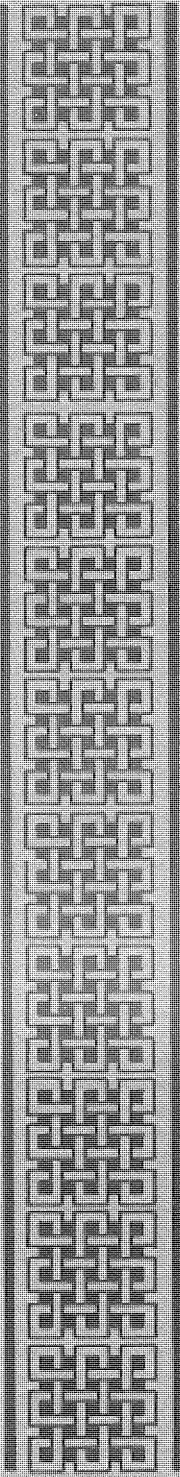


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DECEMBER 1974



**L**ATIN

**A**MERICAN

**S**TUDIES

**A**SSOCIATION

**NEWSLETTER**

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

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

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

### 1975 NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Prof. Peter Smith has been appointed chairperson of the 1975 Nominating Committee. Serving as committee members are Norma S. Chinchilla (Sociology, Pitzer College, Claremont, Calif.), Luis Dávila (Literature, University of Indiana, Bloomington), Shepard Forman (Anthropology, University of Michigan), and Federico Gil (Institute of Latin American Studies, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill). Members are invited to submit nominations for Vice President and Executive Council membership to committee members or directly to Prof. Smith at the Department of History University of Wisconsin, Madison 53706. The 1975 preliminary ballot is due to be mailed in mid-February, 1975.

### FIFTH NATIONAL MEETING

The Fifth National Meeting was held November 14-16, 1974, at the Hotel San Franciscan, San Francisco. It was a well-attended and innovative meeting, for which we must thank Norman Sacks, John Lombardi, and Evelyn Stevens of the Program Committee. We were especially pleased that so many of our Western members could attend, some for the first time. For those who could not attend, copies of papers presented and the printed program are available from the Secretariat. Special thanks are due to the Latin American Studies Committee of Stanford University for kind assistance and support; Martin Carnoy (Stanford), chairperson of the Committee on Local Arrangements, and committee members Phil B. Johnson (San Francisco State), Mary Lowenthal (San Francisco State), Janice Perlman (University of California, Berkeley), and Sandra Powell (San Francisco State); the San Francisco conference staff including Fred Dobb and Jean Meadowcroft from Stanford University and Kathleen Stipek from the LASA Secretariat; and the management and staff of the Hotel San Franciscan. ¡Un millón de gracias!

## FIFTH NATIONAL MEETING ABSTRACTS

The Abstracts of Fifth National Meeting papers were mailed to all members on October 23, 1974. Any member who did not receive a copy should communicate at once with the Secretariat. Additional copies are available at \$1.00 each.

### LASA CITATION FOR EXCELLENCE IN REPORTING ON LATIN AMERICA

Marlisle Simons of the Washington Post has received the first LASA citation for distinguished reporting on Latin America during the 1973-1974 period. The award was announced at the Fifth National Meeting. Simons, who has written for the Post for over three years, was recognized for the depth and quality of her reporting on Chile during and after the coup in September, 1973. Simons, a Dutch citizen, has reported on Latin America from Mexico since 1971. She has also written for the London Times, the Saturday Review, and Newsweek. Commendations were also given to Terri Shaw of the Washington Post, and to Penny Lernoux of the Copley News Service.

### DUES POLICY

1975 dues statements will soon be mailed to all members and GSA's. Please note that it is Association policy to drop unpaid members early in the calendar year. To avoid a lapse in membership and delay in receipt of Association publications, dues should be paid promptly on receipt of statement. The Secretariat appreciates member cooperation in this matter very much indeed.

### FORD FOUNDATION GRANTS

The Association has received the following grants from the Ford Foundation: \$9,800 to support activities of the Committee on Women in Latin American Studies; and \$43,000 for continued support of the Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars (ECALAS). The Association is deeply grateful for this expression of confidence in the work of these Committees.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY ON CUBAN WOMEN IN THE XX CENTURY

The above publication, a reprint from the Cuban Studies Newsletter, will soon be mailed to all members, as a service of the Sub-committee on Cuban Bibliographies and Reprinting of the Committee on Scholarly Resources. Copies are available to Association members and GSA's only.

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**APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP**



# THE ASSOCIATION

## SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN

Executive Council Meeting  
New York City  
May 3-5, 1974

All members present except Martin Needler, who was replaced by alternate member David Chaplin. Guests: Nancie Gonzalez, Jerry Knudson, Enrique Oteiza, John Pollock, Jon Rosenbaum, and Joseph Tulchin.

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

### MINUTES

1. The Summary of Actions Taken, Executive Council (Ways and Means) Meeting, Gainesville, Florida, January 4-6, 1974, was approved as circulated.

### VISA COMMITTEE

2. It was agreed unanimously to accept Chairperson Riordan Roett's report and to accept his suggestion to maintain a file of current visa policies of Latin American nations at the LASA Secretariat.

### EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO AID LATIN AMERICAN SCHOLARS (ECALAS)

3. Enrique Oteiza, Secretary-General, Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) discussed joint CLACSO-ECALAS activities. The following recommendation of the ECALAS Steering Committee was unanimously approved: (a) that ECALAS be continued through August, 1975; (b) that ECALAS be empowered to seek further funding for the latter period; and (c) that ECALAS be empowered to expend its balance-on-hand over the summer of 1974.
4. A replacement for ECALAS Steering Committee member Elsa Chaney, who is going on leave, is to be appointed.

### LIAISON WITH THE CONSEJO LATINOAMERICANO DE CIENCIAS SOCIALES (CLACSO)

5. CLACSO liaison officer Richard Adams' report on the CLACSO meeting in Maracaibo was discussed. Richard Adams was commended for his efforts to achieve fruitful CLACSO-LASA

collaboration.

6. In view of Richard Adams' wish to be relieved of his CLACSO duties, it was moved that henceforth CLACSO liaison would be maintained by either the LASA President or Vice-President.
7. It was agreed to send a two- or three-person Executive Council delegation to the Congreso de Americanistas in Mexico City to explore further CLACSO-LASA liaison with Enrique Oteiza, Secretary-General of CLACSO and other CLACSO members attending the meeting.
8. An official CLACSO representative was to be invited to attend the Fifth National Meeting in San Francisco in November, 1974, to report on ECALAS/Bolsa de Trabajo co-operation and other collaborative activities.

#### FIFTH NATIONAL MEETING

9. Program Committee and other reports will be published in the March, 1974, Newsletter.

#### 1976 AND 1977 NATIONAL MEETINGS

10. It was agreed that a southeastern U.S. site would be chosen for the Sixth National Meeting, 1976. The Executive Secretary was instructed to investigate Atlanta, Miami, and other possible locations, and report back at the next Executive Council meeting.
11. An invitation from the African Studies Association to hold a joint LASA-ASA meeting in Houston in the fall of 1977 was tentatively accepted, pending further investigation and with the proviso that the meetings be parallel, not joint. The final decision is to be made at the November, 1974, Executive Council meeting.

#### COMMITTEES

12. The Executive Council accepted the recommendation of the Ad Hoc Committee on U.S. Press Coverage of Latin America that an award for excellence on reporting on Latin America be established by LASA, with the first award to be granted at the Fifth National Meeting.
13. It was moved that an Executive Council subcommittee on funding be established to seek out sources of additional funds for general Association and specific Committee funding. Douglas Chalmers was appointed chairperson.
14. Each LASA standing Committee was encouraged to seek outside funding for specific projects and to make recommendations for such funding to the Executive Council.

15. Executive Council member Margaret Crahan was delegated by the Council to draft a charge for the 1975 Nominating Committee, to be acted upon at the November, 1974, Executive Council meeting.
16. An amended grant proposal of the Committee on Women in Latin American Studies to the Ford Foundation was approved.
17. Candidates for nomination to the Editorial Board of the Latin American Research Review were suggested and approved.
18. The proposed Latin American Research Review budget July 1, 1974-June 30, 1975, reflecting the transition from the University of Texas to the University of North Carolina, was approved. Outgoing Editor Thomas McGann was instructed to transfer \$5000 to the new editors at the University of North Carolina to finance initial expenses, transfer costs, etc.
19. Multiple-year subscriptions to the Latin American Research Review were approved.
20. Nora Scott Kinzer was appointed as chairperson of the Committee on Women in Latin American Studies after her election by members of the committee.
21. Executive Council member Martin Needler was appointed LASA liaison with the British Society for Latin American Studies.

#### SECRETARIAT

22. Bids for the transfer of the Secretariat from the University of Florida in September, 1976, will be accepted early in 1975. A subcommittee of Margaret Crahan, Paul Doughty, Helen Safa, and Felicity Trueblood was appointed to screen potential Executive Secretary candidates.

#### EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETINGS

23. It was agreed that the Executive Council should give consideration to meeting in Washington, D.C., at least once a year.
24. The next Executive Council meeting will be held at the Fifth National Meeting, November 14-17, 1974.

CONSORTIUM OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS (CLASP)  
SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES, 1973-1974

CLASP, the institutional arm of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), continues to be one of LASA's most important activities, and one which has taken on new directions and new vitality during 1973-1974.

In a very real sense, LASA could not function without its institutional base, CLASP, and the Association is extremely grateful to the universities and programs which have continued their membership commitment to CLASP in spite of budgetary constraints. In truth, paid membership fell in this period from 130 in December, 1973, to 114 in September, 1974, but we do not intend to let this impede our activities. It is also sincerely hoped that as finances improve, we may welcome back to CLASP our temporarily absent members.

CLASP may best be understood as the area-studies committee of the Association, and as such has become increasingly committed to pedagogical issues and concerns. Indeed, CLASP will be closely involved in a proposed national workshop/seminar devoted to the teaching of Latin American Studies at all levels for which the Association is at present seeking outside funding. Additional pedagogical projects and activities are also under study.

Another concern, publications of interest and utility to CLASP member institutions, has perhaps been the greatest source of CLASP's visibility in the past. Members will be glad to know that two publications are now in press for early 1975 release:

Data Banks and Archives for Social Science Research on Latin America  
Latin America: An Acquisition Guide for Colleges and Public Libraries

These publications are evidence of CLASP's continuing commitment to providing valuable sources of valuable information, which without CLASP help might otherwise not be available.

