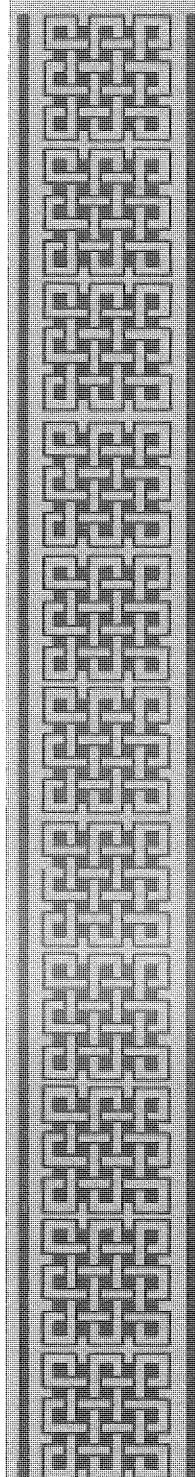


VOL. V NO. 2
JUNE 1974



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NEWSLETTER

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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Gainesville

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LASA Newsletter

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

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

**PRE-REGISTRATION FORM
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
FIFTH NATIONAL MEETING**

November 14-16, 1974
Hotel San Franciscan
San Francisco, California

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ARRIVING _____ DEPARTING _____
Date Time Date Time

LASA MEMBER ___ GSA ___ NEITHER ___ REPRESENTING _____

REQUIRE CHILD CARE FACILITIES _____ NO. CHILDREN _____
yes no

Please note that a charge will have to be made for those reserving child care in advance, regardless of whether actually used in San Francisco, unless cancelled in writing to the Secretariat before November 1, 1974.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS

Hotel reservations should be made directly with the Hotel San Franciscan, using the card provided. Please indicate single or double. Rates are \$16 single and \$19 double which are about as reasonable as can be found in San Francisco. Even though all sessions will be held at the San Franciscan, persons attending the National meeting may, of course, stay where they choose. A limited amount of dormitory housing will be available, either at Stanford or Berkeley, though both require extensive bus trips into the city. If dormitory housing is required, please indicate Stanford Berkeley. We cannot promise to accommodate all such requests.

REGISTRATION FEES

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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY PRE-REGISTRATION

(OVER)

LUNCHEON ROUND-TABLE DISCUSSION GROUPS

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

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

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

Saturday, November 16 (12:15-2:00 p.m.)

14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	

REGISTRATION

All registration, ticket sales, etc., will be held in the Lobby of the Hotel San Franciscan. Registration will be Thursday, November 14, 1974, from 1:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., and Friday, November 15, 1974, from 8:30 a.m. until noon.

Pre-registration forms must be received at the Secretariat by September 30, 1974. Checks for pre-registration fees must accompany pre-registration forms and must be made payable to the Latin American Studies Association. Address all registration forms, correspondence, and inquiries to:

LASA Secretariat
Box 13362
University Station
Gainesville, Florida 32604

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1974 ELECTIONS

On April 24, 1974, official ballots were mailed to all members and graduate student associates. Deadline for receipt of ballots at the Secretariat is June 12, 1974. Candidates for Vice-President are Joan E. Ciruti (Mount Holyoke College) and Joseph Grunwald (Brookings), replacing Bryce Wood (ECALAS), who was unable to accept nomination. Candidates for Executive council are Robert H. Dix (Rice), Robert C. Eidt (Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Hugh M. Hamill, Jr. (Connecticut), Nora R.S. Kinzer (Purdue North Central), Carmelo Mesa-Lago (Pittsburgh), Joseph Sommers (California-San Diego).

FIFTH NATIONAL MEETING

Once again, a pre-registration form for the Fifth National Meeting is bound in this issue. All persons pre-registering will receive a hotel reservation card to be returned directly to the Hotel San Franciscan. This will also serve as acknowledgement of receipt of pre-registration. Please note that all pre-registration forms **MUST** be accompanied by remittance. For further information, see the program appearing in this issue.

CITATION FOR EXCELLENCE IN REPORTING ON LATIN AMERICA

The Latin American Studies Association is pleased to announce the creation of a citation for excellence in investigative reporting on Latin America. It will be given to the reporter who contributes most to improved understanding of social, economic, political, and cultural conditions in the region.

The citation will be given for reporting on contemporary events, trends, or problems, and judged on the following criteria:

1. appreciation of cross cultural diversity;
2. sensitivity to regional, racial, economic, ethnic, and subcultural differences within a country;
3. focus on significant areas of investigation; and,
4. demonstrable willingness to consult a representative sample of sources.

The nomination process is as follows:

1. Any news article (or articles) which appeared in a U.S. periodical between June 1, 1973, and September 1, 1974, is eligible for consideration. Nominations are due on or before before October 1, 1974.
2. Nominations may be made by any LASA member, the general public, or by reporters themselves. Nominees need not be members of LASA.
3. Those who nominate reporters should cite articles to be considered, with dates, and, if possible, provide xeroxed copies.
4. The panel of judges will consist of the members of the Committee on the U.S. Press and Latin America (Jerry Knudson, John Pollock, and Terri Shaw), LASA president Paul Doughty, and Margaret Crahan, a member of the Executive Council. Please send nominations to John Pollock, Latin American Institute, 180 College Avenue, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

The award will be made at the next LASA national meeting, in San Francisco, November 14-16, 1974.

AID TO NICARAGUAN LIBRARIES

There is an immediate, urgent need by Nicaraguan libraries for books at all levels. If U.S. libraries, or individuals have suitable materials in Spanish or, especially in the case of more technical materials, in English, they can be sent to:

Mrs. Patricia M. Steelman, Director
Biblioteca "Carlos Cuadra Pasos"
Apartado 69
Managua, Nicaragua

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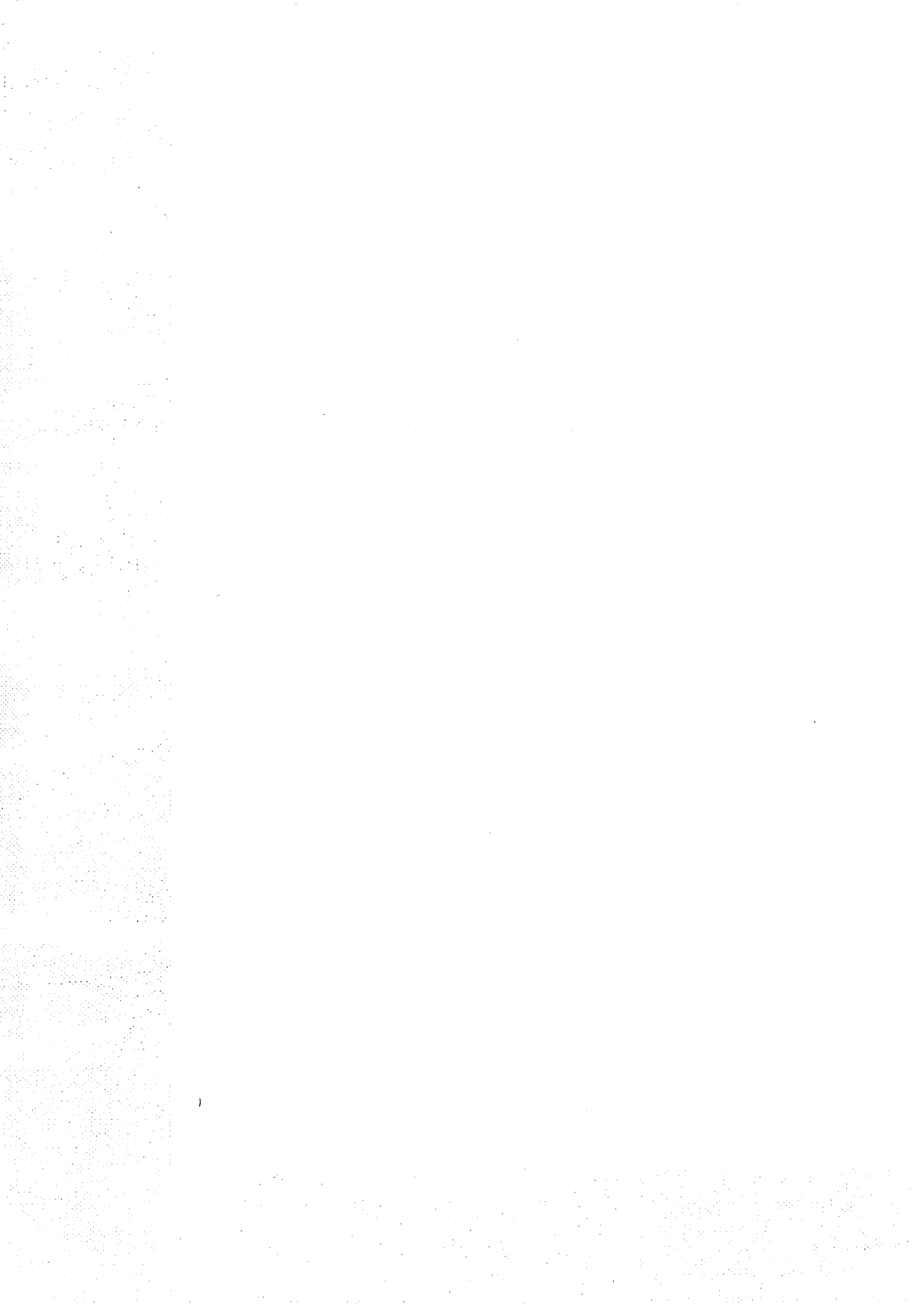
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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND NEWS FORM

THE ASSOCIATION



PROGRAM PLANNING COMMITTEE
Fifth National Meeting
Third Report

If redundancy is built into the structure of language, repetition is of the essence of a committee's task. It is a matter of common observation that academics sometimes don't read some of their mail or are so pressed for time that they are compelled to read their mail too quickly. To judge from some of the questions that have come to our attention, one wonders if some LASA members read the Newsletter very carefully, if at all. As a consequence, we will be repeating in this third report some items of previous reports including matters that we have passed on to panel coordinators, in the hope that those who have missed or forgotten something in previous reports will pick it up here. We shall enumerate some items in this report, and then repeat the program with some slight modifications.

1. Some panel coordinators have furnished us progress reports recently. We hope that others will do likewise. The panel on Chile: The Allende Regime and its Overthrow and the panel on Latin American Thought seem well along to completion, though not entirely finalized at this writing. Jim Scobie is striving to put together a panel with a balance of viewpoints on Chile, and I gather that his efforts are proving fruitful. Peter Sehlinger is making every effort to assemble a panel on Latin American Thought which would appeal to humanists and social scientists alike, and indications are that he, too, is succeeding. To judge from earlier correspondence, I have the impression that some other panels are nearly complete.

2. I would emphasize that LASA members who wish to present papers, but are uncertain as to the relevant panel, might consider getting in touch with either Professor John Purcell (Department of Political Science, California State College, Fullerton) or Professor Susan Kaufman Purcell (Department of Political Science, UCLA), the coordinators for the panel entitled Selected Topics in Latin American Studies (formerly "Volunteered Papers"). A number of suggestions have gone to the Purcells from our office, but we do not know at the moment whether that panel is now complete.

3. In communicating with the Program Planning Committee, it would be best to send copies of your letters to all three members, as many of you have already been doing. This will facilitate handling requests, in view of our division of responsibilities on the committee (e.g., Evelyn Stevens

for films, multi-media events, etc.; John Lombardi for luncheon round-table discussion sessions). Moreover, if any of us happen to be out of the country for any length of time, there will be one of us around to mind the store. It happens that all three of us will be out of the country at different times for several weeks at a time.

4. We are adding a roundtable on the U.S. Press on Latin America, chaired by John Pollock (Latin American Institute, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey), to be held on Thursday, November 14, 9:30 A.M. to 12:00 noon. Those interested in this panel should get in touch with Professor Pollock.

5. Contrary to our situation at an earlier period, the Program Planning Committee now has access to a small fund for bringing foreign scholars to our convention in San Francisco to participate actively in any of the panels. Some of these funds have already been committed.

6. Please note that the deadline for submitting our final Program Planning Committee report for the September issue of the Newsletter is August first.

7. In cooperation with the LASA Local Arrangements Committee (Martin Carnoy, Chairperson), we are currently looking into the possibility of adding a panel on "Chicanos and Latinos in California", and a multi-media presentation by a non-intervention Chile group (NICH), in addition to another possible multi-media presentation. The liaison for the "Chicanos and Latinos in California" panel is Janice Perlman (Department of City and Regional Planning, Wurster Hall, University of California, Berkeley 94720). Plans for all multi-media events should be cleared with Professor Evelyn Stevens of our Program Planning Committee (Department of Political Science, Loyola University of Chicago, 6525 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois 60626). Needless to say, I would like a copy of all correspondence.

8. I would like to repeat here part of a communication from me to the panel coordinators recently, since it involves the panelists:

(a) Panelists are not to read an entire paper, but merely to present or read a summary of it lasting no more than fifteen minutes. This is to allow time for audience participation and questions.

(b) Panelists must send copies of their entire paper (not the summary of it) to their panel coordinators so that coordinators have the papers no later than six weeks before the beginning of the LASA convention (i.e., no later than six weeks before November 14). Panel coordinators will then send the papers of their panelists

to Janice Perlman (see address in item 7 above), so that she can arrange to have the papers duplicated. Panelists must bear in mind that papers submitted after the deadline indicated will NOT be duplicated. All papers should be single spaced. About 75 or 100 copies of each paper will be made; copies of the paper will be sent back to the panel coordinator and the panel members, and about five copies or more of each paper will be set aside for the LASA files.

(c) Panelists should send 250 word abstracts of their papers to our Executive Secretary, Felicity Trueblood (Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604) no later than October 1, 1974. These abstracts are to be printed and made available to registrants at the LASA National Meeting.

(d) In accordance with the Austin resolution, panel coordinators are expected "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. All reports should be issued as expeditiously as possible, whether via the Newsletter or otherwise." I have asked the panel coordinators to send me their reports in sufficient time before my August first deadline for the Fourth Report so that their reports may appear in the September issue of the LASA Newsletter.

9. The list of names of chairpersons for luncheon roundtable discussion groups, included in this report, is not definitive. Since we have received positive responses from some, and no negative responses from the others (John Lombardi asked his correspondents to respond only if their answer was negative), we are assuming acceptances on the part of those listed here. Members interested in participating in any of the luncheon roundtable discussion groups should indicate their preference on the reverse side of the Pre-Registration Form printed at the beginning of the LASA Newsletter.

10. The panel on The Depiction of Latin American Totalitarian Régimes and Their Consequences in Literature is being moved from Saturday afternoon, November 16 to Friday morning, 9:15-12:00. The panel coordinator, Donald Yates, reports that his panel is nearing completion.

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

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1974

3:00 p.m. Executive Council meeting

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1974

9:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m. Executive Council and committee meetings

9:30-12:00 Roundtable on the U.S. Press on Latin America
Chairperson, John Pollock (Latin American Institute, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey)

11:30 WOCLA Business meeting

12:30 CLASP Steering Committee lunch

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

Panel 1: Selected topics in Latin American Studies.
Joint Coordinators: John Purcell (Dept. of Political Science, California State College, Fullerton) and Susan Kaufman Purcell (Dept. of Political Science, UCLA)

Those interested in volunteering papers should contact the coordinators directly.

Panel 2: CLASP Service Panel: Futures Studies: Methodologies for Analyzing Latin America 2000.
Chairperson: Kempton Webb (Columbia University)

5:15-6:30 p.m. Open Forum, Latin American Research Review (LARR)
Chairperson: John D. Martz (University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill)

8:00-10:00 p.m. URLA-sponsored panel
Meeting of CLASP institutional representatives
Presiding: Charles A. Hale (University of Iowa)

10:00-11:30 p.m. Reception for CLASP institutional representatives

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1974

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

9:15-12:00 PANEL SESSIONS

Panel 3: Bilingualism and biculturalism in the United States.
Coordinator: Luis Dávila (Dept. of Spanish & Portuguese, Indiana University, Bloomington)

Panel 4: Growth or Development?--Questions for the 1970's.
Coordinator: Elsa Chaney (Dept. of Political Science, Fordham University)

Panel 5: The Depiction of Latin American Totalitarian Régimes and Their Consequences in Literature.
Coordinator: Donald Yates (Dept. of Romance Languages, Michigan State University, East Lansing)

Panel 6: CLASP Service Panel: The Teaching of Latin American Studies at All Levels.

