pesquisadores altamente qualificados, especialistas em análise e planejamento econômico. Suas áreas de estudo são a Economia Regional, Economia Demográfica e, proximamente, Economia e Planejamento Urbanos (em fase de implantação). Este curso está aberto a qualquer profissional possuidor de diploma de curso superior.

O programa do Setor de Pesquisas inclui ainda a área de Recursos Humanos. Além das pesquisas de interesse puramente acadêmico, constam também do programa pesquisas contratadas por entidades nacionais e internacionais, públicas ou privadas, cujo teor se relacione às atividades do CEDEPLAR, bem como a coleta de informações acerca da realidade econômica brasileira. Encontram-se subordinados ao Setor de Pesquisas, o Banco de Dados e o Serviço de Processamento de Base, que se destinam a apoiar as pesquisas realizadas pelo CEDEPLAR e o Programa de Teses e Trabalhos a ser cumprido pelos alunos do Curso de Mestrado.

Para receber mais informações, favor de escrever ao diretor, Dr. José Birchal Wanderley, Faculdade de Ciências Econômicas, Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brasil.

DEPARTAMENTO DE BELLAS ARTES, JALISCO, MÉXICO

Lic. Juan Francisco González Rodríguez, Jefe del Departamento de Bellas artes, Gobierno del Estado, announces the publication of a new magazine, Cuadernos de Occidente, representing a new effort of the Departamento. The publication will feature poetry, essays, criticism, theatre, and fiction by Mexican, Spanish American, and Spanish authors. Further information may be obtained by writing Lic. González, at Jesús García 720, Guadalajara, Jalisco, México.

LATIN AMERICAN CENTRE, UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX
COLCHESTER, ENGLAND

The University of Essex, which was founded in 1961 and started its teaching program three years later, has from the outset demonstrated an interest in the field of Latin American studies. Three departments in particular have declared and developed a major interest in Latin America: Government, Literature and Sociology. In addition to these, a large and well-equipped Language Center runs programs in the Spanish and Portuguese languages, which are taught in their Latin American variants. The University Library's Latin American holdings include 25,000 books and pamphlets, 150 regularly-received periodicals, 20 weekly news magazines and 10 daily newspapers from the region.

In October, 1972, a new department came into existence in the School of Comparative Studies: the Department of History. With a major interest in the Latin American area, it has committed itself to providing an area specialization, i.e., a minimum number of courses in accordance with the school rules, and at least two full-time faculty members working primarily on Latin America. In the initial phase of its development, the Department will be teaching mostly at undergraduate level, but it is hoped to start a graduate program within two years. It is believed this will make possible a number of inter-departmental courses on Latin America. The Essex Latin American program is not an "area studies" program, but aims at training specialists in a particular discipline, or disciplines, allowing the student to include the specialized study of a foreign area as an integral aspect of this process. While opposed to "area studies" at the undergraduate level, it is considering an "area studies" mastership in the near future. The Latin American Centre has been able, between 1967 and the current year, to invite a number of Latin American faculty and graduate students to the University of Essex, and it is hoped to be able to continue to do so. Further information may be obtained by writing to M. Christian Anglade, Director, Latin American Centre, University of Essex, Colchester CO4 3SQ, ENGLAND.

SOCIEDAD INTERAMERICANA DE PLANIFICACIÓN (SIAP)
BUENOS AIRES

Arq. Martha S. de Kaplan, Executive Director of the Editorial Program of SIAP, announces that the following publications are available or are in preparation:

Published

- HARDOY, Jorge y Guillermo Geisse, Políticas de desarrollo urbano y regional en América Latina
- MORSE, Richard, La investigación urbana latinoamericana: tendencias y planteos
- RODWIN, Lloyd, Oaíses y ciudades. Comparación de estrategias para el crecimiento urbano.
- SINGER, Paul (coordinador), Urbanización y recursos humanos. El caso de San Pablo.
- STOHR, Walter B., El desarrollo regional en América Latina. Experiencias y perspectivas
- YUJNOVSKY, Oscar, La estructura interna de la ciudad. El caso latinoamericano.

In Preparation

CASTELLS, Manuel (compilador), Estructura Urbana y estructura de clases en América Latina
GARCÍA, Antonio, Reforma agraria y dominación social en América Latina
KAPLAN, Martha S. de (compilador) Urbanización y desarrollo en América Latina
MABOGUNJE, Akin, Planificación regional y desarrollo nacional en Africa

For further information, write Arq. Kaplan at SIAP, Echeverría 1366-50-42, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY
RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN
\$8,724 to \$12,276 per year salary range
Cataloger & Collection Development

Spanish and Portuguese Cataloger/Bibliographer. Within the Monographs Department of the General Library, the position entails responsibility for cataloging all monographic materials acquired in Spanish and Portuguese language and literature. In addition, incumbent is expected to aid in cataloging materials in the Social Sciences and Humanities relative to Spanish and Latin American history and culture.

The position has major collection development responsibilities for current and retrospective selections of materials in support of the academic Department of Spanish and Portuguese and the programs of Latin American Studies and Mexican American Studies. The incumbent is expected to work closely with the faculty in co-ordinating the collection development for these areas. Responsible for correspondence in dealing with Spanish and Latin American Book dealers. The General Library and Science Libraries with a combined collection of 750,000 volumes serve 5,000 undergraduates and graduate students.

Qualifications: MLS from accredited Library School, and a bachelor's degree majoring in Spanish and Portuguese language and literature is essential. Benefits: All librarian positions are academic. Annual leave, 24 working days. Liberal retirement, sick leave, and health insurance plans. The University is an equal opportunity employer, and is especially interested in recruiting a minority person.

Position available January 1, 1974.

Send resume to: Abigail Dahl-Hansen
Assistant University Librarian
University of California
Riverside, California 92507

NOTE: The Association urges members seeking jobs and jobs seeking members to send pertinent information to the LASA Secretariat for inclusion in this section of the Newsletter. Please remember lead time is required for publication and follow copy deadlines listed on the inner front cover of the Newsletter.

PERSONAL

MARVIN ALISKY (Arizona State University) has authored an article entitled "U.S.-Mexican Border Conflicts and Compromises" in the South Eastern Latin Americanist, September issue. The article features discussion of the Mexican border industrialization program and continuing problems concerning the flow of narcotics across the border.

JO-ANN AVIEL (San Francisco State) has returned from a lengthy trip to Latin America in connection with a project funded under a two-year grant for Interdisciplinary Area Studies given by the Language and Area Centers and Research Branch of the U.S. Office of Education. Project members designed and taught a 9-unit block enrollment Introduction to Latin America Area Studies course for lower division students in the Fall semester and a 3-unit field course in the Spring. Project members included Don Barnhardt, the project director, representing economics and the social sciences; Prof. Aviel, representing political science and international relations; and Phillip Johnson, representing history. Lois Flynn was responsible for evaluating the project.

JANE VAN DER KARR BASILE is on leave of absence from her post as Associate Professor of History at Nassau Community College in the State University of New York System: she has received a grant for the academic year from the National Endowment for the Humanities in order to study Peron's hemispheric influence and the Justicialist Movement. She will be traveling in Latin America, especially in those countries where populist influence is most evident.

WILLIAM J. BRISK (formerly Inter-American Foundation) became Director of Latin American Scholarship Program of American Universities in Cambridge, Massachusetts, beginning July 1st., after having served 18 months with the Inter-American Foundation.

CESAR N. CAVIEDES (University of Saskatchewan, Canada) has completed three months of travel through Ecuador, Peru, and Brazil, contacting officials of Meteorological Services in those countries in order to further his research on a theory which he has presented in an article entitled "Secas and El Niño: Two simultaneous Climatological Hazards in South America," in Proceedings of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 5 (1973).

JERRY W. COONEY (University of Louisville) delivered a paper entitled "Black Servitude and its Abolition: Paraguay, 1811-1870," at the 1973 meeting of the Mid-West Association for Latin American Studies held at Indiana State University, Terre Haute, October 26th and 27th.

MARY L. ELMENDORF (Hampshire College) presented a paper entitled "La Campesina Indígena" at the Reunión Continental sobre La Ciencia y El Hombre, held in Mexico City, June-July, 1973.

JERRY NORMAN HAAR (Columbia University), Ph.D. candidate in Education, recently returned from a year in Brazil as a Fulbright-Hays Fellow conducting research for his dissertation on the politics of access to higher education.

DILMUS D. JAMES (University of Texas at El Paso) has published "Used Automated Plants in Less Developed Countries: A Case Study of a Mexican Firm," in Inter-American Economic Affairs, Vol. 27 (Summer, 1973).