CLASP undertook two new initiatives in the 1973-1974 period. Cognizant of the importance of federal commitment to international education in general and Latin American Studies in particular, the CLASP Steering Committee held its January 31-February 2, 1974, meeting in Washington, D.C. This gave Steering Committee members the opportunity to interview numerous executive and legislative branch officials, expressing CLASP interest in continued federal funding of international education and offering to provide information and input when needed by Congress or the Executive Branch. CLASP has also

established continuing relationships with various federal departments and officials and other Washington agencies, relationships which we regard as mutually beneficial.

Our other new initiative concerns establishment of an instant communication network of CLASP institutions to capitalize upon the presence in this country of distinguished Latin American scholars and guests under State Department or other auspices. At this writing, negotiations are underway with appropriate government agencies and private contractors to provide CLASP members with information regarding foreign visitors to their areas who might wish to lecture or address classes, etc., in colleges and universities. We very much hope to be able to provide this service to CLASP members and their students as soon as possible. When final arrangements are completed, CLASP members will be notified.

As always, the Association's National Meeting, held every eighteen months, includes a strong CLASP component. The Fourth National Meeting, held in Madison, Wisconsin, in May, 1973, included the following CLASP service panels, as well as the meeting of CLASP institutional representatives:

"Audio-Visual Teaching Aids for Latin American Studies Programs"

"The Role of Data Banks in Latin American Studies"

The data bank panel is included in the publication referred to above, and it is hoped to continue the practice of publishing pertinent papers from CLASP National Meeting panels in the future.

The Fifth National Meeting, held in San Francisco, November 14-16, 1974, included, in addition to the meeting of institutional representatives featuring presentations by the curriculum development coordinators of the six National Defense Education Act (NDEA) Latin American centers, the following CLASP service panels:

"Futures Studies: Methodologies for Analyzing Latin America 2000"

"The Teaching of Latin American Studies at All Levels"

Once again, this underscores CLASP's commitment to pedagogical concerns as well as to new directions in the profession.

Respectfully submitted,

Felicity M. Trueblood  
Executive Secretary  
LASA/CLASP

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.

Copies of 1974 National Meeting papers are now available at \$1.00 each. Abstracts are available at \$1.00 per copy.

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



## LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES: THE INTERDISCIPLINARY EXPERIENCE

Harvey J. Kaye  
Fellow and Ph.D. Candidate  
Latin American Studies Institute  
Louisiana State University

During the early part of the 1960's, the United States experienced numerous challenges to its international policies and perspectives. Government and business found it increasingly necessary to recruit individuals knowledgeable of the societies and cultures of the Third World regions (i.e., Latin America, Asia, and Africa). At the same time U.S. universities underwent tremendous growth; and colleges and junior colleges sprouted up all over the country. These two trends met and political-economic needs resulted in the creation of a new academic field: interdisciplinary area studies. We, as "Latin Americanists", are the products of this new field.

There were two ways into the field of Latin American Studies: the first being the traditional, disciplinary approach and the second being the newer, interdisciplinary approach. In the first case, a student follows the traditional academic route, i.e., B.A. with discipline, M.A. with discipline and Ph.D. with discipline, but makes sure to pick up Spanish or Portuguese language study and an appropriate number of descriptive courses as electives in other disciplines (academic departments). In the second case, a student follows a route which demands coordinating courses in several social science (and humanities) disciplines to meet the respective requirements for the new interdisciplinary degrees in Latin American Studies (B.A., M.A., Ph.D.)

It is the second case to which this essay largely refers.\* In this short article I wish to call the attention of those of you who are uni-disciplinary Latin Americanists to the problem of the interdisciplinary graduate student and, at the

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\*I write from the position of participant observer, having done B.A. History (Latin America) at Rutgers; Junior Year Abroad at the National University of Mexico (Latin American Studies); M.A. Latin American Studies at University of London; and current study for a Ph.D. in Latin American Studies at Louisiana State University.

same time, to let my fellow "interdisciplinary" Latin Americanists know they are not alone.

The B.A. degree is not a problem. The nature of a liberal arts degree in a U.S. university is so eclectic and disorienting to most students that an interdisciplinary major varies little. However, M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Latin American Studies are unique in nature among graduate studies. Admittedly, graduate school is often a confusing and lonely challenge to the new graduate student in a new university community; but to the interdisciplinary candidate it can be incredibly disheartening. When most graduate students fall in with their "department" the Latin Americanist doing interdisciplinary study is "falling out". Regular hurdles, like registration, can become regular hassles for the interdisciplinary student. But why dwell on social and technical issues when the academic issue is what we are all here for?

On the Master's degree level, the interdisciplinary candidate first encounters the academic burden he is to carry. Graduate study in the social sciences is heavily oriented towards theory and methodology, because it is on the graduate level that you are "professionalized" and accredited as a "social scientist". The M.A. student in the social sciences is often there to pick up a junior license and/or get ready for the big one, "the Ph.D.". The regular, disciplinary graduate has to develop and refine a theoretical perspective and learn the tools of the trade, i.e., methods. For the interdisciplinary student, the theoretical issue and methodological training is compounded by the theoretical and methodological variations between the disciplines which are usually seeking to legitimate their credentials. The interdisciplinary M.A. student has a number of options:

1. Pursuing a non-thesis, terminal degree; in which case descriptive courses will often suffice. Following graduation, going out and getting a job--thus the academic issue ends.
2. Pursuing a thesis degree, concentrating in one discipline, but picking enough credits in other disciplines to get by. Following graduation, proceeding to a Ph.D. in a discipline--thus the interdisciplinary issue ends.
3. Pursuing a thesis degree, attempting a selection and synthesis of several disciplines' theories and methods in order to establish oneself as a "social scientist" of the Latin American experience in particular. Following graduation, proceeding to one of a select few

schools committed to a Ph.D. degree in Latin American Studies (Berkeley, New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana). Prepare for war!