Chairperson: Miriam Williford (Winthrop College, South Carolina)

12:15-2:00 p.m.

Luncheon roundtable discussion groups
(Chairpersons named in parentheses)

Topics:

1. Undergraduate Study and Exchange Programs (John M. Hunter, Economics, Michigan State University)
2. Colonial Latin American Literature (Harvey Johnson, Foreign Languages, University of Houston)
3. Markets and Marketing Systems (John D. Daniels, Pennsylvania State University)
4. Methodological Approaches to the Analysis of Latin American Problems (Markos Mamalakis, Economics, Univ. of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)
5. United States Policy Making toward Latin America (A.F. Lowenthal, Center of International Studies, Princeton University)
6. The Contemporary Latin American Novel (Alfredo Rogglano, Romance Languages, Univ. of Pittsburgh)
7. Techniques of Literary Study (G. Arnold Chapman, Spanish & Portuguese, Univ. of California, Berkeley)
8. Uruguay, What Went Wrong? (Wm. P. Glade, Institute of Latin American Studies, Univ. of Texas, Austin)
9. Japan and Latin America and Russia (David Chaplin, Sociology, Western Michigan University)
10. The Mexican Hacienda: Architecture, Furnishings, Economics, and Society

(Donald Robertson, Dept. of Art,
Newcomb College, Tulane University)

11. Ecological Ramifications of Economic Development (Charles F. Bennett, Univ. of California, Los Angeles)
12. Population Research on Latin America (Shirley J. Harkess, Sociology, Univ. of Kansas)
13. Interdisciplinary Teaching in Latin American Studies (Jo Ann Aviel, International Relations, California State University, San Francisco)

Afternoon and Evening

- 2:15-5:30 p.m. LASA Business Meeting
- 5:30-6:30 p.m. Cocktail party
- 8:30-10:30 p.m. Chile: The Allende Régime and Its Overthrow
- Panel 7: Coordinator: James Scobie (History, Indiana University, Bloomington)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1974

- 7:30-9:00 a.m. CLASP Steering Committee breakfast
- 8:00 a.m. Breakfast meeting of Caribbean Studies Association (Contact Roland Perusse, Inter-American University of Puerto Rico, Hato Rey, Puerto Rico)

9:15-12:00 PANEL SESSIONS

- Panel 8: The Caribbean
Coordinator: Thomas Mathews (Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras)
- Panel 9: Peasants and the Modernization Process
Coordinator: Laura Nader (Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of California, Berkeley)

Panel 10: Latin American Thought
Coordinator: Peter Sehlinger (Dept. of
History, Indiana University-Purdue Uni-
versity at Indianapolis)

Women's Coalition of Latin Americanists
(WOCLA)-sponsored panel: Women in La-
tin America: Recent Initiatives in
Social Science Research.

Chairperson: Nancie L. González (Dept.
of Anthropology, Boston University)

12:15-2:00 p.m. Luncheon roundtable discussion groups

- Topics:
14. Structure and Productivity of Latin American Agricultural Economics (Wm. H. Nicholls, Economics, Vanderbilt University)
 15. Law and Social Change in Latin America (Lewis Tambs, Arizona State University, Tempe)
 16. Higher Education in Latin America (George R. Waggoner, College of Liberal Arts & Sciences, Univ of Kansas)
 17. Latin American Theater (Orlando Rodríguez, Spanish & Portuguese, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison)
 18. Pablo Neruda (Rene de Costa, Romance Languages, Univ. of Chicago)
 19. Technology and Science in Latin America (Dilmus D. James, Economics, Univ. of Texas at El Paso)
 20. Patron-Clientelism in Latin America (Stephanie Blank, Indiana University Southeast)
 21. Communication Research Trends (Ramona R. Rush, Journalism, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville)

22. Land Reform (Wm. E. Thiesenhusen, Land Tenure Center, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison)
23. Contemporary Peru (David Ronfeldt, The Rand Corporation)
24. Cuba: The New Pragmatism in the 1970's (Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Economics, Univ. of Pittsburgh)
25. Scholastic and Traditional Thought in Latin America (Carlos Stoetzer, History, Fordham University)
26. Mexico under Echeverría (Donald J. Mabry, History, Mississippi State University)
27. Peronism (Alberto Ciria, Dept. of Political Science, Sociology & Anthropology, Simon Fraser University)

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

- Panel 11: Power and Piety: The Political Dimension of Religion in Latin America
Coordinator: Margaret Crahan (Dept. of History, Lehman College, CUNY)
- Panel 12: Labor and Dependency
Coordinator: Hobart Spalding, Jr. (Dept. of History, Brooklyn College, CUNY)
- Panel 13: Venezuela: Is Democracy Institutionalized?
Coordinator: David J. Myers (Dept. of Political Science, Pennsylvania State University)
- 7:30 p.m. Film Showing

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1974

- 8:30-11:30 a.m. Executive Council Meeting

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN

Executive Council
Gainesville, Florida
January 4-6, 1974

All members except Margaret Crahan, who was replaced by alternate member David Chaplin, present; guest, Maxine Margolis.

The Executive Council considered the following resolutions, motions, and actions:

MINUTES

1. The minutes of the May, 1973, and October, 1973, Executive Council meetings were approved.

NATIONAL MEETING

2. The Program Committee was authorized to spend up to \$2500 for foreign speakers for the Fifth National Meeting.
3. Abstracts of Fifth National Meeting papers will be published and distributed to all members and registrants.
4. Committee chairpersons or their designates will be asked to chair a Saturday morning breakfast at the National Meeting for persons interested in their Committee's activities.
5. More time will be allotted for the Business Meeting, which will be held on Friday afternoon. From 2:00-3:45 p.m. Association business will be conducted. From 4:00-5:30 p.m. resolutions will be considered.
6. Committee chairpersons' reports to the Business Meeting will be delivered by the chairpersons or their designates. The Association will fund their travel and expenses only if they cannot obtain other funding.
7. The eighteen-month cycle of National Meetings will be maintained.

CLACSO LIAISON

8. Richard Adams will continue as liaison with the Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) and will attend the March, 1974, CLACSO meeting.

9. A CLACSO delegate will be invited to attend the Fifth National Meeting and the Executive Council meeting held at the same time to discuss joint activities and areas of mutual concern.

INTERNATIONAL LIAISON

10. Executive Council member Martin Needler was appointed as the official LASA delegate to the conference of the British Society of Latin American Studies.
11. Executive Secretary Felicity Trueblood was authorized to attend the conference on Feminine Perspectives on Social Science Research in Latin America to be held at the Instituto Torcuato di Tella, March, 1974, as LASA's official delegate.
12. A proposed Committee on International Activities was not approved.

LATIN AMERICAN RESEARCH REVIEW

13. Either John Martz or Joseph Tulchin, incoming editors of LARR, will be invited to attend the May Executive Council meeting.
14. The University of North Carolina will maintain the joint LARR-LASA subscription and membership list.
15. Thomas McGann, current editor of LARR, will be asked to consult the incoming editors regarding manuscripts being accepted in 1974 for publication after the journal moves to the University of North Carolina.

COMMITTEES

16. President Paul Doughty, Vice-President Richard Fagen, and Executive Secretary Felicity Trueblood will prepare committees' budgets for inclusion in the overall 1974 budget, to be finally approved at the May, 1974, Executive Council Meeting.
17. The Executive Council will annually appoint and reappoint committee members with due regard for contributions and continuity, and in consultation with chairpersons.
18. The President of the Association will be consulted before formal protests are made by any Association Committee.
19. The grant proposal of the Committee on Women in Latin American Studies was approved for forwarding to the Ford Foundation.
20. In the event that the Ford Foundation does not fund the Committee on Women in Latin American Studies to aid

- Latin-American women to attend the National Meeting in San Francisco, the Executive Council will consider at its May, 1974, meeting whether to provide some funding.
21. In the Committee on Scholarly Resources area, it was agreed that Vice President Richard Fagen would attempt to enlist the aid of the Library of Congress in the task of preserving from destruction Unidad Popular and other pre-coup Chilean documents.
 22. Federico Gil of the University of North Carolina was appointed as the official LASA representative to the Manuscript Committee of the Library of Congress.
 23. Chairperson Miriam Williford of the Committee on the Teaching of Latin American Studies at all Levels was authorized to proceed with grant proposals for outside funding of committee activities.
 24. Letters were drafted and sent to State Department and Congressional officials asking that every consideration be given to the Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars (ECALAS) in the visa problems it was encountering.
 25. The Ad Hoc Committee on Academic Freedom and Human Rights was continued as an organizing committee, with Robert Freeman Smith suggested as a replacement for Thomas Skidmore as committee chairperson. Joel Edelstein and Markos Mamalakis will continue as members.
 26. The Committee on Funding was dissolved, with thanks to its chairperson and members.
 27. The Visa Committee chaired by Riordan Roett was authorized to spend \$100 for its investigations.
 28. Jon Rosenbaum will continue to serve as LASA liaison with the Committee on Regional Liaison, and an Executive Council member will be appointed to attend its meetings.
 29. The report of the Committee on U.S. Press Coverage of Latin America was discussed, but no action was taken pending receipt of further information from Chairperson John Pollock.

CLASP

30. Ford Foundation publication funds will be used to finance CLASP publications, if necessary.
31. The Executive Council referred to the CLASP Steering Committee a State Department request to aid in sponsorship and financing of a trip to the U.S. by a Paraguayan scholar.

OTHER BUSINESS

32. At the suggestion of President Paul Doughty, each Executive Council member was asked to prepare a memorandum on the future of LASA, using the Lambert report and other studies as a point of departure. These memoranda will be discussed at the May meeting.
33. President Paul Doughty was delegated to write the Social Science Research Council regarding its acceptance of Department of Defense funding.
34. An ECLA-sponsored resolution, "Participation of Women in Latin American Development," was passed and was to be forwarded to the ECLA Secretariat and published in the LASA Newsletter.
35. A Motion to consider establishing an Ad Hoc Planning Committee of Former Association Presidents was denied.
36. A motion was passed thanking Thomas Skidmore, who served the Association so nobly for so many years; Lewis Hanke, a prominent and active Executive Council member; to outgoing Council member John Saunders for all his many efforts; and Henry Landsberger, who served so faithfully as President of the Association during the past year.
37. The spring Executive Council meeting will be held in New York City, May 3-5, 1974.

VISA COMMITTEE

This report is in response to a request from the Association to seek information about visa procedures and requirements for scholars conducting research in Latin America. The survey was undertaken in response to a resolution passed at the Madison meeting of the Association, May, 1974.

Given the complexity of the visa question in the Americas, North American scholars are best advised to follow established visa procedures, on a country by country basis.

The appropriate regulations governing admission to Latin American countries for all North American citizens, scholars or otherwise, are available from the Embassy or Consulate of each country. A collection of current regulations, subject to frequent revision, is on file at the LASA Secretariat.

Riordan Roett
School of Advanced International
Studies
Johns Hopkins University

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID LATIN AMERICAN SCHOLARS
(ECALAS)

Interim Report
November 19, 1973-May 10, 1974

Bryce Wood, Executive Secretary

The usurpation of governmental power by the Chilean armed forces on September 11, 1973, was followed by persecution of political leaders and their followers that was unusual in recent Latin American history for its violence, great loss of civilian lives, and severe effects in all elements of society. Many governments offered asylum in embassies, where as many as 2500 may have been temporarily given refuge. Religious groups in Chile and abroad immediately established agencies to protect foreigners, and to assist them to leave the country; and, later to sustain and aid Chileans who lost their jobs and possessions.

Shortly after the coup the rectors and other officers of all universities were dismissed, and military administrators were installed. Some departments of university instruction were abolished; many research institutes were dissolved. Hundreds of professors were dismissed and thousands of students were denied the opportunity to continue their academic careers.

Inspired both by humanitarian considerations and the desire to foster the continued work of talented scholars and other professions, three organizations in the Western Hemisphere developed, through individual initiative, a working relationship to assist such displaced persons. The Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO)* established in its Buenos Aires office a roster (Bolsa Especial de Trabajo) of scholars and began to find teaching or research positions, principally for social scientists, and primarily in other countries of Latin America.

*CLACSO is the Latin American Social Science Council, formed by more than 60 research centers and other agencies to promote their mutual concerns with the development of transnational and interdisciplinary research, both theoretical and applied. One of its main activities has been the fostering of collaborative research by working committees on such topics as science, technology and development; education and development; "dependency"; rural studies; and economic history. Its Executive Secretary is Enrique Otieza, and its address is Lavalle 1171, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

In the United States, the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) established the Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars (ECALAS), whose objective was to stimulate educational and other institutions in the United States to offer fellowships or teaching appointments to Latin American scholars from Chile, Uruguay and other countries.

Thirdly, the Ford Foundation substantially expanded its pre-existing fellowship program enabling advanced Chilean students to study abroad towards the Ph.D. degree; and the Foundation also made grants in January, 1974, of, respectively \$192,000 and \$41,100 to the above two agencies. Independently, several groups with similar aims were also formed in Europe, such as Academics for Chile, based at St. Anthony's College, Oxford.

The first of these grants allowed CLACSO to create a special staff for maintaining its roster, and to offer travel funds and make awards of various types to Latin American social scientists for study, research and teaching. The second grant permitted LASA to establish an office for ECALAS in New York City, and to develop a roster, but not to award fellowships or grants, or to provide travel funds. The role of ECALAS was to serve as a communications link between Latin American students and scholars in any discipline, on the one hand, and U.S. universities and colleges, on the other. The U.S. institutions were to be requested to offer fellowships, teaching assistantships or other appointments, and to provide funding in the form of tuition waivers, stipends for maintenance, and, if possible, for travel expenses. The work of ECALAS was thus regarded as being complementary to that of CLACSO, since one major aim in this cooperative relationship was to avoid a "brain drain" to non-Latin American countries. With funds for fellowships and grants at its disposal, a committee of award appointed by CLACSO would be able to make effective judgements about the best use of resources in conserving scholarly talent for future development of the social sciences in Latin America. ECALAS would: (1) attempt to discover sources of financing that might not become available without its activities; (2) try to find support for individuals CLACSO could not place in Latin America; and (3) endeavor to extend the **scope** of support to include scholars in the humanities and natural sciences, and in professions such as engineering and architecture.

An essential element in these arrangements was the understanding that, if a U.S. university admitted a graduate student with or without a tuition waiver, for example, the student might then apply to the Santiago office of the Ford Foundation for maintenance and travel expenses. Similarly,

if a teaching appointment were offered that did not provide for travel expenses, the recipient might apply to CLACSO for funds, with endorsement from ECALAS.

The members of ECALAS are: Riordan Roett, The Johns Hopkins University, (Chairperson); Elsa Chaney, Fordham University; Richard R. Fagen, Stanford University; Joseph Grunwald, Brookings Institution; Albert O. Hirschman, Harvard University; Henry A. Landsberger, University of North Carolina; and Michael Potashnik, Social Science Research Council. The staff of the Committee consists of Bryce Wood, Executive Secretary; Alison McClure, Administrative Assistant; and a part-time graduate student, Felipe Gorostiza, New York University. In March, 1974, the staff was augmented temporarily by the appointment of two staff associates: Robert B. Tyler, Columbia University, and Peter E. Winn, Princeton University, who visited a total of about 40 colleges and universities in all parts of the United States. They talked with faculty members and deans and, by penetrating further into institutions than our literature had reached, elicited several fellowship offers. Office space was generously made available gratis by the Ibero-American Center of New York University, at Room 566, 24 Waverly Place, New York, New York 10003.

The Executive Secretary made one visit to Buenos Aires and Santiago, November 28-December 8, 1973, to establish communications with CLACSO and with the Comité Nacional de Ayuda para los Refugiados and other agencies in Santiago. From these and many other sources, curricula vitae (CV's) began arriving at the office of ECALAS. The first of a series of six "Summary Lists" describing the qualifications of scholars was issued on December 22, 1973, and the latest on May 10, 1974. The six lists contain key information about more than 400 students and scholars desiring to find support in the U.S.