DARRELL E. LEVI (Yale University) has authored "The Prado Family, European Culture and the Rediscovery of Brazil, 1860-1930," in Proceedings from SULA (State University Latin Americanists) Latin American Studies Conference, April 5-7, 1973, (Buffalo, New York: Council on International Studies, 1973).

MATTHIAS S. MEIER (University of Santa Clara, California) in conjunction with Prof. Feliciano Rivera of San Jose State University, has edited a book, Readings on La Raza: The Twentieth Century, published by Hill and Wang, December, 1973.

CARMELO MESA-LAGO (University of Pittsburgh) has completed the following: Cuba in the 1970's: Pragmatism Over Ideology, a book to be published by the University of New Mexico Press in 1974; "The Sovietization of the Cuban Revolution: Its Consequences for the Western Hemisphere," in World Affairs, 136 (Summer, 1973); and "Tipología y valor económico del trabajo no remunerado en Cuba," in El Trimestre Económico, 40 (July-September, 1973).

HUBERT J. MILLER (Pan American University, Edinburg, Texas) has published a booklet on Antonio de Mendoza, The First Viceroy of Mexico (The New Santander Press, Edinburg, Texas, 1973). The booklet is a teaching manual for elementary and secondary teachers in the area of Mexican and Mexican American history. It utilizes the biography of Mendoza to present essential content material on the political institutions in New Spain during the first half of the 16th century.

EMILIO F. MORÁN (University of Florida) has had his monograph on "The Role of Rui Barbosa in the Abolition of Slavery in Brazil" accepted for publication by the Casa de Rui Barbosa Foundation in Rio de Janeiro. It will appear later this year in a Portuguese translation by Norah Levy. Mr. Morán presented papers at the II International Symposium on Tropical Ecology, the Southern Anthropological Society meetings, and the IX International Congress of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences during 1973 on various aspects of energy flow analysis and applications to Amazonian systems.

F. TAYLOR PECK (George Washington University) has returned to Washington after four years as Latin Americanist and professor at the University's graduate center at the Naval War College, Newport, Rhode Island. He has been elected Vice-President for International Programs of Language Americas Association and is a consultant to Inter-American Scene. He is also Director of Research of the Latin American Institute of Washington, and Research Historian, Office of Naval History, for Spanish documents relating to naval operations during the American Revolution.

HELEN I. SAFA (Rutgers University) is Director of the Latin American Institute at Rutgers, not Associate Director as erroneously reported in the September LASA Newsletter.

FRANK SAFFORD has returned to the Department of History, Northwestern University, after a one-year visit at the University of Texas where he served as associate editor of the Hispanic American Historical Review.

CARL SOLBERG (University of Washington) will be in Buenos Aires during the 1973-74 academic year researching "Economic Policy-Making in a Dependent Country: Argentina Radical Party Rule, 1916-1930." This work is being conducted under the auspices of a Foreign Area Postdoctoral Fellowship.

HARRY E. VANDEN, New York City, will be a Fulbright Scholar in Peru this forthcoming academic year. The subject of his research will be "The Political Thought of José Carlos Mariátegui."

JOHN H. (SCOTT) WHITEFORD has been appointed Assistant Director of the Latin American Center at Michigan State University. He has been completing his doctorate in anthropology with Professor Richard Adams at the University of Texas. Mr. Whiteford is also working half-time with the Department of Anthropology.

DIETER K. ZSCHOCK (SUNY/Stony Brook, New York), in collaboration with George W. Schuyler (Stony Brook), Aníbal Fernández (IESA/Caracas) and W. Raymond Duncan (SUNY/Brockport) has completed a field research project on labor market behavior of university students in Venezuela. Their analysis, "The Education-Work Transition of Venezuelan University Students," will be published in the February, 1974, issue of the Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs.

REGIONAL

PACIFIC COAST COUNCIL ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (PCCLAS)

The twentieth annual meeting of the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies (PCCLAS) will be held October 18-20, 1974, at UCLA. Distinguished speakers will include Dr. Jorge E. Illueca, chief adviser to the Government of Panama on the canal negotiations, and Professor Lewis Hanke, of the American Historical Association. The topics for the sessions are:

Perón: Significance and Implications
Blacks in Latin America
Structures of Dependency
Yesterday's Latin America: Using Old Documentary Film as a Source
for the Study of Latin America
Innovative Approaches to Studying Latin America
The Latin American Novel and Society
Ethnographic Film
What you always Wanted to Know about the Methodology of Using
Films in Class

Both the UCLA Research Library and Museum of Cultural History will mount Latin American exhibits. There will also be an exhibition of Chilean Poster Art during the Allende years. The UCLA Research Library will conduct tours to acquaint PCCLAS members with its Latin American Holdings. For additional information write: E. Bradford Burns, Department of History, UCLA, Los Angeles 90024.

PCCLAS also announces publication of the PCCLAS Proceedings, Vol. II (1973) entitled, "New Viewpoints in the Teaching and Research of Latin American Area Studies". Copies may be ordered from San Diego State University Press, 5402 College Avenue, San Diego, California 92115 at \$6.00 for institutions; \$4.00 for individuals; and \$3.00 for PCCLAS members. All individual orders must be prepaid.

SOUTHEASTERN CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (SECOLAS)

Joseph L. Arbena
Secretary-Treasurer

SECOLAS was founded in February, 1954, at Duke University at a meeting sponsored by the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Pan American Union and organized by R.L. Predmore of the host institution. The first General Chairman was Sturgis Leavitt of the University of North Carolina. Since its inception, SECOLAS has sought to bring together persons of all professional areas (academic and non-academic) with an interest in Latin America. The membership, therefore, contains a number of students and business people, though the trend in recent years has been regrettably toward heavier representation from university faculties.

Voting membership is open to persons who reside in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. Annual dues are \$4.00. Persons outside the membership area may receive the publications of SECOLAS by paying the same \$4.00 fee. Libraries and institutions pay \$6.00. The annual spring meeting is open to everyone, and the program traditionally includes participants from outside the region.

SECOLAS currently sponsors two publications. The South Eastern Latin Americanist (SELA), which first appeared in 1957, is the quarterly bulletin edited by the Secretary-Treasurer. SELA serves as an outlet for short scholarly articles, research notes, book notices, reports on the activities of SECOLAS, and other items of interest to Latin Americanists. The Annals of SECOLAS, now in its fourth volume, contains papers presented at the annual meeting. The editor of the Annals is Eugene R. Huck of West Georgia College.

The present membership of SECOLAS totals approximately 250 persons within the Southeast. There are about 35 members outside the region and 40 library and institutional subscribers. The treasury has a balance on hand of around \$3,000. The 1973 meeting was held in Knoxville, Tennessee, through the facilities of the University of Tennessee. Attendance at recent meetings has averaged 125-150 persons. The 1974 meeting, whose theme is "The Place of Literature in Interdisciplinary Approaches," is scheduled for the campus of the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette. Persons wishing to present papers or serve as discussants are invited to write the Program Chairperson, Professor Wilder P. Scott, Department of Romance Languages, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia 30602.

The relative success of SECOLAS during the past 19 years is the result of the efforts of a number of people, including the past presidents, many of whom continue to serve as members of the Executive Council. We are also deeply indebted to Felicity Trueblood (Florida) and Edward Terry (Alabama), who most recently functioned as Secretary-Treasurers and Editors of SELA, and to the Universities of Florida and Alabama, West Georgia College, and now Clemson University, which have provided important amounts of financial support for the Conference's publications.

SOUTHWEST COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (SCOLAS)

The annual meeting of the Southwest Council of Latin American Studies (SCOLAS) will be held February 21-23, 1974, at Baylor University in Waco, Texas. The theme of the meeting is "La Vida Espiritual". Persons interested in participating in the program should write to Professor Lyle C. Brown, President, SCOLAS, Department of Political Sciences, Baylor University, Waco 76703.

WASHINGTON

CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES, U.S.-CHILEAN RELATIONS

The questions raised by the fall of Salvador Allende on September 11th about possible U.S. influence directed against President Allende during the three years of his presidency were upstaged in the U.S. Congress by the march of both domestic and international events during the month of October, 1973. Even the largest outpouring of letters, telegrams, and visits (including a delegation of IASA officers) ever to reach Congress on any issue concerning Latin America, expressing concern and asking for clarification of the U.S. role, could not compete with Watergate, Vice President Agnew's resignation, and the war in the Middle East. Some hearings were held, however, at least one is planned for the near future, extensive hearings in one or another committee are still a distinct possibility next year, and there remain many unanswered questions of interest to the Congress and the U.S. people, as well as to academics concerned with academic freedom, and researching U.S.-Chilean relations.