Proceeding to a Ph.D. degree in Latin American Studies is either an escape or a challenge. The Ph.D. candidate in Latin American Studies is an escapist if the candidate has come into the Ph.D. program pursuing the degree in the same way the M.A. candidate did in Case #2. Often, faculty and graduate students in disciplines criticize the interdisciplinary institutes or centers for allowing their students to escape some of the rigors of departmental programs. This results from the inability of a disciplinary faculty member to evaluate adequately an interdisciplinary candidate; the candidate's committee members act as if they are merely representatives of a "minor subject" department in his program.

The Ph.D. candidate in Latin American Studies is accepting the challenge of the social sciences if he/she is seeking an integration of the disciplines to better understand the total Latin American experience. Upon completion of the Ph.D., the new "doctor" can proceed to public and/or private employment or seek further acceptance in academia by applying for a faculty position. The interdisciplinary scholar is now challenging the institution which gave birth to the scholar and tolerated his/her development.

At this time, with university and college faculty crises, it is difficult enough to secure a faculty position with a Ph.D. in a discipline, let alone find a faculty willing to experiment with an interdisciplinary degree holder. Recently everyone was saying, "the tight job market will favor the interdisciplinary degree holder because departments will, by necessity, have to create joint appointments for which the interdisciplinary fellow will be well suited."

But, has this been the case? Most likely the reverse has occurred! A tight job market and a limited supply of grants has often seen renewed competition for disciplinary legitimation and departmental survival.

There is reason for some optimism. State university systems have, in some cases, continued to expand through the creation of new college campuses in hitherto college-less regions of their states. These new colleges have been tradition-breaking in some respects. They often forego department creating in favor of "schools" or "divisions", e.g., Social Sciences, Humanities, etc. (I call your attention to Ramapo College of North Jersey, and the University of Texas at Dallas). It is in schools like these that the interdisciplinary degree holder may be fortunate enough to find employment; of course, this is dependent on the support of one of the

degree holder's "minor" professors.

I must admit that there are moments when I ask myself if I am becoming a jack-of-all-trades and master of none, and yet as I approach my general exams I know it is too late to turn back. My logical recommendation to the potential Ph.D. candidates is to go back to a discipline (or stay there) unless you can't resist the challenge!

I welcome comments from Latin Americanists and would enjoy hearing from fellow "interdisciplinary" so that we can strengthen ourselves in unity.

The Interdisciplinary Communications Program of the Smithsonian Institution has recently published An Introduction to the Social Science Literature on Woman's Place and Fertility in Developing Countries. This is the third in a series of annotated bibliographies on social science literature relevant to population policy. For further information, write the program at 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

**LETTERS TO  
THE EDITOR**

October 1, 1974

Editor, Newsletter:

In early September we began efforts to establish a Latin American Study Center here in Clearwater for the Tampa Bay Area. We had just gotten our planning completed when on September 28, 1974, a fire destroyed my Education Center. Also destroyed in that disaster were all of our Latin American Studies Materials such as books, O.A.S. Pamphlets, Constitutions, Maps, Cultural Materials, etc.

I am writing to you in the hope that you might pass on the information about our tragedy to other members of your association, that they might know what happened in case they might wish to donate a book or books or even money to help us replace our lost (destroyed) books.

Your help and consideration in connection with this matter is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

/s/Robert D. Thompson  
Professor of History  
Tampa College  
P.O. Box 2345  
Clearwater, Florida 33517

# PEDAGOGY

## UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

With a growing interest in the political and cultural development of the region, the University has developed a number of academic programs relating to Latin America. The College of Arts and Sciences offers a Certificate in Latin American Studies in conjunction with B.A. and B.S. degrees. In the College of Education a major and a minor are offered, and each year a number of individuals from the University do student teaching in Latin America. A Latin American elective option is available through the College of Engineering.

At the graduate level the Program offers the interdisciplinary Master of Arts degree in Latin American Studies with concentrations in anthropology, economics, geography, history, sociology, and Spanish. Portuguese is also offered as a language option. An interdisciplinary seminar gives the students an opportunity to exchange ideas with distinguished authorities on Latin America who are invited to the campus, as well as with specialists on the University faculty. The program co-sponsors field seminars in Mexico and the Amazon River Basin each summer, conducted by University of Alabama professors.

Fellowships are available through the Graduate School, and several assistantships are offered by the Latin American Studies Program. Inquiries about admission and application forms for financial aid should be sent to the Dean of the Graduate School Box W, University of Alabama, University, Alabama 35486.

For further information, write to Dr. Edward H. Moseley, Director, Latin American Studies Program, P.O. Box 1974, University, Alabama 35486.

## CENTRAL CONNECTICUT STATE COLLEGE

Central Connecticut State College wishes to announce that it has established a program in Latin American Studies. Dr. James N. Snaden, assistant professor of geography, has been appointed coordinator in charge of the new program, which incorporates a 54 semester hour major and three concentrations (minors). Other faculty members involved in the program include Dr. Armand Zottola (economics), Dr. Ruth Leacock and Dr. Alfred Richard (history), Mr. Robert Biega (library), Mr. Marco Arenas, Dr. Orlando Gómez-Gil and Prof. Irene Stanislawczyk (modern languages), and Dr. Arnaldo Sierra (Puerto Rican Studies).