ECALAS appointed 18 regional coordinators--scholars who agreed to assist in securing fellowships and grants--and most of these, in turn, named up to 15 to 20 campus representatives to assist in individual universities within a region. Copies of the "Summary Lists" were sent by ECALAS to regional coordinators for distribution in universities. Copies of all lists may still be obtained by interested persons from the ECALAS office at the above address.

To lend visibility and legitimacy to the enterprise, a letter of appeal, signed by the presidents of Amherst and Carleton Colleges, and the universities of Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Notre Dame and Stanford, was mailed to the presidents of the 2500 colleges and universities in the U.S.

The national professional associations in history, Latin American studies, psychology and sociology, in response to proposals from ECALAS, published information about the program in their news letters, and the LASA Newsletter of December, 1973, carried a statement of the origin and aims of the Committee.

In consequence of these and other publicity efforts ECALAS has received requests from about 150 academic institutions for the CV's of individuals described in the "Summary Lists," and a principal task of the staff has been to respond to these requests as quickly and fully as possible.

As a result, in part, of the informational base provided by ECALAS, 41 invitations have been sent by universities to Latin American (mostly Chilean) scholars that provide, variously, for students: admission only; admission with tuition waivers, and in some cases with maintenance and travel expenses; and, for senior scholars: temporary research or teaching assistantships or visiting professorships at various levels. The list of universities sending invitations is as follows: (Note: Other institutions may have sent invitations without informing ECALAS. Invitations have been sent by more than one department in several institutions.)

Boston University
Bowdoin College
University of California, Davis
Claremont Colleges
University of Colorado, Boulder
Cornell University
Covell College, University of the Pacific
Florida International University
Harvard University
Lehigh University
University of London, England
New York State University, Stony Brook
University of North Carolina
Princeton University
Southern Methodist University
Stanford University
University of Texas, Austin
Vanderbilt University
University of Washington
Washington University
University of Wisconsin, Madison
Yale University
York College, City University of New York

It is hoped to be able to publish the names of recipients of invitations at a later date. About one-third of those in-

vited have arrived in the U.S., and it is anticipated that nearly all the others will be able to be present for the opening of the autumn semester of 1974.

For its part, CLACSO has received about 1000 CV's from Latin American scholars, and has been able to arrange training, research or teaching positions, largely in Latin America, for nearly three hundred of them.

A complicated and loosely structured system has thus been developed, in which ECALAS has played one role, in cooperation with other agencies. The Ford Foundation has provided funds to enable ECALAS to collect information from Latin America and distribute it in the U.S., and to appeal to educational institutions for help to scholars. Faculty members and administrators in the universities have judged the qualifications of Latin Americans as graduate students or as colleagues, and have then allocated their own funds to assist them. Certain universities, notably the University of California, San Diego, invited Chilean scholars before ECALAS was organized, and have raised funds locally for their travel expenses and support.

Finally, the independent role of the U.S. government in granting student or faculty visas has been of critical importance. In no case of an individual who has been invited with the participation of ECALAS has a visa been refused, and only one case of refusal of a visa to a scholar from Chile, a Brazilian national invited directly by a U.S. institution, has come to our attention in the past six months. On the other hand, the U.S. government has not relaxed its immigration regulations for the benefit of Chilean refugees, as it did in the cases of Hungarians and Cubans. It has maintained regular immigration policies, broadly permitting the entry of Chilean students and scholars, under its existing visas for temporary residence. In at least one case, a "parole" status visa for a Chilean scholar was granted through a private bill approved by Congress.

Although the results of its activity so far have shown some positive accomplishments, the members of ECALAS do not regard the record with complacency. They consider it possible to find support in the United States for a substantially larger number of Latin American scholars, despite obstacles that have recently come to light. Fellowship and teaching funds are less available at present than they were only a few years ago; some state universities are unable to offer first-year graduate fellowships to out-of-state residents; few Latin American scholars have the Ph.D. degree or its equivalent, and many have less than currently adequate competence in the English language. Further, transcripts and degree

certificates, and even letters of recommendation are difficult or impossible to obtain by displaced students. Political considerations may have made some university officials cautious about extending invitations to Chilean scholars, although they might gain a measure of reassurance from a realization that each individual must first be permitted to leave Chile and then demonstrate his eligibility for a visa to enter the United States. ECALAS has invited several foundations to entertain requests for funds for covering travel expenses of Latin American scholars since this cost is typically one that universities cannot defray, but the response has been negative. It is hoped, however, that the collection of several concrete cases of individuals in whom universities are willing to invest some funds might evoke philanthropic commitments.

Considering that over a longer period of time, its work could become more widely known and appreciated, ECALAS concluded that there is a continuing function for a national center of information to perform, and recommended to the Association that its original six-month term be lengthened, first, through August 30, 1974, with existing funds, and then, for an additional twelve months, which would require new financing. This recommendation was strengthened by other elements in the situation: (1) the continued steady flow of CV's from Chileans and others; (2) an anticipated increase in requests for aid by scholars from other countries, notably Uruguay; and (3) such difficulties encountered in Latin America in sheltering a larger number of scholarly and other refugees than had been expected in 1973, that there is beginning to be talk of a "saturation" of the absorptive capacity of Latin America in this regard.

In response, the Executive Council of the Association, at its meeting May 3-5, 1974, approved this recommendation and authorized the seeking of new funds for ECALAS for the period September 1, 1974-August 30, 1975. The retirement of the Executive Secretary, who had completed his six-month term as originally contemplated, was accepted, and Alison McClure was named Executive Secretary ad interim, to carry on the work of ECALAS until August 30, 1974. A later report on the activities of ECALAS will be made in due course.

LASA: ¿POR DONDE ANDA?

Paul L. Doughty

Any review of future possibilities for development of LASA must certainly begin with an overview of the past. Thus, it is well to remember that the Association itself has had little to do directly with actual production of qualified scholars and their degree programs. LASA came after the fact, as it were, as we are often reminded. Indeed, LASA sprang (if that is not too energetic a word) into existence long after the other area-studies associations were operating. As an organization we are the youngest and the least experienced, ironically, despite the fact that as individuals, we constitute the largest total number of specialists and students among all area-studies groups. There had been several previous and ill-fated attempts to begin a Latin Americanist group. LASA finally started, shakily, in the late sixties, basing itself upon the initiative of a group of universities and the Ford Foundation leading to the founding of the journal, LARR, in Austin, Texas, in 1965. In a way, we backed into the organization, building up the commitment to activities before we had a formalized central organization. It is hard to know why this was so.

The Association, like most of the other area-studies groups, is interdisciplinary in the real sense of the word. And, we work hard at it, carefully seeing that the various special interests are represented (despite opinions to the contrary) in elections, on panels and so forth. It is a task that never ends. We are also politically diverse. With us and around us are numerous related and overlapping groups whose interests and constituencies resemble ours in many ways but whose goals are often rather different. Our relationship with these several organizations is sometimes close, sometimes tenuous, and usually unsure.

Similarly, our ties with the other existing organizations involving Latin Americanists--the Regionals--have also been unstable, with LASA not knowing quite how to relate to them or indeed, whether it should. The same can be said as far as our ties with foreign associations are concerned, at whom we smile hopefully.

Organizationally, we are probably a curious specimen when compared to some others. Our basic elements consist of a successful journal, approximately 1700 dues paying individual members, and, interestingly, more than 100 institu-

tional members who are more than mere subscription holders. The individual members have one governing group, the Executive Council and President, and the institutional members have a Steering Committee which gets its own share from its self-generated dues.

On top of this, we publish an ambitious newsletter from the office of the Executive Secretary who coordinates our business and manages the day to day affairs. Our activities center around a group of 10 (historically) hard-to-staff "working" committees funded for the most part from general revenues simply for meetings. These are committees whose activities over the years have ranged from holding meetings to abolish themselves to investigating political oppression. The most active committees at the moment appear to be those on Scholarly Resources (and the Cuba sub-committee), the Committee on Women, and the Ford-funded, "self-destructing" committee, ECALAS. The others largely remain somewhat a-drift among many ideas. Some have the potential for considerable activity if separate funding support can be obtained to support them in the style to which they would like to become accustomed. These would include the committees on Teaching and Press. The committees on Academic Freedom, and Scholarly Exchange and Relations are in their own ways searching for something they might do: the mandates of the first being very broad, and the latter, finding continuity difficult.

Through all of this, the Executive Council lives, seemingly, with a life and esprit d'corps all its own, in some ways representing the associational ideal showing how Latin Americanists of various persuasions can get it together when they try. Where are we going and what can we do?

The Condition of Latin American Studies

We are, based upon the Language and Area Studies Review by Richard D. Lambert, the most numerous, best trained in terms of language, produce the most degrees (by far), have the most majors, visit our areas of interest more often and in general rank either one or two in virtually all area studies categories. Surprisingly, our dependence upon external funding (in university programs) does not leave us nearly as vulnerable apparently as some other area studies interests such as Asian studies and Eastern Europe for example. The two areas, however, where we are weak in terms of financing lie in Research where we rank as the most vulnerable, and in student fellowships, where we rank a close

second to South East Asia as the most financially dependent.

The upshot of the Lambert report for Latin American Studies would seem to be that, by and large, we are not as poorly off as the rest. Indeed, we cannot easily make a case for more of the pie based on the distributions recorded by Lambert. In justifying our apparent but fragile "preeminence" and future requests we can and must make a compelling case for the area as such, and, just as much, ourselves as scholars.

Yet all of this raises the question as to why, in view of our general leadership in the statistics, we do not play a more leading role than we do in the whole area studies ambience. Is it that we simply bask in the relative lack of world importance of Latin America as such or, can we do more?

Whereto

There are several paths which lead out from these conditions and we should consider following them to see where and how far they can take us.

1. LASA Organization:

In this area, taking note of the diversity of our association both in terms of its membership, its subdivisions and activities, it seems clear that the office of Executive Secretary has clearly outgrown its "one-third time" status. If we are to continue to function with any degree of efficiency at all, meet members' needs and continue to grow so as to encompass the full dimensions of the area, then we must enlarge and pay for a full-time Executive Secretary and adequate office staff.

In this regard we observe that the African Studies Association (with a smaller public than we have) and other such groups are already committed to full-time central offices. This direction of growth is already clear in our activities and we should take steps to bring it into reality as soon as possible.

Such a step would obviously require readjustments in our budget allotments, and, quite likely, increased funding. Our review of the financial state of the Association revealed that while we support our minimal activities from self-generated funds, all else comes from Ford Foundation sources. (See No. 6 below) To wit, we should consider, specifically:

- a. How much larger should we make the full-time staff
- b. When we should do it
- c. How it should be funded

2. With the growth of the Executive Secretariat has come similar growth of the President's activity as well. The President has much to do to fulfill all the obligations of the office as well as undertake initiatives in further developing the Association. The President needs to be able to commit clear blocks of time to the task, for: frequent travel of up to 5 days at a time; writing large amounts of correspondence for practical as well as rapport-gaining purposes; aiding in the development of new proposals for activities and grants, etc. The task, like that of the Executive Secretary, has grown in dimensions and size since the organization was founded. While not a full-time job at the moment, it could easily be a one-half time commitment for most. This is something which future presidents-to-be should understand clearly and which will bear upon the operations of the Association as it grows. Consequently, I would propose that:

- a. In the selection of candidates for future presidents such persons should agree to clear themselves of other obligations so that they can indeed devote the proper time to the tasks ahead. Depending upon individual energies this should be a minimal commitment of one-third time and ideally, one-half.
- b. They should have adequate secretarial support.

3. The Lambert report suggests that area associations might be able to coordinate some of their activities, particularly in mundane practical matters concerned with operations (p. 414ff). In undertaking my first suggestion, it follows that we should also, at the same time, explore the practicality of Lambert's ideas since they would have a direct bearing upon the operations of the Secretariat, and the duties of the Executive Secretary. Lambert's suggestions could also have implications for some of our standing committee activities as well, notably Scholarly Resources. Consequently, we should consider:

- a. Which of the activities suggested by Lambert could be effectively carried out in a cooperative manner;
- b. Who would represent us in such affairs, the Secretariat, particular committees, or other arrangements;
- c. How these things should be funded and how much we would benefit financially from them.

4. Another area of importance has to do with the status of our dependence upon external funds, qua LASA, and, as a national collection of individual scholars and institutions. The Lambert report shows that we, more than others, rely

upon outside funds for fellowships and research. It therefore follows that we have a big stake in keeping such government or other monies that we find ethically acceptable available. This means becoming active as lobbyists. Our activities in this area have been weak, uncoordinated, and sporadic. Indeed, our experience here is infantile. The nature of the problem suggests that we should utilize the fullest amount of financial and personal resources that we can to see that the overall condition of funding opportunities remains open and operative.

To this end, I propose that LASA, either alone or in conjunction with other Area associations (and, of course, within IRS limits set down on tax exempt organization activities);

- a. Establish a regular, perhaps registered, lobbyist or group of lobbyists to act on our behalf in the capitol. This operation would seek to keep us informed of events and trends, legislation, need for political effort in obtaining desired decisions and legislation, and help with liaison with federal agencies administering such resource monies.
- b. Such a person or committee would regularly report their findings, views and activities in the newsletter and to the Executive Council.

5. There is a large area of possible inter-associational cooperation and international relations that should be explored and developed with respect to broader scholarly matters. These potential activities have been briefly discussed in the past by us, and we have gingerly attempted some actions in these areas notably with CLACSO and through ECALAS. It seems to me that there is much more that we might do and that, given international trends, we should make the attempt.

As always, the question in these respects is how to go about the task, what approaches to make and to whom. One path is through relationships with other Associations with common (in class) interests in developing effective international liaisons. For example, perhaps other Area Associations would join us in approaching appropriate United Nations agencies to establish contacts and perhaps working relationships. We, of course, could attempt this on our own as well, and maybe should do so regardless.

Such ties could lead us into a series of activities which have the potential for freeing us from the kind of "bi-national" problems that provoke political agonies for LASA. Thus, in reviewing areas for future research or scholarly problems, we would have opportunity for international inputs

which would escape the onus of being labeled, "colonial" or some such. It would also establish our broader scholarly concerns at a level which allows us to go beyond our own parochialism and amplify the contributions we make. To my knowledge, LASA has never tried to move in such direction. I believe that we should, and suggest the following:

- a. That an Ad Hoc committee, involving the Executive Council to some degree, be established to conduct a study of the international agencies with whom we could possibly develop working relationships.
- b. That Committee should try to establish for our consideration, information on the following topics: What organizing and coordinating activities now exist here; how the agencies are managed and organized referent to our interests; what other Associations are affiliated with them and how; are there any resources in the form of scholarly materials or funds available through them, and so forth.
- c. The committee would suggest possible courses of LASA action in these regards.
- d. We should try to develop the area of comparative studies in cooperation with other Area Associations. I feel that there is much to be gained in this respect at almost every level. Scholarship opportunities are begging to be taken advantage of at the very least. It will help our general weak condition (in political terms) by aligning us more effectively with other organized groups. We now have an invitation from the African Studies Association to hold a joint meeting in 1977 (fall). This appears to be an excellent opportunity to start such a movement and we should accept this offer.

6. We should seek, beginning virtually at once, to expand our horizons with respect to sources of outside funding. Our considerable dependence upon the Ford Foundation in this respect is not, in my opinion, healthy however useful and indeed essential it now is. The Lambert report indicates that as individual scholars, Latin Americanists are heavily in debt to Ford and its sub-agencies such as SSRC. By the same token, LASA itself would find its operations severely curtailed if such support were not forthcoming in the future.

While the Association is vastly appreciative of this traditional support, it is nevertheless important to future development that we systematically consider possible alter-

natives and opportunities. Thus, I would suggest that we do the following:

- a. Establish a new committee on Funding, if necessary from the Executive Council itself, and charge it with providing LASA with some concrete ideas on new (or renewed) resources. We should consider in this regard, the possibility of direct, voluntary fund raising through donations as well. Some of the suggestions given by Lambert (pp. 414-5) might lend themselves to fund-raising and should be considered in this light (special summer programs, speakers, tours, etc.)
- b. Review with each committee now established by LASA, the projects for which independent outside funding might be possible for specific projects. In this respect, LASA might even consider entering into contracts for carefully designed activities. In particular, the teaching resource area (Committees on Teaching and Scholarly Resources) would appear to offer some opportunities here, maybe through HEW, in ways that we have not heretofore considered.
- c. These fund-producing activities we seek could also come from publications derived from the projects undertaken by our committee as noted above. We already have in hand, several publications done under LASA/CLASP auspices which could be expanded, up-dated and republished, on a regular basis. They could at least seek to be self-sustaining in terms of costs. And, they would provide us with a constant function and image of usefulness. In this matter we need to see that service publications are regularly forthcoming and renewed.