Ambassador Nathaniel Davis was heard on November 9th in an executive session of the Senate Sub-Committee on Western Hemisphere affairs. CIA Director Colby was heard, also in Executive session by the same sub-committee, on November 26th. The Senators expressed great interest, and were well-served, according to reports, by an excellent briefing paper prepared by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Staff. The Senators, who attended in unusual numbers, expressed interest in further hearings. However, Senator McGee (Chairman of the Sub-Committee) is currently absorbed in the question of supporting U.N. restrictions on the purchase of Rhodesian chrome. No more hearings by the Senate Sub-Committee are planned at this writing, though such hearings are under contemplation.

The Sub-Committee on Inter-American Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee held three days of hearings--one public (Mr. Kubisch, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs), and two executive sessions (Mr. Kubisch again, and Mr. Colby). In addition, hearings were held with representatives of the Defense Intelligence Agency in which the matters of Cuba and Chile were discussed at length. This testimony may finally be declassified and published. (None of the hearings mentioned have yet been published, and the testimony in executive sessions probably will not be, with the exception noted.) The House Sub-Committee is considering further hearings after Congress reconvenes after the Christmas holidays (January 21st) to consider 1) the possible lack of proper care and concern by U.S. official personnel for the rights and welfare of some U.S. citizens in Chile at the time of the coup; and 2) an analysis of the different policies and results of the U.S. toward the Frei régime and the Allende régime. Persons with suggestions to offer on this topic may write to Mr. Mike Findley, c/o House Foreign Affairs Committee, House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Recently, the Senate Sub-Committee on International Finance (Senator Adlai Stevenson, Chmn) also held hearings on some proposed modifications in the charter or By-Laws of the ExIm Bank, and the question of ExIm policies toward Chile was discussed at length with Mr. Henry Kearnes. These hearings will be printed shortly.

On December 7th, Professor Frank Newman of the Law School of the University of California at Berkeley is scheduled to testify before a joint meeting of the Sub-Committee on International Organizations and Movements (Congressman Donald Fraser, Chmn), on alleged violations of human rights in Chile immediately after the coup. Professor Newman recently returned from Chile where he went as part of an Amnesty International team. Immediately after the coup Senator Edward Kennedy held several open sessions with U.S.

citizens who had just returned from Chile with reports of extensive violations of human rights in his capacity as Chairman of the Senate Sub-Committee on Refugees.

The Kennedy-Fraser amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act was shepherded through the Conference Committee and modified in accordance with the wishes of the committee by Congressman Dante B. Fascell, Chairman of the Inter-American Affairs Sub-Committee of the House. As reported to the two houses, the Foreign Assistance Act, expresses the sense of the Congress that the "President should request the Government of Chile to protect the human rights of all individuals . . . , (and) The President should request the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to undertake an immediate inquiry into recent events occurring in Chile." The wording also urges that the President support attempts to aid in the protection of the rights of political prisoners, and the resettlement of refugees. Struck from the bill in conference committee was the original wording of Senator Kennedy expressing the sense of the Congress that "all military and economic aid" should be suspended until the government of Chile restores respect for human rights. There is little doubt that the conference report will be adopted by the Congress, though the practical effect of this wording remains dubious.

A significant number of U.S. scholars have been working in a more-or-less coordinated way to prepare background material for Senators and Congressmen interested in soliciting testimony on U.S.-Chilean relations. Several scholars have written to the committees offering to testify, or providing material thought useful. I can report that these initiatives are welcomed by the extended House and Senate staffs, and can make a significant contribution in upgrading the quality of Congressional hearings. LASA, as an academic community, can make its expertise available in all the political colorations that characterize our pluralist association, to the Congress as an important public service.

Brady Tyson
American University

NDEA Title VI Funding

Federal support of international studies was at least partially salvaged this past fall when, after stiff Congressional action, \$13.8 million for the NDEA Title VI program was authorized in a compromise settlement by Congress and eventually released to the Office of Education by the Office of Management and Budget. Latin American centers at the following six institutions were funded as NDEA Centers for 1973-1974:

Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles	J. Wilbert, Dir.	\$71,000 grant
Univ. of Florida	W.E. Carter, Dir.	84,500
Univ. of New Mexico	M.R. Nason, Dir.	72,500
Univ. of Texas at Austin	W.P. Glade, Dir.	85,000
Tulane University	R.E. Greenleaf, Dir.	66,363
Univ. of Wisconsin system	N.P. Sacks, Dir.	83,849.75

The outlook for next year is gloomy, to say the least. As of this writing, the administration has budgetted no funds for the Title VI program, while the House has proposed \$12.3 million and the Senate, \$13.8 million, a figure which many had hoped would be far higher. Regarding administration impoundment of federal funds for education, however, readers' attention is drawn to the favorable decision of a federal judge on November 21, 1973, in a class-action suit brought by the state of Pennsylvania to recover previously-authorized funds. According to Judge Joseph C. Waddy of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, "The impounding and withholding are unlawful and unconstitutional". See the New York Times, November 22, 1973.

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

CURRENT PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

- Alexander, Robert J., ed. and trans. Aprismo: The Ideas and Doctrines of Víctor Raúl Haya de la Torre. Kent, Ohio: Kent State University Press, 1973. Pp. 367. Bibliographical Note. \$12.00.
- Ashcraft, Norman. Colonialism and Underdevelopment: Processes of Political Economic Change in British Honduras. New York: Teachers College Press (Columbia University) for the Center for Education in Latin America and the Institute of International Studies, 1973. Pp. 180. Bibliog. \$8.50. (Paper, \$3.95.) 13 tables, 1 map.
- Balán, Jorge, Harley L. Browning, and Elizabeth Jelin. With the assistance of Waltraut Feindt. Men in a Developing Society: Geographic and Social Mobility in Monterrey, Mexico. Latin American Monographs, No. 30. Austin: University of Texas Press for the Institute of Latin American Studies, 1973. Pp. 384. Appendices. Bibliog. Index. \$11.50. 9 figures, 1 map, 78 tables.
- Basch, Samuel. Memories of Mexico: A History of the Last Ten Months of the Empire. Trans. by Hugh McAden Oechler. San Antonio: Trinity University Press, 1973. Pp. 253. Index. \$9.00. 1 map, defense notes. First published Leipzig, Germany, 1868. Author was "Personal Physician to His Late Majesty the Emperor Maximilian, Officer of the Imperial Mexican Eagle and Guadalupe Order, Knight of the Imperial Austrian Order of the Iron Crown."
- Beezley, William H. Insurgent Governor. Abraham González and the Mexican Revolution in Chihuahua. Pp. 195. Appendix. Note on Sources. Bibliog. Index. \$7.50. 8 black-and-white photos.
- Bly, Robert, chosen and trans. Lorca and Jiménez: Selected Poems. A Seventies Press Book. Boston: Beacon Press, 1973. Pp. 193. Paper (BP 446). \$2.95.
- Bricker, Victoria Reifler. Ritual Humor in Highland Chiapas. Texas Pan American Series. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1973. Pp. 257. Bibliog. Index. \$8.50. 36 black-and-white photos, 8 maps, 4 figures.
- Cameron, Ian. Magellan and the First Circumnavigation of the World. The Great Explorers Series. New York: Saturday Review Press, 1973. Pp. 224. Bibliog. List of Illustrations. Index. \$12.50. 16 pages of color plates, 100 black-and-white illustrations.

- Carrera Andrade, Jorge. Reflections on Spanish-American Poetry. Trans. by Don C. Bliss and Gabriela de C. Bliss. Albany: State University of New York Press, 1973. Pp. 90. Notes. \$6.00. Five essays.
- Carter, Dorothy Sharp. The Enchanted Orchard, and Other Folktales of Central America. Illus. by W. T. Mars. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1973. Pp. 126. \$4.75.
- Castaneda, Carlos. The Teachings of Don Juan: A Yaqui Way of Knowledge. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1973. Pp. 288. Appendices. \$7.95. Reprint of 1968 ed.
- Clark, Evert, and Nicholas Horrock. Contrabandista! New York: Praeger Publishers, 1973. Pp. 231. \$6.95. Smuggling of heroin into the United States from South America.
- Cortázar, Julio. All Fires the Fire and Other Stories. Trans. by Jill Levine. New York: Pantheon Books, 1973. Pp. 152. \$5.95.
- Fabrega, Horacio, Jr., and Daniel B. Silver. Illness and Shamanistic Curing in Zinacantan: An Ethnomedical Analysis. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1973. Pp. 227. Appendices. Bibliog. Index. \$10.95. 16 tables, 6 figures.
- Fals Borda, Orlando. El hombre y la tierra en Boyacá: desarrollo histórico de una sociedad minifundista. 2d ed. Bogotá: Punta de Lanza, 1973. Pp. 215. Apéndice. Bibliog. Paper. \$3.50. 13 tables, 2 maps. Available from Punta de Lanza, 30 Whitcomb Circle, Madison, Wis. 53706.
- Figueroa, John, ed. Caribbean Voices: Combined Edition. Washington: Robert B. Luce Co., Inc., 1973. Pp. 228. Indices. Appendix. \$6.95. "the work of over 75 poets," in two parts.
- Foley, Gerry, and Malik Miah. Tragedy in Chile: Lessons of the Revolutionary Upsurge and Its Defeat. New York: Pathfinder Press, Inc., 1973. Pp. 23. Paper. \$.35. Two articles which "describe and explain the coup in Chile on September 11, 1973, and the subsequent repression."
- Foner, Nancy. Status and Power in Rural Jamaica: A Study of Educational and Political Change. New York: Teachers College Press (Columbia University) for the Center for Education in Latin America and the Institute of International Studies, 1973. Pp. 172. Notes. References. Appendix. Index. \$8.50. (Paper, \$3.95.) 1 map.
- Gomez, David F. Somos Chicanos--Strangers in Our Own Land. Boston: Beacon Press, 1973. Pp. 204. Index. \$8.95. 23 black-and-white photos.