CCSC's concerned faculty members are now interested pri-



marily in the new program's growth. They are presently working on: a proposal for the implementation of a Master of Science in International Studies, the creation of a publication series, acquisition of instructional and research materials, initiation of community service projects, and plans for a summer student trip to Mexico, among other things. CCSC hopes that these efforts will help to strengthen Latin American Studies in New England.

#### THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

K. Larry Storrs announces the following three syllabi from his Latin American politics courses: Latin American Politics provides a survey of the political development and domestic politics of the major Latin American countries and focuses on "Latin America in the 1970's--Revolution, Elections and Coups"; International Relations of Latin America which studies post-World War II inter-American diplomacy and organization, U.S.-Latin American relations, and the foreign policy of selected states with emphasis on U.S. relations with Cuba, the Dominican Republic and Chile; and Seminar on Latin American Politics which examines major approaches in the field (culture, elitist, pluralist, dependency) and reviews the role of the various power contenders.

#### TULANE UNIVERSITY

CLAS Director Richard E. Greenleaf announces that new curricula and an interdisciplinary major implemented this past year has resulted in a significant increase in undergraduate majors. The traditional focus of Tulane's Center for Latin American Studies and its research component, the Middle American Research Institute, has been Middle-America--a region defined as Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. Now, with the help of Ford Foundation grants, the Center has expanded its scope to include Brazil, the Andean Region, and Southern South America. An innovative Bachelor of Arts curricula in Latin American Studies has been inaugurated and the Center has also decided to expand its graduate training to include comparative Latin American-United States education, urban affairs and development. New joint Master of Arts programs in Latin American Studies with other divisions of the University are being offered, and a new inter-disciplinary doctorate is under active consideration. Major concentrations offered include Middle American Society, the Latin American

Political Economy, Social Revolution and Development, Inter-American Relations, Brazilian Politics and Culture, Latin American Literature and Culture, American Indian Civilizations and Latin American Colonial Society. For further information, write the Director, CLAS, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana 70118.

While curricula are intended principally as a vehicle of liberal education, the program also aims to prepare students contemplating business, commerce, communication, government or research careers in Latin America, and teaching careers in the U.S.

**UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX, ENGLAND**  
Institute of Development Studies

The Institute recently held a study seminar entitled "The Informal Urban Sector" from November 11-20, directed by M.A. Bienefeld and E.M. Godfrey, both Fellows. The aim of the seminar was to focus upon what was identified as the "informal sector...the large number of people who improvise a wide variety of livings on the fringes of urban economic activity" and to discuss and encourage active exchange of information about this sector. Invited to attend the seminar were officials from relevant government departments in countries where the problems of the informal sector have arisen, particularly ministries concerned with small-scale industrial development, wages, welfare and rural-urban migration. Academic specialists and others working in the field described were also invited.

The Institute, established in 1966, is a national center concerned with Third World development and with the relationships between rich and poor countries. The aim of teaching and research is to identify and study development problems, particularly those relating to poverty, employment and income distribution within Third World countries and to the unequal relationships, economic, political, and cultural, between the Third World and the rest of the world economy. The results of the Institute's work are communicated in ways designed to have an impact on policy making. There are 19 core Fellowships, but total professional staff working at the Institute, including research staff and visitors numbers about 60. The Institute is funded, in large part, by the British Ministry of Overseas Development.

# RESEARCH

ADDENDA TO PROVISIONAL LIST OF DISSERTATIONS  
ON LATIN AMERICAN TOPICS, 1971\*

Compiled by

Jane Garner, University of Texas-Austin  
Mary Ellis Kahler, Library of Congress

\*  
(Published in the September, 1973, LASA Newsletter)

- COTTON, Wayne L.                      New York University, 1971  
Levels of acculturation and of attitudes toward deviance,  
criminal behavior, and police law enforcement practices a-  
mong Puerto Ricans in New York City. 427 p.  
73-5283
- HARRIS, Cecil Dennis                  Arizona State University, 1971  
The influence of gypsiferous and calcareous substrates on  
growth and distribution of plants in central and southeastern  
Arizona. 145 p.                      71-23,991
- ORENSTEIN, Gloria Feman              New York University, 1971  
Image and event: the influence of surrealism on contem-  
porary theatre in France and Latin America. 372 p.  
73-5295
- PARKER, Paul C.                      The Florida State University,  
1971  
Change and challenge in Caribbean higher education: the  
development of the University of the West Indies and the Uni-  
versity of Puerto Rico. 548 p. 73-4209
- SERESERES, Caesar Donato              University of California,  
Riverside, 1971  
Military development and United States military assistance  
program for Latin America: the case of Guatemala, 1961-1969.  
277 p.                              73-5904
- WIEN, Frederic Carl                    Cornell University, 1971  
The generalization of a Latin American development model.  
217 p.                              73-9373

CORNELL UNIVERSITY  
Latin American Program

The following Latin American Dissertation Series has been announced. For further information, contact: Cornell Latin American Program, 190 Uris Hall, Ithaca, New York 14853.

(Dissertations 1-25 are no longer available.)