By way of summary, I want to express the view that we should seek to find ways of consolidating and maintaining our accomplishments. At the same time we must actively seek to improve our status as an organization and its ability to serve its members. The conditions which brought us into existence in the sixties are gone. Yet, in view of the narrowing of national, state and perhaps foundation interests, Latin Americanists require more than ever, a viable, alert and successful national organization to represent and take action on their concerns. To date, the Association has been one which reacts to member pressures and has only with hesi-

tancy, attempted any innovations. I feel that we are approaching a position where we can and should do more since it is in our best interest to do so.

The above report was prepared for presentation to the Executive Council meeting, May 3-5, 1974.

EDITOR'S NOTE: President Paul L. Doughty and the Executive Council invite member reaction to the above, for future publication in the LASA News-letter.

Roundtable on
Latin American Studies
in
Russia, Eastern Europe, Japan & China

Anyone with knowledge of scholars, institutions, or programs in Latin American studies in the above areas is requested to send this information to David Chaplin, roundtable coordinator:

David Chaplin
Department of Sociology
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, Michigan 49001

LASA & 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 available at no cost to interested individuals.

Reprint Project Publication 1: Reference Works (1967) published in cooperation with Xerox Corporation is available to interested individuals without cost.

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

CLASP Publication 1: The Current Status of Latin American Studies Programs

CLASP Publication 2: Employment Opportunities for the Latin American Studies Graduate

CLASP Publication 3: Financial Aid for Latin American Studies: A Guide to Funds for Individuals, Groups & Institutions

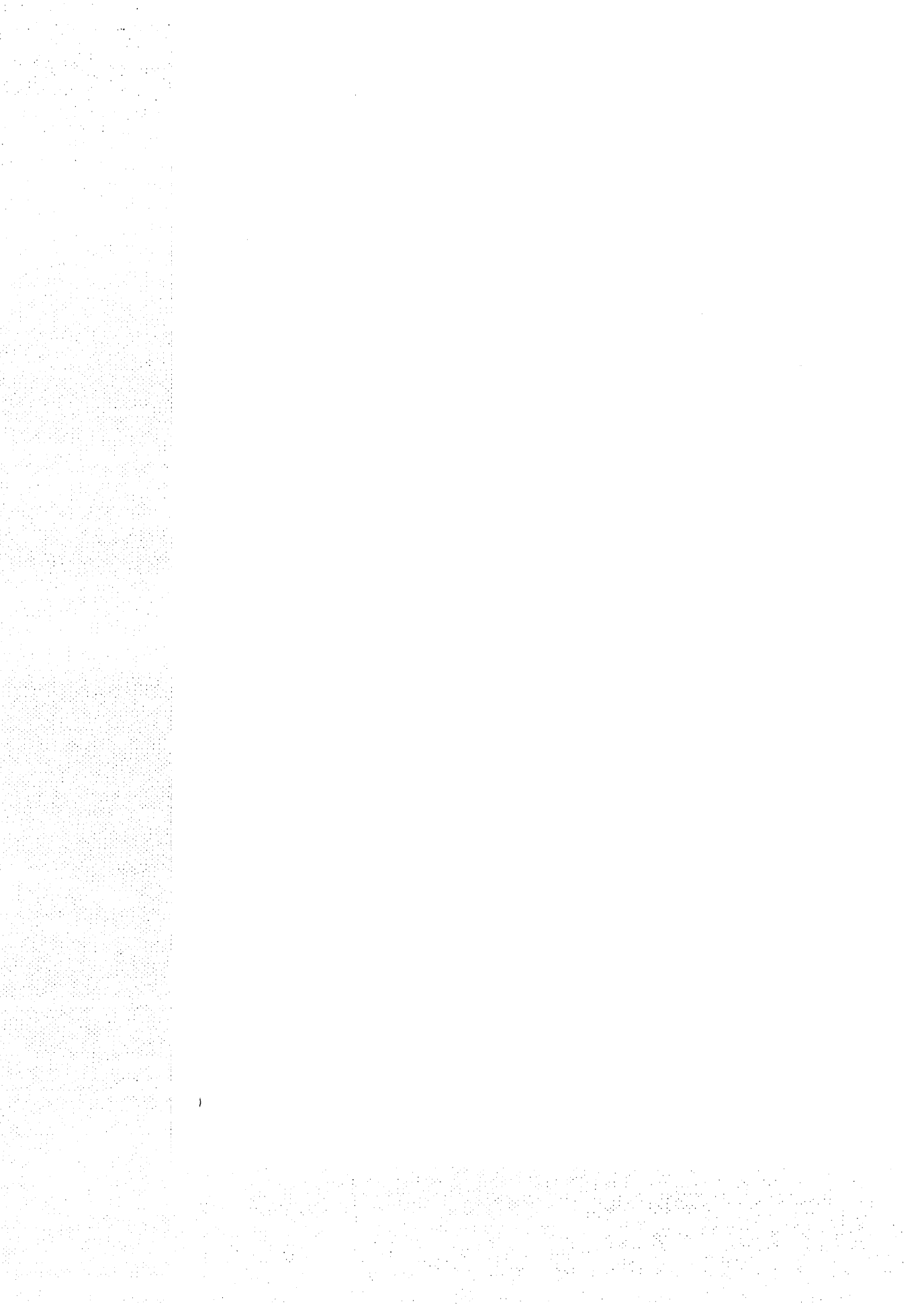
CLASP Publication 4: Opportunities for Study in Latin America: A Guide to Group Programs

The charge for the above CLASP publications is \$1 for non-CLASP and non-LASA members and 75¢ for members.

CLASP Publication 5: Latin America: Sights & Sounds. A Guide to Motion Pictures & Music for College Courses

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

THE PROFESSION



A LATIN AMERICANIST IN THAILAND

J. Oscar Alers
The Population Council

It would not stretch a point too far to claim that I am a Latin Americanist by destiny. Born in New York City of Puerto Rican parents (the first initial of my name stands for José), I learned my basic Spanish at home and grew up conscious not only of Puerto Rico, but of Spain and the sister countries of Latin America. (Of course, other factors were also involved; not all Puerto Ricans become Latin Americanists.) From these beginnings, I pursued my destiny by studying Spanish in high school, traveling to Puerto Rico, and piecing together a minor in Latin American studies as an undergraduate major in sociology at the City College of New York. While at college I traveled to Mexico and also wrote a term paper, "Puerto Rico: World Laboratory," that in some ways sealed my fate. (The establishment of specific Puerto Rican studies programs was not to occur until some 15 years later.) The paper discussed the race between population growth and economic development then being experienced by the island and concluded that it was a prelude to the future of mankind. I have devoted most of my subsequent career to this broad theme.

As a graduate student I was awarded the first fellowship in Latin American studies at Cornell University under Title IV of the National Defense Education Act, and I conducted research for my dissertation in sociology on the topic of population and development in a Peruvian community, which involved living in a highland Indian hacienda for six months. (When the Latin American Studies Association was founded, I became one of its original members and have retained my membership ever since.) With an appointment as Assistant Professor at Cornell, I went back to Peru for almost two years to participate in a study of the differential development of 26 communities in six different regions of the country. I subsequently taught seminars on Latin America at Cornell and Boston College, and by mid-1971 had published a series of monographs, book chapters, journal articles, pamphlets, and book reviews, almost all of them on the theme of population or development in Peru, and about half of them in Spanish.

Then I went to Thailand. In view of my career development as a Latin Americanist to that date, how could this happen, and what has it meant? I could hardly have been characterized as an innocent abroad and even less as a Connecticut Yankee at King Arthur's Court, but perhaps it has made all the difference.

In the spring of 1971, I was approached by the Population Council about the possibility of returning to Peru. The Council had an opening for an advisor to a newly-created population studies and training center at the Catholic University in Lima. Without hesitation, I declined for two reasons: (1) I had just been granted tenure as an Associate Professor of Sociology at Boston College and was not planning to move; (2) I had already served twice in Peru and did not want to become locked into that one country. The Council then countered with a few other possibilities in Latin America, the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, all of which I turned down--until the magic name of Thailand came up. For reasons that are unnecessary to detail in this space, my family and I had long shared a peculiar fascination with Thailand, and we were therefore attracted by the prospect. In addition, however, as the nature of the assignment was spelled out, it became clear that there was an important professional reason for accepting it, which was related to my continuing concern with Latin America.

It was already true in 1971 that Latin America suffered the fastest rate of population growth of any major region in the world, and yet very little was being done to halt this trend (the principal exceptions were a few Caribbean countries, including Puerto Rico, with which the Population Council was not involved at that time). Thailand, on the other hand, with an equally rapid rate of growth and a total population of about 35 million (exceeded in Latin America only by Brazil and Mexico), had declared an official national policy in 1970 of limiting its population growth. It had also expanded its family planning program, which began unofficially in 1968, to the point where it was in some ways the most impressive in the world. While much of my own previous work in Peru was concerned with population, it had dealt almost entirely with internal migration rather than fertility or family planning. Accepting the available position in Thailand, as Research and Evaluation Advisor to the National Family Planning Program, therefore offered an opportunity to acquire valuable experience with a successful family planning program and thereby prepare myself for the coming development of such programs in Latin America, which was clearly inevitable. Thus I

became a Latin Americanist in Thailand.

It was a good choice. I acquired the experience in the operation of a family planning program that I had desired. Furthermore, as I anticipated, family planning activities in Latin America continued to expand while I was in Thailand, and since my return to the New York office of The Population Council in mid-1973, I have had several opportunities to apply my experience to Latin America, spending a total of about two months working in the region on family planning: (1) I have assisted the Asociación Venezolana de Planificación Familiar in designing a follow-up survey of family planning acceptors to determine the extent to which they have continued using contraceptive methods. (2) I have served as a consultant in Colombia to the Federación Panamericana de Facultades y Escuelas de Medicina in the development of an information retrieval system which will enable this organization to make more efficient use of its extensive data archives on the teaching of demography, maternal and child health, and family planning in medical schools throughout Latin America. (3) I was a discussant at a seminar held in Trinidad, under the auspices of the Pan-American Health Organization, on data systems for family planning in the Caribbean. (4) I participated in the 24th annual Latin American conference of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida, which was devoted to the theme of "population and human productivity" in four Latin American countries. This is only a beginning--much, much more remains to be done.

My choice of Thailand was a good one not only in terms of my specialty conceived in the narrowest fashion, but also more generally as a Latin Americanist. One of the principal benefits of comparative study to the disciplinary scholar is that it expands his consciousness to encompass varieties of experience and conjunctions of circumstance that escape him within the confines of his native country. As Latin Americanists we are fond of making this point to our students and home-bound colleagues. The same principle, however, applies to the Latin Americanist himself as he focuses on his region while carrying an implicit framework that generally takes in only the Western tradition. We are all aware of autres temps, autres moeurs, but by perceiving them directly they make the strongest impression on our sensibilities and the most important differences in our work.

Imagine, as a Latin Americanist, living in a country with virtually no Roman Catholics. Thailand is 94% Buddhist and the remainder are almost all Moslems (localized in the

four southernmost provinces). This not only means that there are no fiestas, but also that the teachings of the Church, as contained for example in the Papal Encyclical Humanae Vitae prohibiting the use of artificial means of contraception, are simply irrelevant. The Thais march to a different drummer. (Both Catholicism and Buddhism are united in their opposition to abortion as a violation of the sanctity of human life, but the actual incidence and prevalence of abortion is far greater in Latin America than in Thailand.) The Philippines is also quite instructive in these respects. With the same religion and Spanish colonial heritage as most Latin American countries, it nonetheless ranks with Thailand in the success of its officially sanctioned and vigorously promoted national family planning program. One factor which permitted this development in the Philippines is that provision was made for offering the rhythm method as one of the officially approved means of contraception.

Thai Buddhism also helps endow the people with an air of tranquility, unobtrusiveness, grace, politeness, and sensitivity that is rarely found in combination in the West. The true Thai is discomfited even by loud voices or the slamming of a door. This gentility of style permeates human relationships--only rarely, for example, are Thai children punished physically--and it is reflected in Thai music and dance, with their soft tones and deliberate movements. It is in very sharp contrast to the blustering of, say, the Mexican ranchera or U.S. rock. In Latin America, it is remotely approximated only by the Brazilian bossa nova. The sense of equanimity that pervades the country appears to be reinforced by the social homogeneity of its population. With the limited exceptions of the Moslems in the South, the overseas Chinese in urban areas, and a few hill tribes in the North, no major internal social divisions impinge on the prevailing order.

Imagine a country with a formal nobility and in which the institution of the monarchy is still a vital force. The King of Thailand has not ruled since 1932, but he reigns strongly in the hearts of his people, even the most powerful. He is often consulted on the gravest matters of state, his everyday activities are given prominent attention in the mass media, his photograph is to be found everywhere, and audiences at public events--including at the theatre--immediately rise to attention when his likeness is projected on the screen as the national anthem is played. He is accorded such reverence that the U.S. motion

picture, "The King and I," is banned from showing in the country on the grounds that it is disrespectful to his ancestor.

Imagine a country that was never colonized by a European power, while its immediate neighbors in Indochina, Burma, and Malaya fell to the French and the British. The name "Thailand" means "Land of the Free," and the Thais are proud of it. (They reject "Siam" and "Siamese," terms of apparently Chinese derivation that refer to their relatively darker skin color.) Failing to be colonized by the West has had the consequences (among others) of denying the Thais the benefits of bilingualism. (As in the rest of Asia, if not the world, English is by far the most popular foreign language studied in the Thai schools.) Because their language is totally different from the European tongues, Thais have great difficulty in learning them and are now at a considerable disadvantage in competing for admission to and excelling at Western universities. The reverse is also true. I studied Thai half time for two months and found its tones almost impossible to master. (I was told in class that U.S. foreign service personnel are sent to language school for a period proportionate to the difficulty of the language, and that Thai was at the top of the list.) After one especially frustrating classroom exercise in which I was asked to distinguish among five basic tones for what sounded to my Western ears like only one, I challenged the teacher to repeat after me: "How much wood would a woodchuck chuck if a woodchuck could chuck wood?" She claimed she could do it with practice.

The ability of the Thais to maintain their political independence owes little to their force of arms and a great deal to their genius for negotiation, accommodation, and playing one power off against another within the region. Geography has also been helpful. Thailand is as flat as Argentina or Kansas and the land is covered with rice paddies, which has made it poorly suited for cavalry or mechanized warfare and provided very little cover for guerrilla bands. An exception is found in the hills bordering the country, which is of course where the recent insurgency problems have occurred. Notwithstanding this long tradition of political independence, the magnitude of the U.S. military presence in Thailand has probably been greater than it has ever been in any Latin American country. At its high point, some 40,000 U.S. servicemen were stationed in Thailand, mostly Air Force personnel engaged in the bombing of Viet Nam and Cambodia. There have been some com-

plaints about immorality surrounding the air bases, but the prevailing outlook among the people has been one of welcoming the associated economic benefits and the government, which strongly subscribes to the so-called domino theory, has encouraged their presence in the name of national defense. It has certainly not been viewed as a hated occupation force. On the contrary, the Thais have by and large been quite friendly toward Americans, whom they generally tend to admire. These attitudes, combined with the customary Thai politesse and the virtual absence of a countervailing anti-Yankeeism, has made Thailand a very easy and pleasant place for an American to live.