- Howes, Barbara, ed. The Eye of the Heart: Short Stories from Latin America. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc., 1973. Pp. 415. Notes on the Contributors. Notes on the Translators. Paper (51824). \$5.95. (Cloth, \$10.95.) 42 short stories.
- Inman, Nancy Aldrich. Tropical Flower Arranging: A Practical Guide. Rutland, Vt.: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1973. Pp. 116. Appendices. Bibliog. Index. \$8.25. 61 illustrations (20 color plates).
- Klarén, Peter F. Modernization, Dislocation, and Aprismo: Origins of the Peruvian Aprista Party, 1870-1932. Latin American Monographs, No. 32. Austin: University of Texas Press for the Institute of Latin American Studies, 1973. Pp. 189. Glossary. Bibliog. Index. \$8.50. 2 maps, 2 tables, 1 figure.
- Levine, Daniel H. Conflict and Political Change in Venezuela. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1973. Pp. 285. Glossary. Bibliog. Index. \$13.00. 21 tables, 4 figures.
- Long, Haniel. The Marvelous Adventure of Cabeza de Vaca. Malinche. Preface by Henry Miller. New York: Ballantine Books, 1973. Pp. 76. Paper (23627). \$1.25.
- MacLeod, Murdo J. Spanish Central America: A Socioeconomic History, 1520-1720. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1973. Pp. 554. Appendix. Abbreviations. Notes. Glossary. Bibliog. Index. \$20.00. 35 figures.
- Miller, Arthur G. The Mural Painting of Teotihuacán. Drawings by Felipe Dávalos G. Appendix by Edwin R. Littmann. Washington, D.C.: Center for Pre-Columbian Studies, Trustees for Harvard University, 1973. Pp. 193. \$25.00. Includes "a descriptive and interpretative essay, 367 illustrations in color and black-and-white, and 17 site plans."
- Miller, Elaine K., intro., notes, and classification. Mexican Folk Narrative from the Los Angeles Area. Memoir Series, Vol. 56. Austin: University of Texas Press for the American Folklore Society, 1973. Pp. 340. Biographies of Informants. Appendices. Bibliog. \$12.50.
- Myers, David J. Democratic Campaigning in Venezuela: Caldera's Victory. Monografía No. 17. Caracas: Fundación La Salle de Ciencias Naturales, Instituto Caribe de Antropología y Sociología, 1973. Pp. 259. Appendices. Paper. No price listed. 37 tables, 7 charts, 5 maps.
- Nietschmann, Bernard. Between Land and Water: The Subsistence Ecology of the Miskito Indians, Eastern Nicaragua. New York: Seminar Press, 1973. Pp. 279. Appendices. Glossary. References. Index. \$11.95. 62 figures, 35 tables.

- Paz, Octavio. The Bow and the Lyre (El arco y la lira): The Poem. The Poetic Revelation. Poetry and History. The Texas Pan American Series. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1973. Pp. 281. Appendices. Index. \$8.50.
- Price, John A. Tijuana: Urbanization in a Border Culture. Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press, 1973. Pp. 186. Bibliog. Index. \$6.95. 3 maps, 4 charts, 5 tables, 8 black-and-white photos.
- Ramsey, Russell W. Revolución campesina, 1950-1954. Bogotá (?): Ediciones "Libros de Colombia," 1973. Pp. 237. Bibliog. Paper. No price listed. 10 maps, 13 charts. Compares Colombia, Vietnam, and the Philippines.
- Richardson, Ivan L. Urban Government for Rio de Janeiro. Praeger Special Studies in International Politics and Government. The International Urban Studies Series of the Institute of Public Administration, New York. New York: Praeger Publishers in cooperation with the Institute of Public Administration, New York, 1973. Pp. 184. Bibliog. \$15.00. 28 tables, 6 figures, 1 map.
- Rojas Ruiz, Humberto, and Alvaro Camacho Guizado. El Frente Nacional: ideología y realidad. Bogotá: Punta de Lanza, 1973. Pp. 187. Bibliog. Paper. \$2.50. Available from Punta de Lanza, 30 Whitcomb Circle, Madison, Wis. 53706.
- Romanucci-Ross, Lola. Conflict, Violence, and Morality in a Mexican Village. Palo Alto, Calif.: National Press Books, 1973. Pp. 203. Appendices. Bibliog. Paper. \$2.95. (Cloth, \$5.95.) 14 black-and-white photos, 4 tables.
- Sandford, Jeremy. In Search of the Magic Mushroom: A Journey through Mexico. New York: Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., Publisher (Dist. by Crown Publishers, Inc.), 1973. Pp. 176. Appendix. Bibliog. Paper. \$2.95. 2 drawings, 1 map.
- Schneider, Ronald M. The Political System of Brazil: Emergence of a "Modernizing" Authoritarian Regime, 1964-1970. New York: Columbia University Press, 1973. Pp. 431. Appendices. Essay on Sources. Indices. Paper. \$6.00. 1 map.
- Siskind, Janet. To Hunt in the Morning. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. Pp. 214. Appendices. Index. \$6.95. 19 black-and-white photos, 1 map, 1 drawing. The Sharanahua Indians of eastern Peru.
- Solinas, Franco. State of Siege. Directed by Costa-Gavras. Screenplay trans. by Brooke Leveque. Documents trans. by Raymond Rosenthal. New York: Ballantine Books, 1973. Pp. 214. Bibliog. Paper (23434). \$1.50. 45 black-and-white photos. Includes statements by Yves Montand, John A. Hannah (Director of AID), Franco Solinas, and Costa-Gavras.

- Stahl, Fred A., and Gary E. A. Scavnicky. A Reverse Dictionary of the Spanish Language. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1973. Pp. 181. \$10.00.
- Stepan, Alfred, ed. Authoritarian Brazil: Origins, Policies, and Future. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1973. Pp. 265. Contributors. Index. \$10.00. 24 tables, 1 figure.
- The Study of Latin American History and Society in Scandinavia: Reports Presented at a Conference Organized by the Institute of Political History, University of Turku, Finland, 3-4 September 1970. Scandinavian Studies on Latin America Series, No. 1. Stockholm: The Scandinavian Committee for Research on Latin America edited by the Institute of Latin American Studies, 1973. Pp. 96. Paper. No price listed.
- Taylor, Alice, ed. Focus on South America. Focus Series of Regional Introductions. New York: Praeger Publishers in cooperation with the American Geographical Society, 1973. Pp. 274. Index. The Contributors. \$9.00. (Paper, \$3.95.) 19 maps, 18 black-and-white photos, 2 tables, "suggested readings" follow chapters.
- Wiesenthal, Simon. Sails of Hope: The Secret Mission of Christopher Columbus. Trans. by Richard and Clara Winston. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1973. Pp. 248. Bibliog. Index. \$5.95. 21 illustrations. "Columbus was of Jewish origin and his 1492 voyage was actually a desperate search for a new homeland for the Jews."
- Wilson, Peter J. Crab Antics: The Social Anthropology of English-Speaking Negro Societies of the Caribbean. Caribbean Series, 14. New Haven, Conn.: Yale University Press, 1973. Pp. 258. Appendix. Notes. Bibliog. Index. \$10.00. 7 tables, 8 figures.
- Worcester, Donald E. Brazil: From Colony to World Power. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1973. Pp. 277. Chronology. Glossary. Suggested Readings. Index. \$10.00. (Paper, \$3.95.) 15 black-and-white illustrations, 1 map.

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aiken, Conrad Potter. A Heart for the Gods of Mexico. Folcroft, Pa.: Folcroft Library Editions, 1973. \$20.00. Reprint of 1939 ed.
- Alba, Victor. The Horizon Concise History of Mexico. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., 1973. Pp. 217. \$8.95.