26. Jose Luis Reyna, An Empirical Analysis of Political Mobilization: The Case of Mexico
27. Daniel Heyduk, Huayrapampa: Bolivian Peasants and the New Social Order
28. Peter H. Gore, The Highland Campesino, Backward Peasant or Reluctant Pawn?
29. Frederick Carl Wein, The Generalization of a Latin American Development Model
30. (No Longer Available)
31. Nelly Arvelo Jimenez, Political Relations in a Tribal Society: A Study of the Ye-cuana Indians of Venezuela
32. Carlos O'B Fonck, Modernity and Public Policies in the Context of the Peasant Sector: Honduras as a Case Study
33. Jane S. Jaquette, The Politics of Development in Peru
34. Axel I. Mundigo, Elites, Economic Development and Population in Honduras
35. William Lee Lofstrom, The Promise and Problem of Reform: Attempted Social and Economic Changes in the First Years of Bolivian Independence
36. Carlos Bertero, Drugs and Dependency in Brazil--An Empirical Study of Dependency Theory: The Case of the Pharmaceutical Industry
37. Loretta Louise Good, United States Joint Ventures and Manufacturing Firms in Monterrey, Mexico. Comparative Styles of Management
38. Michael B. Anderson, A Model of the Small Chilean Firm
39. Jerald Barry Brown, The United Farm Workers Grape Strike and Boycott, 1965-1970: An Evaluation of the Culture of Poverty Theory
40. Jane Cowan Brown, Patterns of Intra-Urban Settlement in Mexico City: An Examination of the Turner Theory
41. Charles H. Teller, Internal Migration, Socio-Economic Status and Health: Access to Medical Care in a Honduran City
42. Marvin Sydney Anderson, The Planning and Development of Brazilian Agriculture: Some Quantitative Extensions

43. Samuel Wilson, Occupational Mobility and Social Stratification in Latin American Cities.
44. Keith Larry Storrs, Brazil's Independent Foreign Policy, 1961-1964: Background, Tenets, Linkage to Domestic Politics, and Aftermath
45. Robert Neal Seidel, Progressive Pan Americanism: Development and United States Policy Toward South America, 1906-1931.
46. Robert Alden Lewis, Employment, Income, and the Growth of the Barriadas in Lima, Peru
47. David Scott Palmer, "Revolution from Above": Military Government and Popular Participation in Peru, 1968-1972
48. Thomas Devaney Harblin, Urbanization, Industrialization and Low-Income Family Organization in Sao Paulo, Brazil
49. Robert Boatler, Trade Theory Predictions in the Growth of Mexico's Manufactured Exports
50. Mario Rothschild, Regional Development and Sectoral Specialization: The Chilean Case

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## NOTES & NEWS

## AREA STUDIES AND OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

### COUNCIL FOR EUROPEAN STUDIES

The Council's Publications Section publishes a bi-monthly journal entitled European Studies Newsletter, which is available for individuals at a cost of \$5.00 annually, and for institutions \$10.00 annually. To order, write the Publications Section of the Council for European Studies, 218 Oakland Avenue, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (checks to be made payable to University of Pittsburgh).

The Council presently has underway a workshop program for social science and graduate students and other senior scholars interested in various aspects of European studies to provide them with access to leading researchers in the field, since in many universities, the number of students and faculty pursuing a particular European topic is often too small to enable students to review existing work and develop future research designs. Workshop subjects for 1974-75 include: "Elite Analysis in Western Europe," "Contemporary Scandinavia: Problems of Post-Industrial Society?," "Social Science Research on the Low Countries in Modern Times," and "Domestic and International Political Economy of the European Community." Names and addresses of workshop organizers may be obtained by writing the Council.

### INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION

University of Pittsburgh

The Association is a large, multi-disciplinary, international association, organized into thematic sections for the development of research and teaching materials and for the generation of programmatic activities. ISA publishes International Studies Quarterly, a journal of research articles in international studies; International Studies Notes, a quarterly collection of research and curriculum notes; International Studies Newsletter, a monthly newsletter of the activities of the Association; a Biographical Directory of members, and Abstracts and Annual Convention Programs. It also publishes occasional papers such as "The Study of World Society: A London Perspective" by J.W. Burton, A.J.R. Groom, C.R. Mitchell, and A.V.S. De Reuck, and "The Organizational Politics of Defense" by William A. Lucas and Raymond H. Dawson. For further information, contact Karen Eide Rawling, Associate Director of the Association at the the University Center for



the Association at the University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

#### IRISH UNIVERSITY PRESS AREA STUDIES

A collection of British Parliamentary Papers on Central and South America are being made available for sale by Irish University Press Microforms. Besides being a major primary source for the history of British involvement in South America, these 19th century documents are described as rich in materials for the study of the various countries and the history of several important international issues, such as the abolition of the slave trade, the building of the Panama Canal, and the Maximilian episode in Mexico. The papers have been identified from the General Indexes to the Sessional Papers and from a detailed examination of commercial reports and colonial annual reports; they are organized chronologically and subdivided by country and colony. For further information, write Michael Adams, Sales Director, Irish University Press Ltd., 81 Merrion Square, Dublin 2, Ireland.