For centuries, the internal politics of Thailand has been characterized by authoritarian rule, first by the Kings and in almost all of the last 40 years by the military, although the latter have been more stable than their Latin American counterparts. There have been no political parties to speak of and even trade unionism has essentially been banned on the assumption that it may be subject to communist influence. The students have been described by a U.S. writer as "serene somnambulists." Again in contrast to Latin America, there has been no debate about internal colonialism, cultural imperialism, or the prospects of the Third World. (I do not recall encountering these concepts anywhere in Asia.) Given this background, it came as a great surprise in October of 1973 when a student uprising led to the toppling of the military régime and installation of a civilian government--with the blessing of the King. It is still too early to tell what will become of this venture, but labor strikes have begun to proliferate and there are signs of growing disaffection with the U.S. presence, of incipient détente with China, and, especially, of hostility toward the Japanese.

In economic terms, the Japanese are to Thailand what the U.S. has traditionally been to Latin America: they are the largest foreign investors, they enjoy a strongly favorable balance of trade, and they have been dubbed with the epithet of "yellow imperialists." They have not penetrated mining (of which there is very little), or agriculture, which is in the hands of the great Thai peasantry. The nation is still about 85% rural but, unlike many Latin American countries, there are relatively few landless agricultural workers. Thailand has been the rice bowl of Asia, although the growth of population in the region (and the world) in recent years has spurred ahead of food pro-

duction and Thailand is no longer exporting rice in any significant quantity.

Two other features distinguish the Thai economy from that of Latin American countries with a similar or somewhat higher per capita gross national product (about \$US200, which actually surpasses only Bolivia and Haiti). The first is the greater emphasis placed on investment in public works. Well-constructed and maintained roads, schools, hospitals, and other elements of infrastructure are much more evident than in the comparable Latin American nations, where the collection of personal income taxes is less efficient. Second is the participation in the labor force of women, 50% of whom are economically active. This figure is one of the highest in the world, exceeding even the most industrialized countries of the West, and its embodiment is manifest at all levels of the occupational scale, from medical doctor to construction worker. The Western observer is quickly struck by the spectacle of Thai women performing the same tasks on a construction project as the men beside whom they work. The Latin American señorita is altogether different from the Thai puu ying.



LATIN AMERICAN NEWSLETTERS

Christopher Roper

A recent visit to the United States, which took me to New York, Washington, D.C., Berkeley, Palo Alto, Austin, and Waco, made me realise that our London-based newsletter operation does play quite an important part in the growing community of people interested in Latin America, but that many of our readers have little idea as to who, or why, we are.

The story of Latin American Newsletters goes back more than seven years now, to March, 1967. The original idea was to publish a weekly digest, in English, of the reports of Inter Press Service, a Spanish-language news service with strong links to Italian and Chilean Christian Democracy. The readers were expected to be businessmen and government officials who could afford a subscription of US\$50.00, which seemed even more expensive then than US\$65.00 does today.

It took a year to notch up a hundred subscribers. Perhaps they were deterred by the front-page headline of Volume I, Number 1, which read "Bolivia: the non-guerrilla threat", over an article which threw heavy doubt on President Rene Barrientos's claim to have uncovered a guerrilla stronghold in south-eastern Bolivia. In fact, the newsletter did begin to win friends even from its first weeks, but it was desperately short of funds to promote itself. The enterprise was launched with less than US\$3000 capital, and at one point in 1970 was five months in arrears with its printing bills, and was unable to pay any member of the staff, except for the vital subscriptions manager, with any regularity.

But by mid-1970, the newsletter had some 800 readers and a strong will to survive. John Rettie, who had worked on the newsletter since soon after its founding, asked me to join him. Both of us got our original journalistic experience in Reuters and shared a dissatisfaction with the way Latin American news was covered by the media in North America and Europe. Together with some friends, we raised a further US\$40,000, of which half was required to pay off urgent debts and the other half we used to seek new subscribers.

In order to staunch the continuing losses, we raised the subscription to US\$65.00. Luckily, our promotions began to pay off. The number of subscribers rose steadily and by the beginning of 1972 we were covering our costs out of subscription income, for the first time in the history of the news-

letter. We had about 1400 subscribers, and ended the year with 1700. At that stage we decided we had to do something to make the newsletter more readily available to individual academics. With this in mind, we established a special subscription for academics at US\$18.00 a year. By the end of 1973, we were sending out over 3000 copies a week, including more than 400 copies to individual academics.

Living off subscription income--without any kind of subsidies--is sometimes hair-raising, but it did seem to us to be the only way of guaranteeing our freedom to write as we wished. Over the years, we have gradually become clearer about how we wish to exercise that freedom. Inter Press Service, which has itself moved away from its Christian Democrat origins, has become relatively less important to us, and we have built up a loose network of occasional correspondents, a number of exchanges with Latin American publications, and also receive Prensa Latina and Information Latine from Paris.

The politics of the newsletter may broadly be described as pro-Latin American. We have always sympathized with governments which nationalize foreign companies, re-establish diplomatic relations with Cuba, arrest United States fishing boats, grant amnesties to political prisoners, or seek better prices for their primary products. Our coverage of Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Guatemala, and Uruguay, reflects the editors' dislike for these regimes. At the same time, we make sure that our articles conform to the standards of accurate and factual reporting we both learned at Reuters.

Two new projects began in 1971. The first was the Latin American Review of Books--a first shot at providing a forum for controversial material which would not fit easily into the learned journals, but should be more widely available. Material of this kind is available in Spanish publications like Marcha or Opinião, but very rarely reaches a wider English-speaking readership. The other new project was to publish a weekly economic report. This latter project was undertaken in conjunction with the Peruvian Times, and again the criterion was that we were making Latin American material available to a wider audience in North America and Europe.

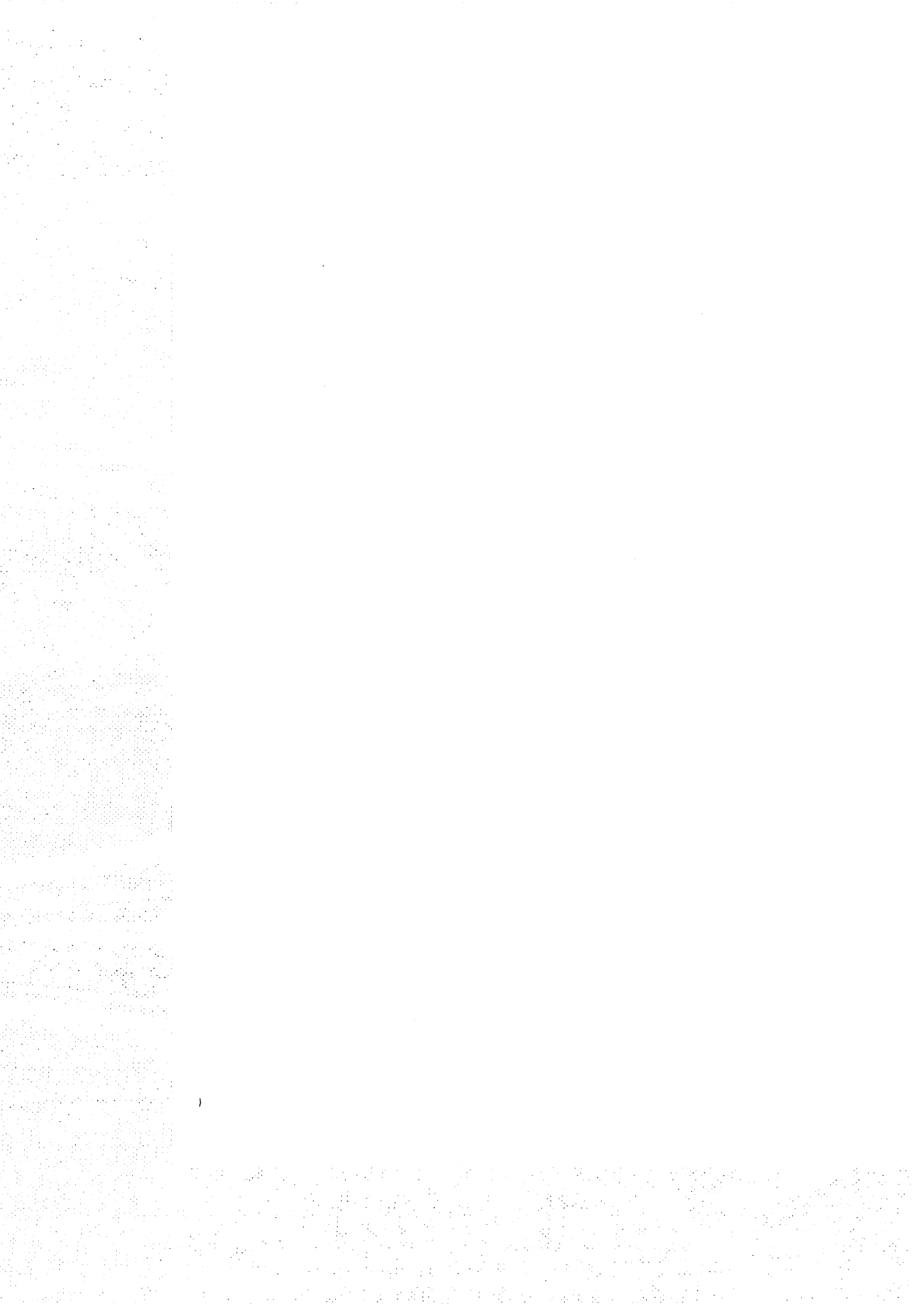
Our circulation is divided between North America (35%), Latin America (30%), Europe (15%), Britain (13%), rest of world (12%). The relative unimportance of our British circulation explains why we never play up the British angles to stories. The newsletter could just as well be edited and printed in Timbuktu, or Anchorage. In fact, London is

a good centre from the point of view of both telecommunications and postage. As a weekly, we qualify for registration as a newspaper, and newspapers have special franking privileges at the Post Office.

Richard Gott joined the staff of the newsletter in 1973. His book on rural guerrilla movements in Latin America will be well known to many members of LASA. I first met him in Bolivia in 1967 when we were both covering the trial of Regis Debray. Colin Harding, who was largely responsible for the first issue of the Latin America Review of Books, is about to join us from Cambridge University.

People often suggest ways in which we might change Latin America. The most frequent are that we should become a proper magazine, printing longer articles, with some coverage of cultural matters, or that we should merely enlarge the publication to, say, 16 pages a week. We have resisted these suggestions--partly because they would greatly increase our costs--and partly because we feel the newsletter should remain short enough to be thoroughly read by all our subscribers. We are more interested in publishing more specialized newsletters, supplements, or books. It is more important that we should never become committed to one sector of our audience. At present, it is fairly equally divided between academics, business people, and government officials. It is one of the only publications on Latin America which tries to pull together the entire community of those interested in Latin America.

We are always interested in hearing from our readers. Generating more feedback was one of the principal motives for establishing the Latin America Review of Books. This is still not working to the degree we should like. Perhaps some of our readers are daunted by our anonymity, or do not realise that we do welcome and respond to letters, even though we do not carry a letters column. I hope to be at the meeting of the Latin American Studies Association in San Francisco in November and would be delighted then to discuss any questions or suggestions which may be raised by this necessarily short note.



**LETTERS TO
THE EDITOR**

May 13, 1974

Editor, Newsletter:

The selection of candidates for the Inter-American Training seminar on Feminine Perspectives in Social Science Research in Latin America has now been completed. For the U.S. co-directors, Elsa Chaney and myself, it was one of the most difficult tasks we ever faced. We had the arduous task of selecting 20 participants from a highly qualified and diversified group of 140 applicants--a record in the annals of the Social Science Research Council for any seminar they have sponsored.

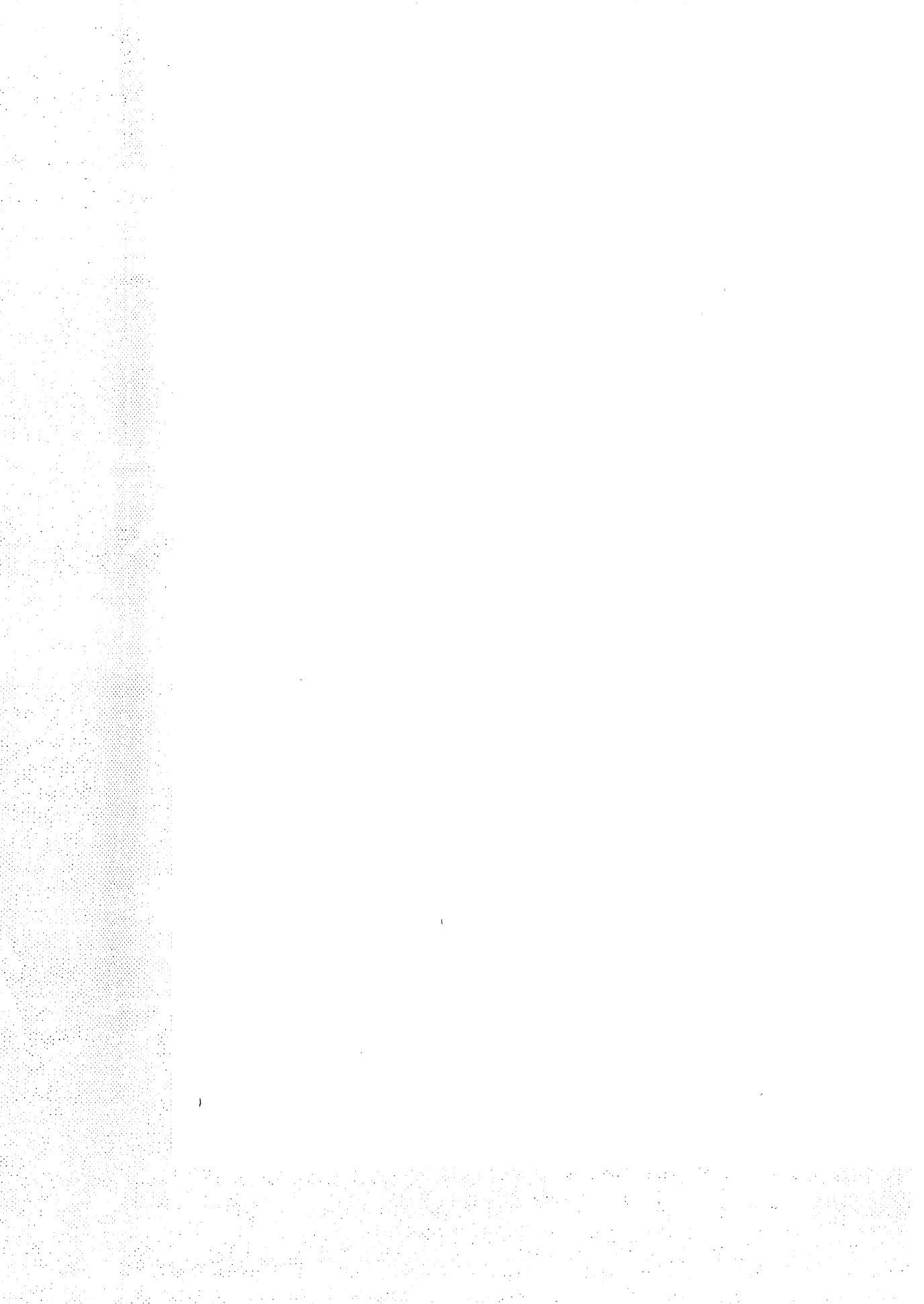
Almost all the applicants were women and the majority were from the U.S. They also represented all levels of academic achievement, from undergraduates to post Ph.D.'s. Unfortunately, in our initial screening we had to eliminate both undergraduates and those with Ph.D.'s and extensive field work experience in Latin America. We felt that those who could gain most from this experience would be those at approximately the ABD level, who had already done considerable research in the area of women's studies in Latin America and yet had not had the opportunity to participate in a group field experience. We therefore publicly apologize to those of our colleagues--some clearly highly qualified--who were rejected. We felt that our primary responsibility at this early stage of women's studies in Latin America was to our junior colleagues who are embarking on research in this important area.

In addition, we attempted to maintain some level of geographical distribution, not only between Latin America and the U.S., but within the U.S. as well, so that we have participants from both coasts, from the Midwest, and from the Southwest. In Latin America, participants come from Brazil, Bolivia, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Colombia, Ecuador, and Mexico. Special attention was given to Chicanas and Puerto Ricans, since we felt that they could contribute a unique view to the seminar, as they live in a Latin American subculture within the U.S. No men were selected because in addition to the small number who applied, they have generally not had the extensive research background in women's studies

in Latin America which the women demonstrated.