- Andersson, Theodore. Carlos María Ocantos, Argentine Novelist: A Study of Indigenous French and Spanish Elements in His Work. New York: AMS Press, 1973. Pp. 136. \$7.00. Reprint of 1934 ed.
- Axelrod, Herbert R., and William Vorderwinkler. Tropical Fish in Your Home. G. J. M. Timmerman, photographer. Everyday Handbooks Series. New York: Barnes & Noble, 1973. Pp. 144. Paper (EH356). \$1.95. Reprint of 1960 ed.
- Bandelier, Adolph Francis Alphonse, and Edgar L. Hewett. Indians of the Rio Grande Valley. New York: Cooper Square Publishers, 1973. Pp. 274. \$12.50. Reprint of 1937 ed.
- Beals, Ralph Leon. Cheran: A Sierra Tarascan Village. Prepared in cooperation with the United States Department of State as a project of the Interdepartmental Committee on Cultural and Scientific Cooperation. With new intro. Library of Latin-American History and Culture Series. New York: Cooper Square Publishers, 1973. Pp. 225. \$17.50. Reprint of 1946 ed.
- _____. Ethnology of the Western Mixe. Library of Latin-American History and Culture Series. New York: Cooper Square Publishers, 1973. Pp. 175. \$7.50. Reprint of 1945 ed.
- Blakemore, Harold. Latin America. The Modern World Series. London: Oxford University Press, 1973. Pp. 128. Paper. \$2.00. Reprint, with corrections, of 1966 ed.
- Boehm, Lincoln A. Venezuela in Pictures. Visual Geography Series. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., 1973. Pp. 64. \$2.89. (Paper, \$1.25.)
- Borah, Woodrow Wilson. New Spain's Century of Depression. Folcroft, Pa.: Folcroft Library Editions, 1973. \$6.50. Reprint of 1951 ed.
- Bourland, Caroline Brown. The Short Story in Spain in the Seventeenth Century, with a Bibliography of the Novela from 1576 to 1700. Folcroft, Pa.: Folcroft Library Editions, 1973. \$14.75. Reprint of 1927 ed.
- Bourne, Edward Gaylord, ed. and intro. Narratives of the Career of Hernando de Soto in the Conquest of Florida, As Told by a Knight of Elvas. American Explorers Series. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$20.00. Reprint of 1904 ed.
- Bradford, Sarah. Portugal. Nations and Peoples Library Series. New York: Walker, 1973. Pp. 161. \$8.50.
- Busey, James L. Latin American Political Guide. 15th ed. Manitou Springs, Colo.: Juniper Editions, 1973. Pp. 64. \$5.00. (Paper, \$2.00.) Maps, chart, political decorations.

- Chapman, Charles Edward. The Founding of Spanish California: The North-westward Expansion of New Spain, 1687-1783. New York: Octagon Books, 1973. Pp. 485. \$17.50. Reprint of 1916 ed.
- Cordasco, Francesco, ed. The Puerto Ricans, 1493-1973: A Chronology and Fact Book. With Eugene Bucchioni. Ethnic Chronology Series, No. 11. Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.: Oceana Publications, 1973. Pp. 137. \$5.00.
- Davis, Richard H., ed. Health Services and the Mexican-American Elderly. A Monograph from the Ethel Percy Andrus Gerontology Center. Los Angeles: University of Southern California Press, 1973. Pp. 65. No price listed.
- De Grazia, Ted Ettore. De Grazia Paints Cabeza de Vaca: The First Non-Indian in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, 1527-1536. Artist's proof ed. Tucson, Ariz.: De Grazia Gallery in the Sun, 1973. Pp. 68. \$13.50.
- De La Garza, Rudolph O., Z. Anthony Kruszewski, and Tomás A. Arciniega, comps. Chicanos and Native Americans: The Territorial Minorities. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973. \$6.95. (Paper, \$2.45.)
- De León, Nephtali. Chicano Poet: With Images and Vision of the Poet. Lubbock, Tex.: Trucha Publications, 1973. Pp. 98. \$3.00.
- Elliott, Arthur Elwood. Paraguay: Its Cultural Heritage, Social Conditions, and Educational Problems. New York: AMS Press, 1973. Pp. 210. \$10.00. Reprint of 1931 ed.
- Emmanuel, Isaac Samuel. The Jews of Coro, Venezuela. Jacob R. Marcus and Stanley F. Chyet, eds. Monographs of the American Jewish Archives, No. 8. Cincinnati: American Jewish Archives, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, 1973. Pp. 63. No price listed.
- English, Peter. Panama and the Canal Zone in Pictures. Visual Geography Series. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., 1973. Pp. 64. \$2.89. (Paper, \$1.25.)
- Evans, Lancelot O., Philip T. Davis, and David G. Lewis. The Caribbean (the English-Speaking Islands) in Pictures. Visual Geography Series. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., 1973. Pp. 64. \$2.89. (Paper, \$1.25.)
- Flynn, Gerard C. Manuel Tamayo y Baus. Twayne's World Authors Series, 263, Spain. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1973. Pp. 158. \$5.95.
- Forbes, Jack D., comp. Aztecas del Norte: The Chicanos of Aztlán. Greenwich, Conn.: Fawcett Publications, 1973. Pp. 336. Paper (M605). \$.95.

- Frank, Andre Gunder. Lumpenbourgeoisie: Lumpendevelopment; Dependence, Class, and Politics in Latin America. Trans. by Marion Davis Berdecio. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1973. Pp. 151. Paper (PB285). \$2.25.
- Fraser, Ronald. In Hiding: The Life of Manuel Cortés. New York: New American Library, 1973. Pp. 258. Paper. \$1.50.
- García, F. Chris. Political Socialization of Chicano Children: A Comparative Study with Anglos in California Schools. Praeger Special Studies in U.S. Economic, Social, and Political Issues. New York: Praeger, 1973. \$16.50.
- Gerstinger, Heinz. Pedro Calderón de la Barca. Trans. by Diana Stone Peters. World Dramatists Series. New York: Ungar, 1973. Pp. 154. \$7.50.
- Ghose, Zulfikar. The Incredible Brazilian: The Native. New York: Bantam, 1973. Paper. \$1.25.
- Gonzales, María N. de. Fabulous Acapulco on a Shoestring for Families and Just Friends. With Diana Gonzales and Fredy Gonzales. New York: Gonzales Associates, 1973. Pp. 45. Paper. \$2.00.
- Graham, Robert Bontine Cunninghame. The Conquest of the River Plate. Boston: Milford House, 1973. Pp. 313. \$25.00. Reprint of 1924 ed.
- _____. Pedro de Valdivia, Conqueror of Chile. Boston: Milford House, 1973. Pp. 227. \$25.00. Reprint of 1926 ed.
- Grijalva, Domingo Ibarra. The Last Night of General Augusto C. Sandino. Trans. by Gloria Bonitz. New York: Vantage, 1973. Pp. 256. \$6.95.
- Halsey, Martha T. Antonio Buero Vallejo. Twayne's World Authors Series, 260, Spain. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1973. Pp. 178. \$5.95.
- Hamner, Robert D. V. S. Naipaul. Twayne's World Authors Series, 258, West Indies. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1973. Pp. 181. \$5.95.
- Hannaway, Patti. Winslow Homer in the Tropics. Foreword by Hereward Lester Cooke. Westover Publishing, 1973. \$29.95.
- Harner, Michael J. The Jívaro: People of the Sacred Waterfalls. Garden City, N.Y.: Anchor Press/Doubleday, 1973. Pp. 233. Paper (A078). \$3.95.
- Hawkins, Carroll. Two Democratic Labor Leaders in Conflict: The Latin American Revolution and the Role of the Workers. Lexington, Mass.: Lexington Books, 1973. Pp. 140. \$8.50.