#### CONFERENCES

##### DOWLING COLLEGE-ARQUIVO NACIONAL

A Symposium on Bi-National Brazilian-American Regency History was held August 27-29, 1974, at the Arquivo Nacional in Rio de Janeiro. The Symposium was organized and directed by Norman Holub, Dowling College, Oakdale, New York, with the assistance and cooperation of Dr. Paul Lima, Director of the Arquivo Nacional in Rio. Professor José Honório Rodrigues was the Brazilian co-Director. Sponsors included Dowling, Arquivo Nacional, The Del Mar Foundation of Washington, D.C., and A.I.L. Industries of Deer Park, L.I.

Major themes of the symposium were the Regency period of Brazilian history (1831-40), the little-known and little-researched "institutional epoch"; and the initiation of a new dialogue between American and Brazilian historical communities. In line with the latter theme, Allyn Robinson, President of Dowling, extended an invitation to professors Rodrigues, Américo Lacombe, Paul Lima, and Pedro Calmon to visit the United States in the spring of 1976 with a group of Brazilian historians to participate in the Second Bi-National Symposium at Dowling which will coincide with Dowling's Bi-Centennial celebrations. The theme of that Symposium will be Comparison of American and Brazilian Independence movements.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN  
Institute for International Studies

The American Council on Education, Washington, D.C., and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, co-sponsored a regional meeting on international education, directed by Professor Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo at the Nebraska Center for Continuing Education, October 22 and 23, 1974. The purpose of this regional midwestern pilot conference was to discuss various aspects pertaining to international education. Workshop topics included support of international education from private and public funds; consideration of the specific dimensions of this region and what its specific characteristics and needs are in such activities as education, business, and agriculture, and discussion of ways to improve regional communication.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS

The 70th Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers was held in Seattle, Washington, from April 28-May 2, 1974. A featured session of the meeting was "Recent Developments in the Cultural and Historical Geography of Mexico," organized by Jack C. Licate of Wayne State, and chaired by Robert W. West of Louisiana State University. Papers included "Aztec Soil Science" by Barbara J. Williams, "Resettlement of the Mexican Indian Population during the Sixteenth Century" by Jack A. Licate, "Mapping Boundary Changes in Mexico" by Peter Gerhard, "Urban Rivalry and Route Competition in the Sierra Madre Oriental, 1525-1810," by Peter W. Rees, and "The Baja California Highway" by Homer Aschmann.

EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
Division of Urban Planning  
Graduate School of Architecture and Planning

Three faculty positions will be open beginning fall semester, 1975, one at the Associate Professor level, two at the Assistant Professor level. Applicants are sought with the Ph.D. degree in Planning or a closely related discipline, and with some professional experience. Applications from minority and women candidates are particularly sought.

The areas in which applicants are sought include:

Environmental Planning  
Quantitative Methods  
Land Use Policy and Implementation  
Urban Planning in Less Developed Countries  
Welfare Economics  
Urban and Regional Economics  
Program Evaluation

Details of Columbia's program and its philosophy and goals are available on request. Replies will be held in confidence. Please contact:

Chairman  
Division of Urban Planning  
Graduate School of Architecture and Planning  
Columbia University  
New York, New York 10027

UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA  
Center for Latin American Studies

Applications and nominations are solicited for the position of Assistant Director. The position falls open in the Fall of 1975. M.A. is required, and Ph. D. desirable. Either experience or demonstrated interest in administration, proposal development, and student counseling is required. Salary is negotiable.

Send materials to:

Director  
Center for Latin American Studies  
University of Florida  
Gainesville, Florida 32611

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO CIRCLE  
History Department

The University plans to make a regular junior appointment in Latin American history (with competence in Mexican History) commencing September, 1975, at a yearly salary of \$10,500-\$11,500. All candidates must have the Ph.D. degree by December, 1974. Non-tenured faculty teach two four-credit

courses per quarter, serve on faculty committees, and are expected to pursue a program of research and publication.

Please contact:

Professor Ronald P. Legon, Chairman

History Department

University of Illinois at Chicago Circle

Chicago, Illinois 60680

#### INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTARY SERVICES, INC.

IVS is seeking a Country Director for Ecuador to serve a minimum of two years beginning January, 1975. Overseas experience of at least two years, fluency in Spanish, and practical experience in volunteer program administration are sought as basic skills. The salary is \$8,000 per year plus cost of living, travel expenses, insurance, and vacation allowance.

For further information, please contact:

International Voluntary Services, Inc.

1555 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20036

#### EMPLOYMENT WANTED

June, 1975, Ph.D. in Political Science seeking teaching and/or research position in Latin American Politics. Special interests: Urban migration; housing policy. Skills: Survey research; Spanish language.

Contact:

Timothy Gauhan

Department of Political Science

Rice University

Houston, Texas 77001

phone: 528-4141, ext. 1209

## FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

### UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA Center for Latin American Studies

N.D.E.A. Title VI (NDFL) Latin American Language and Area Fellowships are available. Basic stipends are: \$2000, first post-baccalaureate year; \$2200, years between the first and terminal year; \$2400 terminal year. \$500 per dependent. Tuition and all required fees, except application fee, are included. A \$500 supplement may be included, if approved, for dissertation research. University fellowships: \$3000-3900. Tuition and fees must be paid by Fellow. Center Graduate Assistantships: \$2900 (1/3 time). Tuition and fees must be paid by the graduate assistant. Application deadlines: February 1 of each academic year. Write to: Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611.

### FORD FOUNDATION AWARDS

Center for Inter-American Relations: \$150,000 supplement over three years for seminars, speakers, publications, and other information and education programs to increase understanding in the United States of public-policy issues relating to Latin America.