We wish to thank all of our colleagues in Latin America and in the U.S. for helping to provide us with so many highly qualified candidates, and we apologize for not being able to accommodate all of them. We are still trying to bring in some additional participants who hold Ford grants and through special foundation sources, bringing the total number of participants to approximately 25. Hopefully, this will not be the only Inter-American seminar dealing with Women in Latin America, but the beginning of research in an exciting new field together with our Latin American colleagues.

/s/ Helen I. Safa
Rutgers University



PEDAGOGY



SYLLABI

MILENKY, Edward S. "Latin American Politics--course syllabus." Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts: Boston College, Department of Political Science, pp. 4.

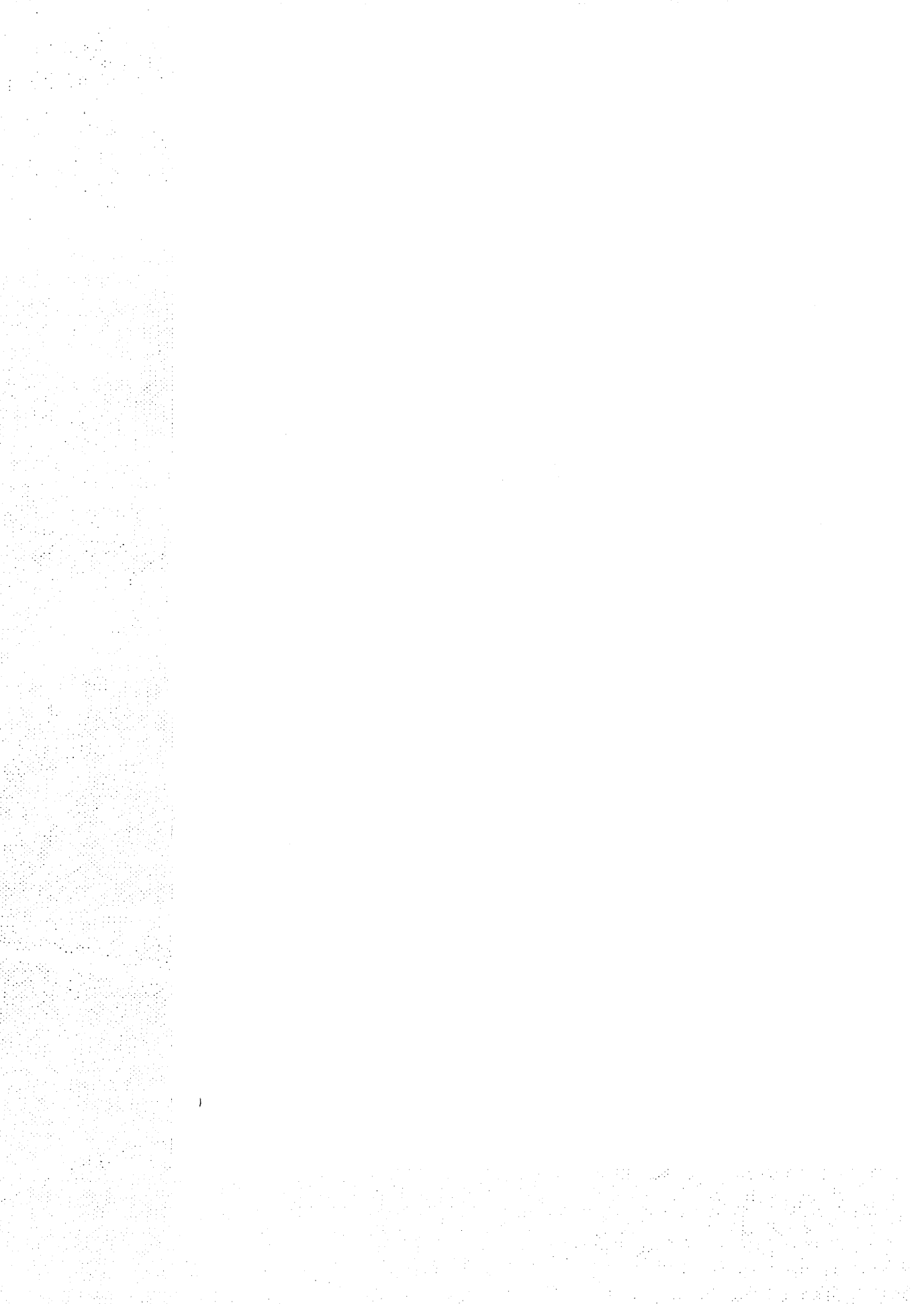
Course Description: "The course will adopt variations of the regional and country-by-country approaches. Its theme will be Latin America's response to the thunderclap days of the 20th century."

----- "Problems of Political Development: Latin America--course syllabus." Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts: Boston College, Department of Political Science, pp. 6.

Objectives: "The impact of industrial and technetronic civilization on the traditional societies of Asia, Africa, and Latin America is one of the fundamental crises of our time. This seminar will analyze this crisis using selected case studies and theoretical approaches, with the bulk of the material relating to Latin America."



RESEARCH



RESEARCH GUIDE ON THE MEXICAN CULT OF DEATH

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Introduction:

The Mexican cult of death is a cultural phenomenon which has for centuries fascinated scholars and aficionados of virtually every field of Mexican studies. It has been studied from the point of view of every discipline in that broad field. It has formed the basis of numerous related social phenomena in Mexico, and it is thought by many to provide the essence of what is referred to as "lo mexicano". In my work on the subject, I have attempted to synthesize and combine in one study the observations and findings of scholars in many fields of Mexican studies to provide a succinct, comprehensive analysis of the origins and nature of the Mexican cult of death. My own emphasis has been primarily upon the relationship of the phenomenon to contemporary Mexican literature, specifically the short story; but, in constructing the background for such a study, my research has been of an extremely interdisciplinary nature. In compiling a research guide on the subject, I have deleted many of the literary sources used in my study of the cult of death and its manifestations in the contemporary Mexican short story, and I have provided instead an amplified list of the non-literary sources used in that study, though not necessarily quoted therein.

It is significant that the Mexican cult of death is a phenomenon whose roots are buried deep within the soil formed by the union of two distinct cultures, the Mexican indigenous and the Spanish, each of which possessed a perceptible cult of death and each of which imparted certain aspects of that cult to the culture of which it was co-creator. In determining the historical bases of the Mexican cult of death, one must turn initially to a study of these pre-Conquest cultures in order to determine the nature of the phenomenon in its formative stages of development. The principal vehicle of expression of the phenomenon at that time was literature. Thus the numerous literary references contained herein, in each of which may be found outstanding manifestations of the cult as it

existed in Mexico and Spain before any process of cultural fusion had occurred. I have also included some post-Conquest literary sources which I feel provide a key to the understanding of the phenomenon in its original pre-Conquest state.

In addition to the aforementioned sources there are contained herein various histories of Spanish and Mexican culture, each of which provides a valuable insight into the historical bases of the phenomenon, and many outstanding studies by scholars of various disciplines whose work provides important material for the better understanding of the nature and origin of the Mexican cult of death.

Of course, to acquire a truly accurate picture of the phenomenon as it exists in Mexico today, one must observe it first hand. Therefore, for those who are unable to acquire this first hand knowledge, I have provided in my own work several personal observations of the phenomenon and its manifestations in contemporary Mexican society, and I have endeavored to include several other works containing observations of an equally personal nature.

It is my opinion that contemporary literature is the best vehicle of expression of the cult as it exists, spontaneous and unanalyzed, in the various geographical areas of Mexico today. Therefore I have included in my research guide several anthologies and histories of Mexican literature, in which reference is made to the theme or cult of death and which represent most of the major literary genres. Unfortunately, a more extensive bibliography in this area is impossible herein.

The following research guide, exiguous as it may be, does in my opinion, through the synthesis of observations and findings of scholars in various fields of Mexican studies, provide the best collection of interdisciplinary material available to date on the Mexican cult of death.

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GUIA PARA INVESTIGACIONES HISTORICAS
EN LA ARGENTINA

A recent development of interest in the field of Argentine history and documentation is the Guía Para Investigaciones Históricas en la Argentina, an archive and library guide scheduled for publication in 1974-1975.

The editor-in-chief of the Guide is Rolando Ariel Pérez, who can be reached at the following address:

Guía Para Investigaciones Históricas in la Argentina
Sarmiento 643, 8º p., Of. 822
Buenos Aires
República Argentina

We welcome specific information on institutions used in the past by Argentinists, and encourage visits by scholars planning to be in Buenos Aires.

NOTES & NEWS



CONFERENCES

SOCIETY FOR LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
NINTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE
University of Southampton, March 29-31, 1974

Martin C. Needler

There are several things that strike the attention of the American visitor to the annual meeting of the British equivalent of LASA. One is the high proportion of members that attend the annual conference--about 140 attended the ninth annual conference, over half the society's membership. Another striking feature of the meeting was the lack of controversy at the business session. Virtually all matters were carried without opposition, and even on controversial topics dissenters mostly confined themselves to grumbled asides and abstentions.

A feature of the meeting which this observer found curious in a multi-disciplinary association was that the papers were organized into separate sections by discipline, and five or six papers were read simultaneously, each to a small audience ideally approximating the size of a seminar group--a dozen to 20 people. This had the merit of permitting extended discussion (at least, when the paper-giver did not talk the whole hour and a half allotted for the session, which sometimes occurred); it also happened that audiences did not divide themselves equally between the six simultaneous sessions; some rooms overflowed and sessions had to be moved, while others languished for lack of attendance. The conference took place in a campus rather than a city setting. All the meals were taken in a dormitory dining-room and the rooms occupied were the rather spartan accommodations of university undergraduates away for Easter break. Nevertheless, the food was surprisingly good, and there were no foolish American rules about the non-availability of liquor in the University precincts. In fact the bar was open and doing a roaring business during many of the sessions.

One felt the relatively greater distance from Latin America of our British colleagues. There seemed to be less in-depth familiarity with the area, both among participants and paper-givers, and the papers tended to be historical in content. A nice innovation that LASA might think of copying was the presentation of a booklet, giving abstracts of each of the papers, to every registrant at the meeting. Local arrangements were handled very smoothly

by the Southampton Latin Americanists, Peter Calvert and Frank Colson.

IBERO-AMERICA, ESPAÑA Y EL MUNDO ANGLO-SAJON
Conference, Madrid

Martin C. Needler

The above conference took place April 4th-6th in Madrid under the auspices of the Instituto de Cultura Hispánica. The idea for the conference grew out of the panel organized at the 1973 LASA meetings in Madison, Wisconsin, on the subject: "The Re-integration of Spain and Portugal into Ibero-American Studies." The Madrid meeting had a similar theme and was attended by three of the participants in the original Madrid panel, Alistair Hennessy, Antonio López Pina, and myself.

One of the problems with the conference was the rather general character of its theme. The Madrid panel had focused especially on problems of parallelism, in the sense of comparability of independent paths of development, between the peninsula and the New World, which provides a logical topic of study since the factor of culture can be held constant. The broader conceptualization of the Madrid meeting allowed for the inclusion of other topics, such as the significance of linguistic unity. The type of participant was also extended from specialists in the social sciences to include men of letters generally. While the breadth of subject and the rather large attendance made for extended and wide-ranging discussions, it was nevertheless possible to organize an ad hoc committee for the promotion of Latin American studies which is already at work on several concrete objectives. The membership of the committee consists of: Albert von Gleich of Hamburg, who is President of the German Association; David Stansfield, a member of the Executive Council of the British Society; François Bourricaud of the Sorbonne; Benno Galjart of the Netherlands; José Luis Rubio of Madrid; Juan Marsal of Barcelona; and myself. The organization of the committee may mark a historic step in the global unity of scholars in Latin American studies; or, more likely, it may mean nothing at all. In either case, the scholarly community is certainly heavily in debt to the Instituto for its generosity and statesmanship in sponsoring the Madrid conference.

EMPLOYMENT

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID LATIN AMERICAN SCHOLARS (ECALAS)

There is a possible temporary position which involves traveling in the U.S. for 4 months for ECALAS from January to April, 1975. For further information, please contact:

Alison McClure
ECALAS
c/o Ibero-American Center
New York University
24 Waverly Place, Room 566
New York, New York 10003

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA Director of International Studies

A full-time position with one-half time in administration and one-half time teaching in a relevant department. Under the supervision of the Council for International Studies and Programs, administrative duties include the development of a strategy for broad scale international programs in terms of the University's strengths and weaknesses and the maintenance of a liaison with international studies and programs carried out in the various colleges, centers, and departments of the University.

Professional Requirements: Ph.D. with several years experience in teaching and research in international programs with evidence of administrative ability.

Salary: Commensurate with qualifications.

A full job description is available upon request.
Submit résumé with references to:

Council for International Studies and Programs
University of Florida
427B Linton Grinter Hall
Gainesville, Florida 32611

Deadline Date for Applications: July 1, 1974.

FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

FORD FOUNDATION AWARDS

Colombian Institute of Social Development, \$83,000 over 18 months, for social-science training and research on mass communications. The project will include studies of the mass media as social institutions, and of the cultural and political impact of the media.

University of Costa Rica, \$124,200 over two years for research, staff support, fellowships, and library resources for a graduate program in sociology in collaboration with the Superior Central American University Council. Students from five Central American countries will participate in the research and training programs.

Federal University of Pernambuco (Brazil), \$160,000 two-year supplement for graduate training, research, fellowships, and seminars in sociology and economics.

Monterrey Institute of Technology and Advanced Studies (Mexico) \$20,000 over one year, for a study of employment opportunities and educational needs in Mexico for persons with advanced training in public management.

National Autonomous University of Mexico, \$120,000 two-year supplement for graduate training and research in reproductive biology at the university's Institute of Biomedical Research.

National School of Agriculture (Mexico), \$226,000 three-year supplement, for graduate teaching and research in agricultural economics, statistics, and computing.

Pontifical Catholic University of Chile, \$198,000 three-year supplement for the university's center for National Planning Studies. Funds will be used for research, publications, equipment, international seminars, and doctoral training abroad for staff.

State Technical University (Chile), \$182,000 three-year supplement, for development of a master's degree program in mathematics. Funds will be used for fellowships, faculty salaries, books, and equipment.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces the availability of 6- and 12-month fellowships for independent study and research. Stipends will be salary-matching, up to \$20,000 per year. Deadlines for applications are June 17, 1974 and October 15, 1975. For further information, address:

Division of Fellowships
National Endowment for the Humanities
806 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20506

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA IN OMAHA

The University of Nebraska in Omaha is offering ten scholarships to Latin American students, sponsored by the American University Program for scholarships in Latin America. Inquiries should be addressed to:

Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo, Director
Institute for International Studies
1034 Oldfather Hall
University of Nebraska-Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68505

ROCKEFELLER BROTHERS FUND

The Rockefeller Brothers Fund announces a grant of \$180,000 to the Center for Inter-American Relations, New York, New York, for general budgetary support of organizations informing North Americans about the cultural and public affairs of Latin America.

TINKER FOUNDATION

The Tinker Foundation granted \$45,000 to Foundation Center, New York, New York, for publication of material on Latin American foundations, dissemination and translation of philanthropic reports, and computerized documentation on grants related to Latin America from U.S. private foundations.

The Institute of International Education, New York City, was awarded \$30,000 toward support of meetings of the Council of Higher Education of the American Republics.

The Tinker Foundation has also awarded \$75,000 to the Population Reference Bureau, Latin American Department, for support of the publications program.

INSTITUTIONAL

CENTER FOR CUBAN STUDIES

Membership in the Center for Cuban Studies is available on an institutional basis at the rate of \$100 per year. Such membership entitles the particular institution--university, academic department, school--to receive on a regular basis a substantial number of materials unavailable through other channels. For further information, please contact Center for Cuban Studies, 220 East 23rd Street, 8th Floor, New York, New York 10010. Telephone (212) 685-9038

EMORY UNIVERSITY

Emory University has instituted an undergraduate area studies program in Latin America. For information, address: Dr. Joaquin Roy, Director of Latin American Studies, 109 Fishburne Building, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

INSTITUTE FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA

The Institute for International Studies at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, in cooperation with the Department of Cultural Affairs of the Organization of American States, presented a symposium on the "Interrelations of Culture, Technology, and Development in Latin America," at the University's campus, April 18-19, 1974.