- Heath, Dwight B., and Richard N. Adams, eds., intros., and notes. Contemporary Cultures and Societies of Latin America: A Reader in the Social Anthropology of Middle and South America and the Caribbean. 2d ed. New York: Random House, 1973. \$11.95.
- Hemming, John. The Conquest of the Incas. A Harvest Book. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1973. Pp. 641. Paper (HB258). \$4.95.
- Henderson, Gregory, ed. Public Diplomacy and Political Change: Four Case Studies--Okinawa, Peru, Czechoslovakia, Guinea. With S. W. Barton, Johannes A. Binnendijk, and Carolyn E. Setlow. Praeger Special Studies in International Politics and Government. New York: Praeger, 1973. Pp. 339. \$21.50.
- Henry, William Seaton. Campaign Sketches of the War with Mexico. The Far Western Frontier Series. New York: Arno Press, 1973. Pp. 331. \$16.00. Reprint of 1847 ed.
- Irving, Washington. Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada, from the Mss. of Fray Antonio Agapida. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$20.00. Reprint of 1850 ed.
- _____. The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus, to Which Are Added Those of His Companions. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$20.00. Reprint of 1868 ed.
- _____. Spanish Papers. Ed. by Pierre M. Irving. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$20.00. Reprint of 1868 ed.
- Jahn, Ernst A. Pan American Highway Guide. New York: Compsco Publishing Co., 1973. Paper. \$7.95.
- James, George Wharton. The Old Franciscan Missions of California. Boston: Milford House, 1973. Pp. 287. \$25.00. Reprint of 1913 ed.
- James, Leonard Frank. Africa, Latin America, and the East. Content editor: Jean P. KixMiller. Project co-ordinator: John R. L. Dent. Maps: David Cox and Jill Thompson. Picture research: Sandi Hughes-Jones and John Dent. Typography: Carl F. Zahn. History of Western Man and the Modern World Series, 5. New York: Pergamon, 1973. Pp. 236. \$6.35. (Paper, \$3.65.)
- Johnson, Dale L. The Sociology of Change and Reaction in Latin America. The Bobbs-Merrill Studies in Sociology Series. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1973. Pp. 56. No price listed.
- Jordan, Lois B. Mexican Americans: Resources to Build Cultural Understanding. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1973. Pp. 265. \$8.50.
- Judge, William James. Paleoindian Occupation of the Central Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1973. Pp. 361. \$7.00.

- Kebschull, Harvey G., ed. Politics in Transitional Societies: The Challenge of Change in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. 2d ed. New York: Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1973. Pp. 477. \$5.95.
- Kidder, Daniel Parish, and James C. Fletcher. Brazil and the Brazilians, Portrayed in Historical and Descriptive Sketches. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$27.00. Reprint of 1866 ed.
- Klibbe, Lawrence Hadfield. Fernán Caballero. Twayne's World Authors Series, 259, Spain. New York: Twayne Publishers, 1973. Pp. 182. \$5.95.
- La Belle, Thomas J. The New Professional in Venezuelan Secondary Education. With the assistance of Jan R. Van Orman. Latin American Studies Series, Vol. 23. Los Angeles: Latin American Center, University of California, 1973. Pp. 195. No price listed.
- Lazarillo de Tormes. The Life of Lazarillo of Tormes: His Fortunes and Misfortunes As Told by Himself. Trans. and intro. by Robert S. Rudder. With a sequel by Juan de Luna. Trans. by Robert S. Rudder with Carmen Criado de Rodríguez Puertolas. New York: Ungar, 1973. Pp. 245. \$8.50. (Paper, \$2.95.)
- León Portilla, Miguel. Time and Reality in the Thought of the Maya. Foreword by J. Eric S. Thompson. Appendix by Alfonso Villa Rojas. Trans. by Charles L. Boiles and Fernando Horcasitas. Boston: Beacon Press, 1973. Pp. 176. \$12.50.
- Licht, Fred. Goya in Perspective. The Artists in Perspective Series. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1973. Pp. 180. \$6.95. (Paper, \$2.45.)
- Lowenfels, Walter, comp. From the Belly of the Shark: A New Anthology of Native Americans; Poems by Chicanos, Eskimos, Hawaiians, Indians, Puerto Ricans in the U.S.A., with Related Poems by Others. Intros. by David Hernández and others. New York: Vintage Books, 1973. Pp. 352. Paper. \$1.95.
- Lutz, Bertha. Brazilian Species of Hyla. Photos by Gualter A. Lutz. Foreword by W. Frank Blair. Austin: University of Texas Press, 1973. Pp. 260. \$15.00.
- Mabry, Donald J. Mexico's Acción Nacional: A Catholic Alternative to Revolution. Syracuse, N.Y.: Syracuse University Press, 1973. Pp. 269. \$15.00.
- McCann, Frank D., Jr. The Brazilian-American Alliance in World War II, 1937-1945. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1973. \$18.50.
- Markham, Clements Roberts, Sir. Cuzco: A Journey to the Ancient Capital of Peru. Millwood, N.Y.: Kraus Reprint Co., 1973. Pp. 419. \$20.50. Reprint of 1856 ed.

- Martínez, Ruth Lucretia. The Unusual Mexican: A Study in Acculturation. San Francisco: R. and E. Research Associates, 1973. Pp. 75. \$7.00.
- Matthiessen, Peter. Sal si puedes: Cesar Chávez and the New American Revolution. Rev. ed. New York: Random House, 1973. Pp. 394. \$7.95.
- Means, Philip Ainsworth. Biblioteca Andina /Pt. 17: Essays on the Lives and Works of the Chroniclers, or, the Writers of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries Who Treated of the Pre-Hispanic History and Culture of the Andean Countries. Detroit: Blaine Ethridge Books, 1973. \$14.50. Reprint of 1928 ed.
- Mexico. Laws, statutes, etc. Mexican Foreign Investment and Transfer of Technology Laws. Spanish-English ed. Chicago: Commerce Clearing House, 1973. Pp. 47. Paper. \$2.50.
- Miller, Frank Charles. Industrialization in Mexico: Old Villages and a New Town. The Kiste and Ogan Social Change Series in Anthropology. Menlo Park, Calif.: Cummings Publishing Co., 1973. Pp. 161. No price listed.
- Miller, John. Memoirs of General Miller, in the Service of the Republic of Peru. 2d ed. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$47.50. 2 vols. Reprint of 1829 ed.
- Minter, William. Portuguese Africa and the West. New York: Monthly Review Press, 1973. \$7.95. (Paper, \$2.95.)
- Moore, G. Alexander. Life Cycles in Atchalán: The Diverse Careers of Certain Guatemalans. Anthropology and Education Series. New York: Teachers College Press, 1973. Pp. 220. \$9.50. (Paper, \$4.95.)
- Motolinía, Toribio. History of the Indians of New Spain. Trans. and ed. by Elizabeth Andros Foster. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1973. \$15.00. Reprint of 1950 ed.
- Mowry, Sylvester. Arizona and Sonora: The Geography, History, and Resources of the Silver Region of North America. The Far Western Frontier Series. New York: Arno Press, 1973. Pp. 251. \$12.00. Reprint of 1864 ed.
- Nava, Julian. Viva la raza: Readings on Mexican Americans. New York: Van Nostrand, 1973. Pp. 169. Paper. \$2.95.
- The Nazi Conspiracy in Spain. Trans. from German ms. by Emile Burns. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$12.50. Reprint of 1937 ed.
- Newcomb, Rexford. The Franciscan Mission Architecture of Alta California. New York: Dover Publications, 1973. Pp. 74. \$3.00. Reprint of 1916 ed.

- Newlon, Clarke. The Men Who Made Mexico. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1973. Pp. 273. \$4.95.
- Normano, João Frederico. The Struggle for South America: Economy and Ideology. Intro. by Clarence H. Haring. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1973. Pp. 294. \$12.00. Reprint of 1931 ed.
- Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Alvar. The Journey of Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca and His Companions from Florida to the Pacific, 1528-1536. Trans. from his own narrative by Fanny Bandelier, together with the report of Father Marcos of Nizza and a letter from the Viceroy Mendoza. Ed. and intro. by Ad. F. Bandelier. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$11.50. Reprint of 1904 ed.
- Paul, Irvén. A Yankee Reformer in Chile: The Life and Works of David Trumbull. South Pasadena, Calif.: William Carey Library, 1973. Pp. 155. Paper. \$3.95.
- Pepper, Choral. Baja California: Vanished Missions, Lost Treasures, Strange Stories True and Tall. Los Angeles: Ward Ritchie Press, 1973. Pp. 126. Paper. \$1.95.
- Poppino, Rollie E. Brazil: The Land and People. 2d ed. Illus. by Carybé and Poty. Latin American Histories Series. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. Pp. 385. \$9.50.
- Prago, Albert. Strangers in Their Own Land: A History of Mexican-Americans. New York: Four Winds Press, 1973. Pp. 226. \$5.88 (lib. bdg.).
- Predmore, Richard Lionel. Cervantes. New York: Dodd, Mead, 1973. Pp. 224. \$15.00.
- Puerto Rican Research and Resources Center. The Puerto Ricans: An Annotated Bibliography. Ed. by Paquita Vivo. New York: Bowker, 1973. Pp. 299. \$14.95.
- Quirk, Robert E. The Mexican Revolution and the Catholic Church, 1910-1929. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1973. Pp. 276. \$10.00.
- Rady, Donald Edmund. Volta Redonda: A Steel Mill Comes to a Brazilian Coffee Plantation (Industrial Entrepreneurship in a Developing Economy). Albuquerque, N.M.: Rio Grande Publishing Co., 1973. Pp. 375. \$12.95.
- Richardson, Henry Brush. An Etymological Vocabulary to the Libro de buen amor of Juan Ruiz, arcipreste de Hita. New York: AMS Press, 1973. Pp. 251. \$10.00. Reprint of 1930 ed.
- Rodde, Michele, and Michele Affergan. Spain Observed. Trans. from French by Stephen Hardman. New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. Pp. 152. \$14.95.