INSTITUTE OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL

The Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, sponsored a Latin American Film Festival during the spring semester of 1974. The following films were shown: "El Chacal de Nahueltoro" (Chile), "Orfeu Negro" (Brazil), "Yawar Malku--Blood of the Condor" (Bolivia), "Los Olvidados" (Mexico), "La Muralla Verde" (Peru), and "Memorias de Subdesarrollo (Cuba).

INSTITUTO DE ESTUDIOS SUPERIORES DE ADMINISTRACION (IESA)

A new 18-month Masters program in administration and Latin American economic integration has been formed in IESA, in Caracas, Venezuela. The program, which will begin in September, 1974, is being jointly sponsored by the Government of Venezuela, the Inter-American Development Bank's Instituto para la Integración de América Latina (INTAL) and IESA. It grew out of an agreement signed in Washington on November 1, 1973, between the three parties. INTAL, a technical assistance entity of the IDB in the integration field, was motivated by the desire to establish a permanent academic and research center to train future specialists and leaders in integration. IEDA, which currently offers rigorous programs of similar duration leading to a Masters in public or private administration, was deemed to be the best equipped institution in Latin America in which to establish the program. With technical assistance from INTAL, IESA will provide the bulk of the professional and research personnel and will manage all of the academic aspects of the program.

INTER-AMERICAN COUNCIL--THE AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

The Inter-American Council presented its Symposium on the ABC states at The American University of March 29, 1974. Topics discussed were "The Second Perón Government--Cause and Impact", "Brazil Since 1964--Economic Growth vs. Social and Political Change", and "The Overthrow of Allende and Its Aftermath".

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAM IN ACADEMIC COMMON MARKET

The states of Kentucky, Tennessee, and West Virginia have made arrangements through the Academic Common Market for their residents accepted for admission in the Latin American Studies Program, Master of Arts, at the University of Florida to enroll on an in-state tuition basis.

If your legal residence is in one of these three states and you wish to enter the program as a Common Market student, you must obtain certification of the Common Market in your state. More information may be obtained through state offices of higher education or the Southern Regional Education Board, 130 Sixth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30313.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

XLI International Congress of Americanists

A reminder that the XLI International Congress of Americanists 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).

The agenda and tours program are now available upon request from the above address.

Mesa Redonda in Rio

Dr. Norman Holub, who served in Washington, D.C., as a Scholar-Diplomat at the State Department, has announced a "Brazilian-American Mesa Redonda," scheduled to be held in Rio de Janeiro, August 28-29, 1974. Professor Holub has gathered together an impressive panel of scholars for this event. Those interested in attending the seminar or in finding out more about it may write to Professor Holub at Bowling College, Oakdale, New York 11769.

AREA STUDIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

The International Studies Association

The International Studies Association, a multi-disciplinary international organization of scholars, practitioners and interested laymen, has moved to the University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260. The Association is now publishing a professional quarterly, International Studies Quarterly, International Studies Newsletter, International Studies Notes, a Biographical Directory and other materials including Working Papers of interest to its membership. Membership from now until March, 1975, is \$12. Interested persons should contact Carl Beck, Executive Director, at the address above.

JOURNALS AND NEWSLETTERS

Boletín de Antropología Ecuatoriana

A newsletter of Ecuadorian anthropology, Boletín de Antropología Ecuatoriana, has been established at the Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador and the University of Illinois, Urbana. The Newsletter will be published occasionally, and all news will be in both Spanish and English. It is edited by José Pereira, Marcelo Naranjo, and Norman E. Whitten, Jr. The first issue (May 1, 1974) contains a directory of anthropologists with Ecuadorian specialties. For more information write Norman Whitten, Department of Anthropology, University of Illinois, Urbana 61801.

Caravelle

Cahiers du Monde Hispanique et Luso-Brésilien (Caravelle) published by the Service des Publications of the University of Toulouse-Le Mirail, is available at an annual subscription rate of 35 francs. Address all requests for subscription, single copies, etc., to the Service at Caravelle, 56, rue du Taur, 31000 Toulouse, France. The most recent issue, June, 1974, will be devoted to Brazil.

Hispanic American Historical Review

Subscriptions to the HAHR are available from the Periodicals Department, Duke University Press, 6697 College Station, Durham, N.C. 27708 at the following rates: individual, \$10; student enrolled in appropriate course (with faculty signature), \$4; Pan-American, \$4 plus 40 cents postage; and other foreign, \$12 plus \$1 for postage.

Indígena

An information center on Indian peoples of the Americas has been established. For a sample of its new quarterly, write Indígena, Box 4073, Berkeley, California 94704. Other documents, articles, and reports dealing with the situation of Indian peoples throughout the Americas are also available.

Latin American Integration

The first issue of a news bulletin directed at the English-speaking public has been published by the Institute for Latin American Integration (INTAL). The newsletter will appear bi-monthly and may be obtained by writing:

Latin American Integration
Instituto para la Integración Latina-INTAL
Casilla de Correo 39, Suc. 1
Buenos Aires, Argentina

Latin American Perspectives

A new journal on capitalism and socialism, Latin American Perspectives, makes its appearance with the spring, 1974, issue. Devoted to "Dependency Theory: A Reassessment," this issue includes contributions by its Managing Editor, Ronald H. Chilcote; Timothy F. Harding, Raúl A. Fernández and José F. Ocampo; Fernando Henrique Cardoso; Marvin Sternberg; André Gunter Frank; Guy J. Gilbert; and Rodolfo Stavenhagen. Subscriptions are available at \$10.00 for individuals; \$7.50 for low-income individuals (students and unemployed); and \$20.00 for educational institutions. Address all subscription requests, manuscripts, etc., to the journal at P.O. Box 5703, Riverside, California 92502.

PERSONAL

GUSTAVO A. ANTONINI (University of Florida) has completed work on a book entitled "Population and Energy: A Systems Approach to Resource Depletion in the Dominican Republic" to be published by the University of Florida Press in mid-1974.

JOSEPH L. ARBENA (Clemson University) has been appointed to the program committee for the 1975 meeting of the Southern Historical Association, which is to be held in Washington. He would be pleased to receive proposals for papers in the field of Latin American history to be presented at that meeting. Especially welcome would be proposals for complete panels.

MARY ANNA BADEN (Utah State University) is Assistant Professor of Sociology at the University of Florida.

WERNER BAER (Vanderbilt) has been appointed Professor of Economics at the University of Illinois at Urbana beginning with the academic year 1974-75.

JOYCE BAILEY (with a specialty in pre-Columbian art) has been appointed as Assistant Professor of Art to the faculty at Mount Holyoke College.

GEORGE T. BAKER III (Biblioteca Benjamin Franklin, Mexico) has had his Fulbright grant extended eight months to work on a USIS bicentennial project that calls for the preparation of a binational anthology of primary sources bearing on the independence movement in the U.S. and Mexico. The anthology is planned for publication in Mexico and the U.S. by the fall of 1974. His article "Ethan Allen Hitchcock: Diario de un soldado y filósofo en México, 1847-1848" has been approved for publication by "Sep-Setentas" for 1974.

JOHN & MAVIS BIESANZ announce that their book Costa Rican Life (Columbia University Press, 1944) is being translated into Spanish by the Ministry of Culture in Costa Rica for publication in 1974.

COLE BLASIER (University of Pittsburgh) has a new reprint of his article "The United States, Germany, and the Bolivian Revolutionaries (1941-1946)" available from the Center for Latin American Studies, University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The publication is No. 8 of the Latin American Studies Occasional Papers Series, June, 1973.

THOMAS BOSWELL (Research Institute for the Study of Man) is a new addition to the Department of Geography at the University of Florida.

ANTHONY BRYAN (University of Rhode Island) has written a research review of Porfirian Mexico entitled "The Politics of the Porfiriato." This is a working paper presented by the Latin American Studies Program, Indiana University, Bloomington, 1973.

MIREYA CAMURATI (Indiana University) has been appointed as Senior Assistant Professor in the Department of Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese at SUNY-Buffalo.

LEONARD CARDENAS, JR. (Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge) participated in the Fourteenth Seminar on Higher Education in the Americas, March 17-April 17, 1974 in San José, Costa Rica, University of New Mexico, University of Kansas, and Washington D.C. He was one of two North Americans participating for the first time along with participants from 22 Latin American universities.

GILBERT CHASE (SUNY-Buffalo) Music Department has been appointed Visiting Professor and Ziegler Chair Holder. He came to the Department from Brooklyn College where he was also a Visiting Professor. He has lectured at several Latin American universities and published several books on Latin American music.

RAYMOND E. CRIST (University of Florida) and EDWARD P. LEAHY (East Carolina University) have authored four essays that appear in the book Focus on South America published in cooperation with the American Geographical Society by Praeger Publishers.

CARLOS E. CORTES (University of California Riverside) has been appointed to the History Advisory Panel of the California State Commission on Teacher Preparation and Licensing.

ROBERTO ESQUENAZI-MAYO (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) participated in a symposium sponsored by the University of Lille, France, on the "History of Ideas" held in December, 1973. He also participated in a colloquium on "Negritude in Latin America" sponsored by the University of Dakar, Senegal, January 6-14, 1974.

BEVERLY J. GIBBS has been appointed Vice President for Academic Affairs and Professor in the Division of Foreign Languages at the University of Texas, San Antonio.

CARLOS GIL is a visiting professor of History at the University of California, Riverside, during the Winter and Spring quarters of 1974. He will offer courses on Colonial Mexico, Modern Mexico, and Contemporary Latin America.

GARY W. GRAFF (West Virginia State College) has been appointed Title III Coordinator of Multi-Cultural Seminars at West Virginia State College.

MICHAEL T. HAMERLY has been appointed Andean area editor of The Americas: A Quarterly Review of Inter-American Cultural History. In lieu of a salary he will receive a post-doctoral grant for one year from the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the SSRC and ACLS. He has also authored Historia social y económica de la antigua provincia de Guayaquil, 1763-1842, edited by Julio Estrada Ycaza and translated by Walter R. Spurrier. Guayaquil: Archivo Histórico del Guayas, 1973.

MARTHA HARDMAN-DE-BAUTISTA (University of Florida) was named Honorary President of the recently formed Sociedad Boliviana de Linguística (SOBOL). The Society has as its purpose the furthering of linguistics studies in Bolivia.

ROSE LEE HAYDEN became Associate Director of the ACE International Educational Project on February 14, 1974. Dr. Hayden has recently been Assistant Executive Director of the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities. (MUCIA).

C.W. JOHNSON G. C. (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales de la UNAM) is completing a study on one of Chile's now-extinct leftist newspapers, El Rebelde of the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR). He requests copies of any materials dealing with this topic in exchange for copies of those he presently has in hand.

GEORGE J. LAMBRINOS has been named Executive Director of Latin Americans for Social and Economic Development, Inc. The Detroit-based agency is funded through the United Foundation and is involved in services delivery, advocacy, and community development for Latin Americans in the Detroit metropolitan area. He may be reached at L.A.S.E.D., Inc., 4138 West Vernor, Detroit, Michigan 48209.

CLIFFORD LANDERS (Jersey City State College) and DAVID GEITHMAN (Russell Sage College) delivered a paper, "A Decision Model for International Institutional Choice: Some Theoretical Observations," at the annual meeting of the International Studies Association-South, held in conjunction

with the Southern Political Science Association, November 1-3, 1973, in Atlanta. Their article "Labor Absorption in a Developing Economy: Colombia, A Case in Point," appeared in the August, 1973, issue of Journal of Inter-American Studies and World Affairs.

DARRELL E. LEVI (Yale University) presented a paper entitled "The Modernizing Family in Brazil: The Case of the Prados of São Paulo, 1840-1930" at the American Historical Association meeting held in San Francisco on December 29, 1973. At the same conference, he served as commentator on the CLAH-Brazilian Studies Committee session on the social history of the Old Republic.

NEILL MACAULAY (University of Florida) has completed work on a book entitled "The Prestes Column". The book, which will be published in mid-1974 by Franklin-Watts Publishers, is a panorama of Brazilian politics and society in the 1920's focusing on the revolutionary activities of Luis Carlos Prestes.

JOHN MAYER, chairman of the Department of Sociology of the Universitária Pioneira de Integração Social in Brasília, has been elected to the Board of Trustees of that university.

ROBERT E. McNICOLL (Emeritus, University of Miami) is the author of Peru's Institutional Revolution published by the University of West Florida. The book is the first of the Latin American Studies, Interdisciplinary Occasional Papers Series, October, 1973.

CARMELO MESA-LAGO (University of Pittsburgh) has authored three articles: "The Conversion of the Cuban Economy to Soviet Orthodoxy," in the Journal of Economic Issues, Vol. 8, No. 1 (March, 1974); "La estratificación de la seguridad social y el efecto de desigualdad en América Latina," in Estudios Andinos, No. 8 (1973); and "Problemas estructurales, política, económica, y desarrollo en Cuba: 1959-1970," in Desarrollo Económico, Vol. 13, No. 51 (Oct.-Dec., 1973).

HUBERT J. MILLER (Pan American University) has recently authored a booklet on Juan de Zumárraga, First Bishop of Mexico. This is the fourth booklet in the Tinker Pamphlet Series for the Teaching of Mexican American Heritage and will be used as a teaching manual for elementary and secondary teachers.

ALEXANDER MOORE (University of Florida) Associate Professor of Anthropology, has recently had his book Life Styles in Atchalán: The Diverse Careers of Certain Guatemalans published by the Teacher's College Press of Columbia University.

DAVID MONSEES is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Catholic University in Washington, D.C.

FRANCISCO JOSE MORENO (New York University) has authored "The Myth of Political Rationality" published in Psychology, Vol. 10, No. 2 (May), 1973.

H. JON ROSENBAUM (CUNY) and RONALD G. HELLMAN (Public Affairs, Center for Inter-American Relations) are the editors of a new biennial series which is exclusively devoted to Latin American international relations. The series, entitled Latin American International Affairs, is a Sage Publication.

JOHN VAN DYKE SAUNDERS has become Chairman of the Department of Sociology at Mississippi State University.

IVAN SCHULMAN (SUNY-Stony Brook) has been appointed Graduate Research Professor of Spanish American Literature at the University of Florida.

RON L. SECKINGER (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill) has been awarded a research grant from the Fulbright Commission. He will spend June-August, 1974, in Argentina, continuing his research on "The Brazilian Monarchy and the South American Republics, 1822-1831."

JAMES H. STREET has been appointed to a three-year term on the Council for International Exchange of Scholars as a representative of the Social Science Research Council. He replaces Joseph Grunwald.

FRANK TRAINA (Cornell University) has joined the faculty of the Department of Sociology at the University of Florida.

LAWRENCE H. WEST (Santa Ana College) has received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to do research on the cultural history of contemporary Ecuador. He will be in Ecuador from February through July, 1974.

REGIONAL

Kenneth J. Grieb
Regional Newsletter Coordinator
LASA Regional Liaison Committee

As part of its effort to increase contact and interchange among the regional associations, the LASA Regional Liaison Committee has decided to initiate a column reporting on the activities of the various regional groups. The column will be furnished to the newsletter editors of all the regional associations, for publication in their respective organs, thus providing a ready means of publicizing the various functions and projects among the other organizations. Hopefully in this manner it will be possible to increase awareness of these projects, and facilitate cooperation among the groups.

This is the first of the regional columns, and is being prepared during February, 1974. The precise frequency and dates of appearance of this column are still in the process of determination, as an effort will be made to coordinate its schedule with the press dates of the maximum number of regional newsletters. The present date was selected rather arbitrarily as a means of initiating the column while dates are still being determined. Presumably, the column will appear at least semi-annually, and perhaps as often as quarterly. Initially, it will report only news or organizations which are members of the Regional Liaison Committee, though eventually it may be expanded to include other groups on a space available basis. Presidents and officers of the regional associations are requested to forward news to the Regional Newsletter Coordinator in advance of publication of their own newsletters, to enable prompt announcement of fresh news. Newsletter editors have also been asked to forward news in advance. This type of cooperation will be necessary to the success of this endeavor. The regional associations are listed in alphabetical order, and each newsletter editor should feel free to edit out the portions of the column dealing with his own group, as those events have presumably been reported in its own newsletter in more detail. The result will be an alphabetical reporting of the news of other groups, and a column which will appear in all the regional newsletters, providing news of the other associations.

MALAS

The Midwest Association for Latin American Studies held its 1973 meeting at Indiana State University in Terre Haute, October 26-27, 1973. The program theme was "Race Relations in Latin America," and papers presented included consideration of Blacks, Indians, and Japanese in Latin America, ranging from colonial to modern times, spanning the disciplines of Literature, History, and Political Science, and including considerations of Paraguay, Brazil, Mexico, and the Caribbean. At the business meeting President Kenneth J. Grieb reported on the year's activities and special project.

During 1972-73 the MALAS Newsletter was stabilized in a quarterly format, and now appears in October, December, February, and April. In 1973 the April number was a double-length issue and it is anticipated that this practice will be continued each April. Special projects during the year included the MALAS Nicaragua Book Project, an effort to collect books to replace the earthquake losses to the Library of the Managua campus (Recinto Universitario Rubén Darío) of the National Autonomous University of Nicaragua. The project was undertaken in cooperation with the Wisconsin Partners of the Americas, which provided transportation to Nicaragua, Wisconsin's Sister State.

New MALAS officers, elected at the meeting for 1973-74, are President Harry Kantor, Marquette University; Vice President, Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; and Secretary-Treasurer Robert T. Aubey, University of Wisconsin-Madison. Kenneth J. Grieb, University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, continues as Newsletter Editor.

The 1974 annual meeting of MALAS will be held at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, October 25-26, 1974. Kent Mecum of the host institution is Program Chairman. The theme for the session will be "The Andean Area," and program plans are progressing rapidly. Efforts are being made to include papers dealing with as many of the nations of western South America as possible, and, as always in MALAS, a broad disciplinary spread will be included. The 1975 MALAS Annual Meeting will be held at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa. Tentatively it will be scheduled for the third weekend in October.

NECLAS

The New England Council of Latin American Studies held its 1973 conference at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, on October 27, 1973. The one day pro-

gram consisted of panel discussions on the preservation of national cultures, the literature of protest, Chilean working class politics, and Inter-American relations. At the business meeting it was announced that the New England Council of Latin American Studies had been incorporated in the state of Massachusetts in August, 1973, thus completing steps begun to formalize its status.

NECLAS officers for 1973-74 include President Robert A. Potash, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, and Secretary-Treasurer Joseph T. Criscenti, Boston College, who also serves as Newsletter Editor. NECLAS co-sponsored a group flight from New York to Rio de Janeiro during January.

The next meeting of NECLAS will be held October 27, 1974, at Wheaton College, Norton, Massachusetts.

PCCLAS

The September, 1973, meeting of the Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies was hosted by California State University-San Diego. The meeting focused on "Pivotal Interpretations of Latin American History, Society, and Culture," with sessions dealing with the impact of significant books, films, and art works. PCCLAS 1973-74 officers include President E. Bradford Burns, University of California, Los Angeles; Secretary-Treasurer, Nancy Baden, California State University-Fullerton; and Newsletter Editor Phillip D. S. Gillette, also of UCLA.

The 1974 meeting will be held at the University of California, Los Angeles, October 18-20, 1974. Panel topics will include dependency structures, Peronismo, old documentary films as a source for the study of Latin America, ethnographic film, Blacks in Latin America, and methodological sessions. Guest speakers will be Professor Lewis Hanke and Dr. Jorge E. Illueca, Chief Advisor to the Government of Panama on the Canal negotiations.

PCCLAS has also announced the publication of Vol. II of the PCCLAS Proceedings, "New Viewpoints in the Teaching and Research of Latin American Area Studies." The volume, edited by Philip Johnson, San Francisco State University, was published by the San Diego State University Press during 1973, and can be ordered from the press at a cost of \$4 for individuals, \$3 for PCCLAS members, and \$6 for institutions. PCCLAS also publishes a biannual Newsletter which appears in spring and fall.

The 1975 PCCLAS meeting will be held at California State University-Fresno, during October.

RMCLAS

The Twenty-Second Annual Conference of the Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies was held March 15-16, at Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas. The program included sessions on the Latin American military, Iberian history, the Mexican-American, research on women in Latin America, contemporary trends in Latin American literature, the Mexican Revolution, and on the various disciplinary forces upon Latin America, including geography, the social sciences, history, the arts, economics, political science, literature, and sociology. The banquet speaker was William Glade, Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin, who discussed "New Trends in Latin American Studies: The Interdisciplinary Approach."

The first issue of the Newsletter will be mailed this June. Those wishing to join the association and receive copies of this year's Newsletter, should send a check for \$4 to Dr. Sadler, Department of History, New Mexico State University, Box 3H, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001. Students may receive an associate membership and receive the Newsletter for \$2 per year with a letter signed by their advisor. Make the checks payable to Dr. Louis R. Sadler.

We are presently soliciting material for the October issue. Those wishing to submit short articles, book reviews, news of research activities, or other news, are urged to contact the editor by August 15, 1974, at the following address: Dr. Michael H. Jost, Editor--RMCLAS Newsletter, Division of Social Sciences, The University of Texas at San Antonio, 4242 Piedras Drive East, Suite 250, San Antonio, Texas 78284.

The 1975 RMCLAS meeting will be held at The American Graduate School of International Management (formerly Thunderbird) and is tentatively scheduled for March or April, 1976.

SECOLAS

The Twenty-First Meeting of the Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies was held at the University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana, April 4-6, 1974. The overall program was "The Place of Literature in Interdisciplinary Approaches." Individual sessions dealt with the Mexican and Guatemalan novel, Panamanian and Colombian poetry, the uses of literature in history, the uses of history in literature, and literature as a reflection of political and economic forces. The luncheon speaker was John P.

Harrison of the University of Miami, who spoke on "Paternalism and Populism in Latin American Universities."

SECOLAS publishes an annual volume of Annals, consisting of the proceedings of its conference, as well as a quarterly newsletter. Professor Eugene R. Huck of Kenesaw Junior College serves as editor of the Annals. The newsletter, The South Eastern Latin Americanist, appears in September, December, March, and June. It is edited by Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Arbena, Clemson University, and publishes brief articles as well as news of association activities. The current president of SECOLAS is Nestor A. Moreno, University of South Carolina.

The 1975 SECOLAS meeting will be held at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia, in early April. The theme for the meeting will be "New Directions in Latin American Studies." Proposals for panels or papers dealing with new methodologies and approaches to research and teaching in Latin American Studies should be sent to Professor Ralph Lee Woodward, Jr., Department of History, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

SECOLAS

The Southwest Council of Latin American Studies convened at Baylor University February 21-23, 1974. The program included sessions dealing with the novel in Chile and Mexico; the Roman Catholic Church and the winds of change; Mexico and the Dominican Republic in the nineteenth century; religion and culture change in Latin America; Protestant churches in Latin America; Mexico's agrarian problem; religion in literature and political thought: Colombia and Peru; Brazil; philosophy: Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil; the theatre in Latin America; recent political developments in Colombia and Argentina; the church-state conflict in Mexico; and contemporary social thought in Latin America. The dinner addresses were delivered by Richard E. Greenleaf of Tulane University, who spoke on "The Inquisition in Colonial Mexico: Heretical Thoughts on the Spiritual Conquest," and "Las Casas Vindicated? Spain's Indian Policy in Latin America."

At the business meeting it was announced that the eighth annual meeting of SECOLAS would be held at Sam Houston State University in 1975, and the ninth annual meeting at the University of the Americas in Puebla, Mexico, in 1976. Last year's vice-president, Charles Frazier, of Sam Houston State University, became president of SECOLAS in accordance with its constitutional procedures. Joffarel de LaFontaine of the University of the Americas was elected vice-president, and will accede to the presidency in 1976.

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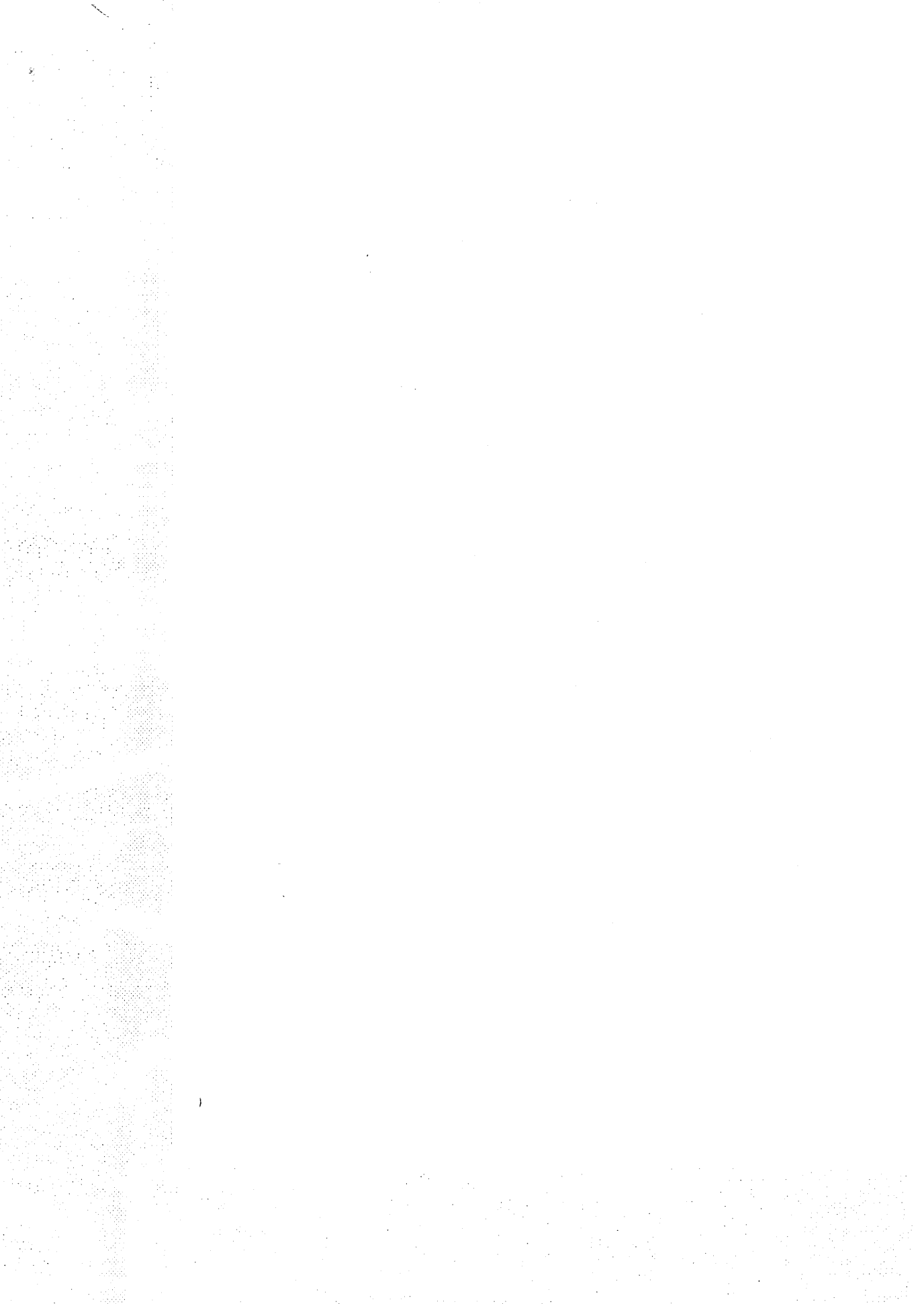
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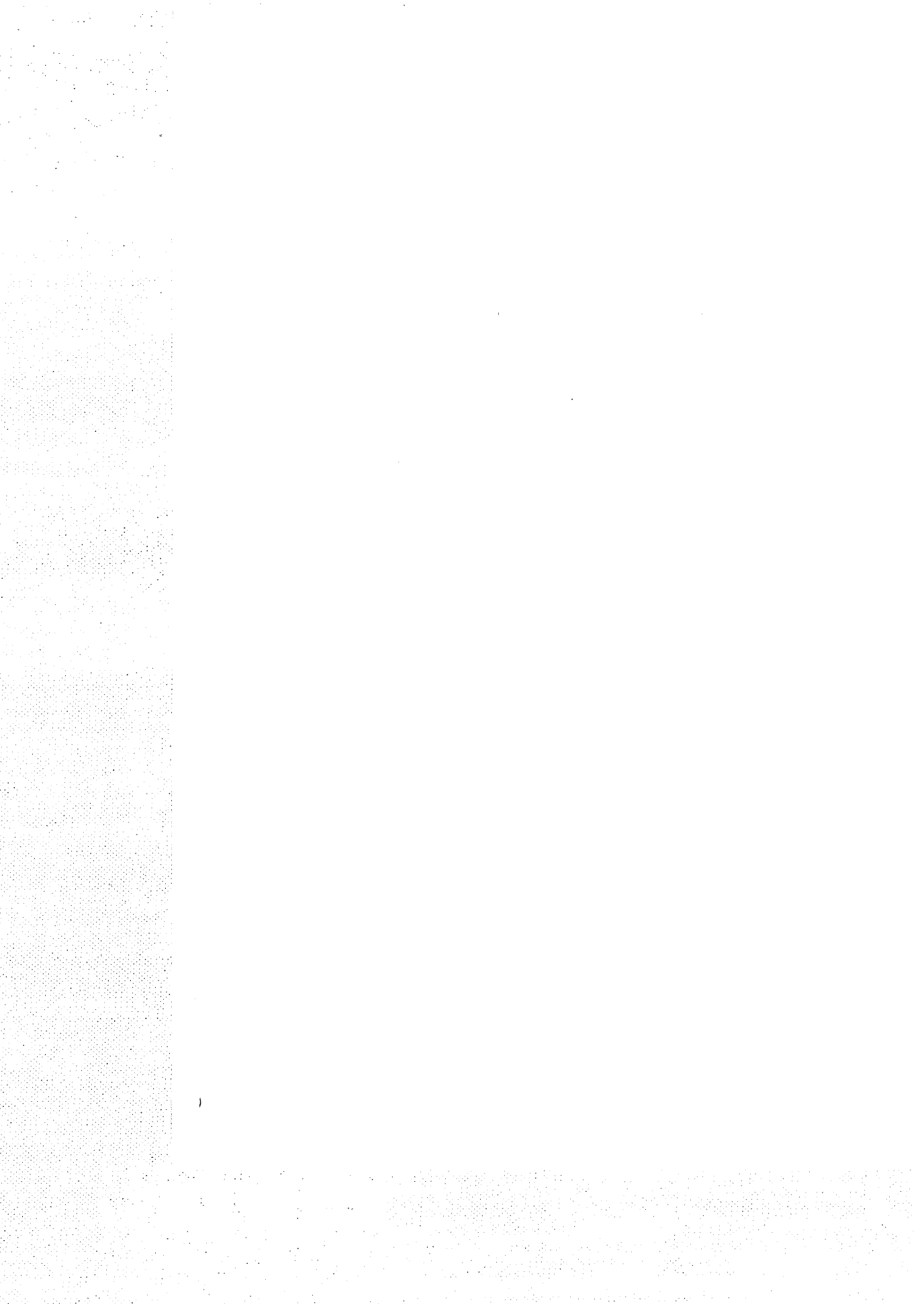
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LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
Founded and Incorporated May, 1966

PURPOSES

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

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Persons and institutions having these educational and scholarly concerns in matters related to Latin America are welcomed to membership. Membership is not restricted to United States citizens. Persons and institutions seeking membership should apply to: LASA, Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 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 1974 are \$50.00.

1974 Steering Committee: Charles A. Hale, Chpn. (Univ. of Iowa), Robert J. Alexander (Rutgers Univ.), Carl W. Deal (Univ. of Illinois), John Finan (American Univ.), Marshall R. Nason (Univ. of N. Mexico), Mary Ellen Stephenson (Mary Washington Coll.), Philip B. Taylor, Jr. (Univ. of Houston), Doris J. Turner (Kent State Univ.), Miriam Williford (Winthrop Coll.).

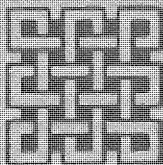
PUBLICATIONS

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



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