- Rosaldo, Renato, Robert A. Calvert, and Gustav L. Seligmann, comps. Chicano: The Evolution of a People. Minneapolis: Winston, 1973. Pp. 461. \$5.95.
- Salinas, Luís Omar, and Lillian Faderman, comps. From the Barrio: A Chicano Anthology. San Francisco: Canfield Press, 1973. Pp. 154. Paper. \$2.95.
- Salkey, Andrew, ed. and intro. Breaklight: The Poetry of the Caribbean. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1973. Pp. 265. Paper (AO-77). \$3.95.
- Sánchez Salazar, Leandro A. Murder in Mexico: The Assassination of Leon Trotsky. With Julian Gorkin. Trans. by Phyllis Hawley. Westport, Conn.: Hyperion Press, 1973. \$13.50. Reprint of 1950 ed.
- Schneer, Richard James. Juan de la Cuesta, First Printer of Don Quixote de la Mancha: A Bibliographic Record of His Works, 1604-1625. University: University of Alabama Press, 1973. Pp. 89. \$6.00.
- Shannon, Lyle W., and Magdaline Shannon. Minority Migrants in the Urban Community: Mexican-American and Negro Adjustment to Industrial Society. Beverly Hills, Calif.: Sage Publications, 1973. Pp. 352. \$15.00.
- Sherman, William Roderick. The Diplomatic and Commercial Relations of the United States and Chile, 1820-1914. New York: Russell & Russell, 1973. Pp. 224. \$14.00. Reprint of 1926 ed.
- Shneidman, Jerome Lee, ed. Spain and Franco, 1949-59: Quest for International Acceptance. New York: Facts on File, 1973. Pp. 253. \$6.00.
- Smith, Gene. Maximilian and Carlota: A Tale of Romance and Tragedy. New York: Morrow, 1973. Pp. 318. \$8.95.
- Smith, Thomas Edward. Elections in Developing Countries: A Study of Electoral Procedures Used in Tropical Africa, South-East Asia, and the British Caribbean. Intro. by B. Keith-Lucas. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1973. Pp. 278. \$12.25. Reprint of 1960 ed.
- Solaún, Mauricio, and Sidney Kronus. Discrimination without Violence: Miscegenation and Racial Conflict in Latin America. New York: Wiley, 1973. Pp. 240. \$9.95.
- Solis y Rivadeneyra, Antonio de. The History of the Conquest of Mexico by the Spaniards. Trans. by Thomas Townsend. Rev. and corr. by Nathanael Hooke. 3d ed. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$49.50. 2 vols. Reprint of 1753 ed.
- Squier, Ephraim George. Nicaragua: Its People, Scenery, Monuments, Resources, Condition, and Proposed Canal. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$17.50. Reprint of 1860 ed.

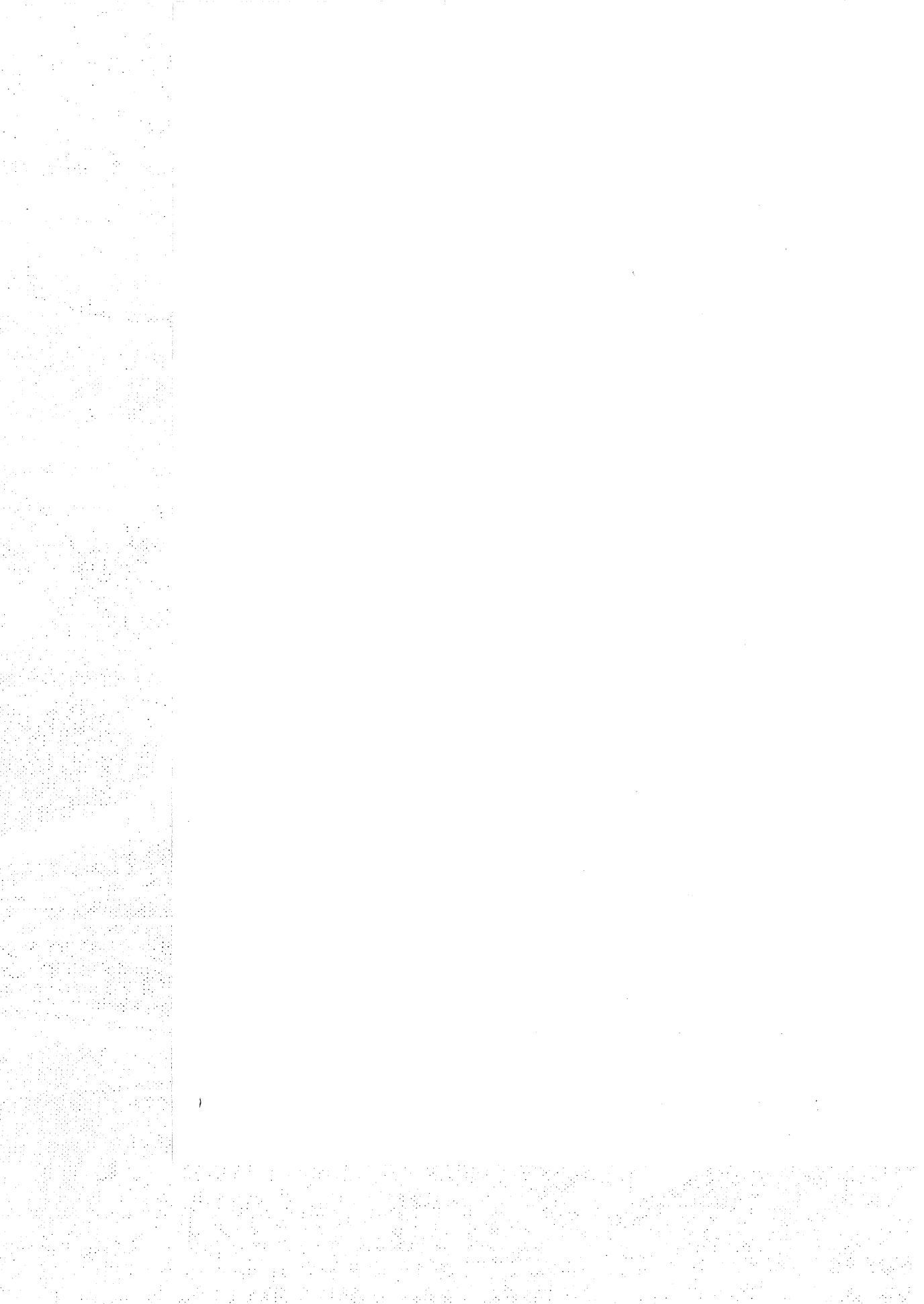
- Stern, Norton B. Baja California: Jewish Refuge and Homeland. Baja California Travels Series, 32. Los Angeles: Dawson's Book Shop, 1973. Pp. 69. No price listed.
- Stycos, J. Mayone. Family and Fertility in Puerto Rico: A Study of the Lower Income Group. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1973. Pp. 332. No price listed. Reprint of 1955 ed.
- Sumwalt, Martha Murray. Colombia in Pictures. Visual Geography Series. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., 1973. Pp. 64. \$2.89. (Paper, \$1.25.)
- Tal como es. Language notes by Anne E. Ife. Interviewers: Carmen Ruiz and others. Language consultant: Angel García de Paredes. Produced by Alan Wilding. St. Paul, Minn.: EMC Corporation, 1973. \$2.50.
- Thornton, Mary Crescentia, Sister. The Church and Freemasonry in Brazil, 1872-1875: A Study in Regalism. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1973. Pp. 287. \$13.25. Reprint of 1947 ed.
- Upham, Samuel Curtis. Notes of a Voyage to California via Cape Horn, Together with Scenes in El Dorado, in the Years 1849-50. The Far Western Frontier Series. New York: Arno Press, 1973. Pp. 594. \$27.00. Reprint of 1878 ed.
- Verma, Harish M., and Gerd E. G. Westermann. The Tithonian (Jurassic) Ammonite Fauna and Stratigraphy of Sierra Catorce, San Luis Potosí, Mexico. Bulletins of American Paleontology, Vol. 63, No. 277. Ithaca, N.Y.: Paleontological Research Institution, 1973. No price listed.
- Vought, Dale G. Protestants in Modern Spain: The Struggle for Religious Pluralism. South Pasadena, Calif.: William Carey Library, 1973. Pp. 153. \$3.45.
- Wagenheim, Kal, ed. The Puerto Ricans: A Documentary History. With Olga Jiménez de Wagenheim. New York: Praeger, 1973. Pp. 332. \$12.50.
- Wallis, Ethel Emily. Aucas Downriver: Dayuma's Story Today. New York: Harper & Row, 1973. Pp. 126. \$4.95.
- Walne, Peter, ed. A Guide to Manuscript Sources for the History of Latin America and the Caribbean in the British Isles. Foreword by R. A. Humphreys. Guide to Sources for the History of Latin America Series. London: Oxford University Press for the Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London, 1973. Pp. 580. \$40.00.
- White, Alastair. El Salvador. Nations of the Modern World Series. New York: Praeger, 1973. \$10.00.

- Willey, Gordon Randolph. The Altar de Sacrificios Excavations: General Summary and Conclusions. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. 64, No. 3. No price listed.
- Williams, Dean L. Some Political and Economic Aspects of Mexican Immigration into the United States since 1941: With Particular Reference to This Immigration into the State of California. San Francisco: R. and E. Research Associates, 1973. Pp. 74. \$7.00.
- Winship, George Parker, ed., trans., and intro. The Journey of Coronado, 1540-1542, from the City of Mexico to the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and the Buffalo Plains of Texas, Kansas and Nebraska, As Told by Himself and His Followers. New York: AMS Press, 1973. \$12.00. Reprint of 1922 ed.
- Wise, Sidney Thomas. Invest and Retire in Mexico. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1973. Pp. 200. Paper (C513). \$3.95.
- Zarate, Agustín de. A History of the Discovery and Conquest of Peru. Folcroft, Pa.: Folcroft Library Editions, 1973. \$20.00. Reprint of 1933 ed.

C.M.N.

A BRIEFLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
FIDEL CASTRO'S WORKS: 1959-1970

Scholars in Cuban Studies now, for the first time, have access to a comprehensive bibliography of Fidel Castro's speeches, press conferences, interviews, official proclamations, letters, and impromptu statements during the period January 1, 1959, through December 31, 1970. Compiled by Rolando E. Bonachea, the bibliography contains some 2,000 items, grouped chronologically into 714 entries. An index lists the more than 300 topics covered in these works. This unique research tool is available by subscription to the Cuban Studies Newsletter or as a single issue at \$2.00 per copy. Orders may be placed with the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260. Annual subscription rates are \$2 for individuals and \$5 for institutions and libraries.



APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

NAME _____

SEX _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

_____ ZIP CODE _____

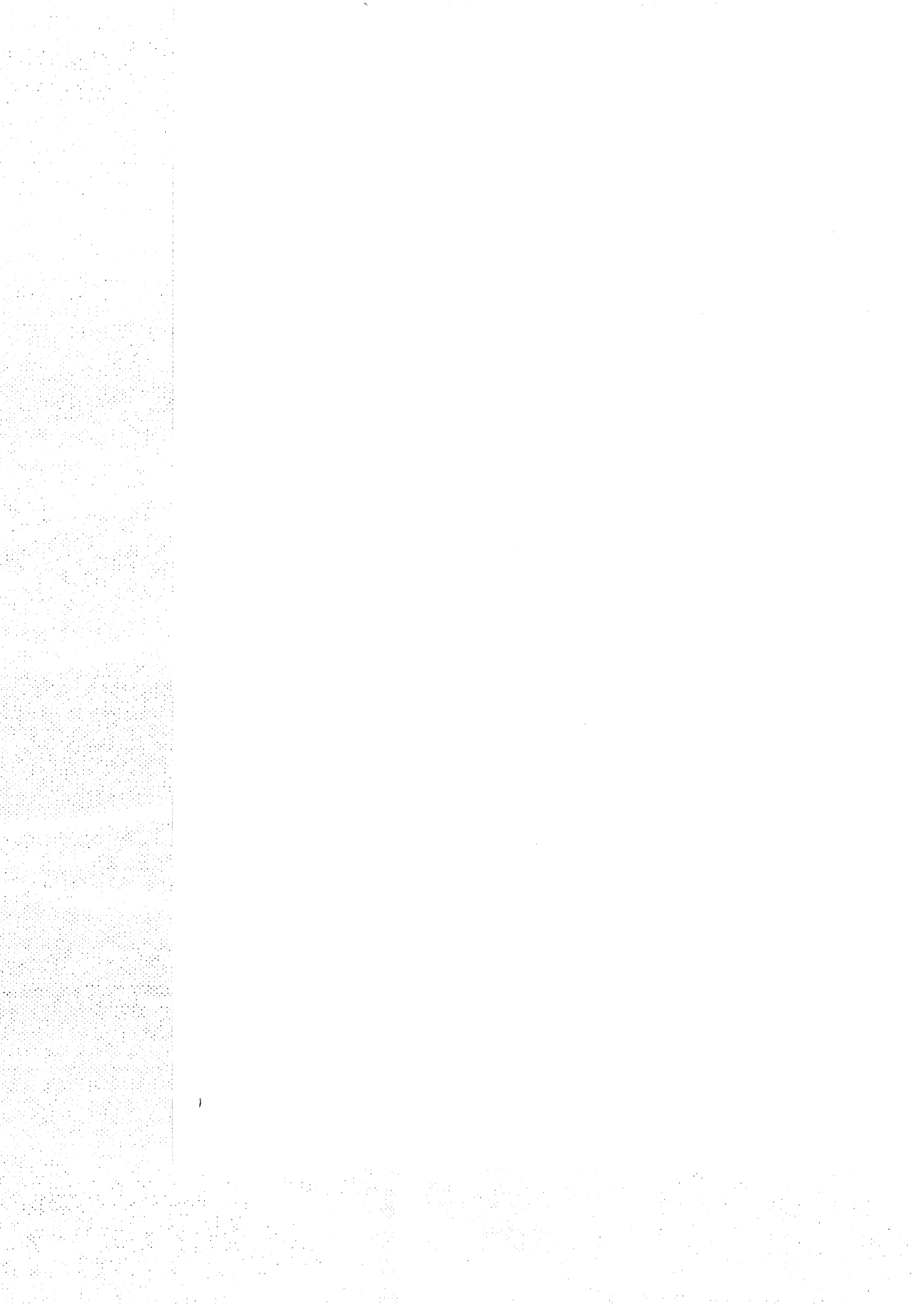
HOME TELEPHONE _____ OFFICE TELEPHONE _____

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION _____ DISCIPLINE _____

GRADUATE STUDENT yes no _____ SIGNATURE OF FACULTY ADVISOR _____

Membership dues include receipt of the Latin American Research Review, LASA Newsletter, and occasional publications of the Association for one calendar year. Dues are \$15.00 for Members and \$8.00 for Graduate Student Associates, who must obtain faculty advisors' signatures to qualify for the reduced membership rate. Both membership categories enjoy full voice and vote in the affairs of the Association. Please mail with remittance to:

LASA Secretariat
Post Office Box 13362
University Station
Gainesville, Florida 32604



LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
Founded and Incorporated May, 1966

PURPOSES

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

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Persons and institutions having these educational and scholarly concerns in matters related to Latin America are welcomed to membership. Membership is not restricted to United States citizens. Persons and institutions seeking membership should apply to: LASA, Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604. Annual dues for Members are \$15.00; and Graduate Student Associates \$8.00. Checks should be made payable to the Latin American Studies Association. Dues include receipt of the Association's publications for one year.

ORGANIZATION

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

CONSORTIUM OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS (CLASP)

The Consortium is the national organization of institutions of higher education offering study related to Latin America and is in effect the institutional arm of LASA. Formed in the fall of 1968, the Consortium provides the institutional dimension for the realization of the educational purposes of the Association. Cooperative activities are arranged through the Steering Committee of the Consortium, while liaison is maintained through the Executive Secretariat which serves both organizations. Annual dues for 1973 are \$50.00.

1973 Steering Committee: Kempton E. Webb, Chpn. (Columbia Univ.), Robert J. Alexander (Rutgers Univ.), William Carter (Univ. of Florida), Carl W. Deal (Univ. of Illinois), Charles Hale (Univ. of Iowa), Mary Ellen Stephenson (Mary Washington Coll.), Philip B. Taylor, Jr. (Univ. of Houston), Doris J. Turner (Kent State Univ.), Miriam Williford (Winthrop Coll.).

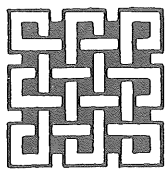
PUBLICATIONS

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.

Latin American Studies Association

Box 13362 University Station

Gainesville, Florida 32604



L A S A

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Gainesville
Florida
Permit No. 338