Central American Institute of Administration of Enterprises (Nicaragua): \$112,000 one-year supplement for research and training on the management of family-planning programs in Central America.

Coordination of Initiatives for Development in Latin America (CIDAL): \$60,000 over three years, for documents, equipment, supplies, and staff salaries. CIDAL, located in Mexico, provides information on the role of women in Latin America through seminars and a monthly bulletin.

Educational Research in Brazil: \$342,000 two-year Foundation-managed project, for continued support of individual research awards, fellowships for overseas graduate training, consultants, and a Brazilian advisory committee.

Federal University of Rio de Janeiro: \$35,000 2-year supplement for a master's program in social anthropology; salaries, books, and other teaching materials, visiting professors, and research funds are included.

Foundation for Higher Education and Development (Colombia):

\$25,000 over one year, for research on the development of legal systems among squatter urban settlements in Bogota.

Graduate fellowships for Latin America and the Caribbean area, \$990,000 Foundation-managed project over 3 years, to continue individual awards in the social sciences, education, agriculture, development planning and management, population, science and technology, and nutrition.

--\$270,000 over 3 years, for additional awards to Chilean scholars.

St. Antony's College (Oxford University): \$10,000 for a conference in May of Slavic scholars on international cooperation and exchange of information.

International Association for Research in Income and Wealth: \$5,000 over 3 months, for its second Latin American regional conference held in Rio de Janeiro in January.

Latin American Council of Social Sciences (Argentina): \$2200 over 3 months for a meeting of Latin American urban specialists in Buenos Aires in December.

Latin American Institute for Economic and Social Planning (Santiago): \$10,000 4-month supplement for publication of a book on the relation of social theory to development.

Law and society, \$95,000 one-year Foundation-managed project, for research, travel grants, and seminars in Colombia and Venezuela.

Pan American Health Organization: \$106,000 over 3 years to enable the Caribbean Food and Nutrition Institute in Jamaica to establish a social-science unit. Funds will provide for a staff economist and short-term consultants.

University of Pittsburgh: \$12,358 over 3 years, for the "Cuban Studies Newsletter," a semi-annual publication of the Center for Latin American Studies.

Republic of Venezuela: \$133,700 over one year, for research and training in family-life education and family planning.

#### NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

Beginning with this year, Fiscal Year 1975, NEH expects to provide about \$2,200,000 through the Division of Research Grants for support of projects to produce research tools for the humanities. Although it is not anticipated that this program will be a permanent one, it is hoped that over about a ten-year span most of the significant tools projects in the humanities can be funded.

Two years ago the American Council of Learned Societies conducted a survey to determine the needs for research tools in the various humanistic fields. This survey provided NEH with the basis data to present a research tools program to Congress. The research tool program is the Endowment's effort to support the production of such basic research reference works for the humanities as bibliographies, atlases, dictionaries, and catalogs. Its purpose is to help a wide variety of disciplines create the basic research tools necessary for the furtherance of humanistic research in this country. The aim is to support those projects which promise to open up research in whole new areas rather than to support aids for the study of a narrow subject. Tools for more general purposes will thus be favored over those which would be of use in more specialized subjects.

The Endowment is also prepared to offer small grants--normally \$10,000-\$15,000--for surveys of the needs for research tools, and similar small grants may also be requested for feasibility studies.

NEH is prepared to receive applications immediately. Research Division deadline for the coming year is May 6, 1975 for projects scheduled to begin after January 1, 1976. Draft proposals for research tools projects should normally be submitted to NEH two months in advance of the regular deadlines in order to allow time for consultation with the staff. All requests for additional information about the program and about application procedures should be addressed directly to the Research Tools Program, Division of Research Grants. The Division may be reached by telephone at (202) 382-5857.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL  
Foreign Area Program-  
Inter-American Research Training Seminar

A Seminar entitled "Social Security in Latin America: Pressure Groups, Stratification and Inequality" will be held for eight weeks, June 30-August 23, 1975, at a site yet to be determined in Latin America. The three main objectives of the seminar will be (a) to test the hypothesis that social security protection in Latin America is not a function of socio-economic objectives (i.e., protection of the neediest, income redistribution) but of the power of pressure groups to extract concessions from the government and employers; (b) to identify such pressure groups, study their sources of power and examine their linkages with overall societal stratification; and (c) to analyze the impact of "social security

stratification" in terms of economic inequality. Co-directors of the seminar will be Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Associate Professor of Economics and Director of the Center for Latin American Studies, and James M. Malloy, Associate Professor of Political Science, both of the University of Pittsburgh. They will be joined by from eight to ten specialists, both Latin American and North American/European, who will act as lecturers and/or consultants in the preparation of research designs.

The seminar will be open to graduate students, junior faculty, or researchers who have recently completed their studies. Adequate knowledge of Spanish and English is required. Participants will be provided with transportation, an allowance to cover lodging and board, and other small expenses. A common residence is being arranged for and will be required of all participants. Applications for the seminar are furnished by the Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue New York, New York 10016. Requests for forms should contain current position or academic status, field of specialization, knowledge of Spanish, English, and other languages, and other special qualifications for the seminar. Applicants are requested not to contact the project directors directly. Closing date for applications: January 15, 1975. Scholars who wish to direct 1976 seminars should write SSRC for information.

#### WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS

The Center's fellowship program is organized in terms of three broadly defined academic divisions. The Division of Historical and Cultural Studies welcomes proposals in the fields of history, literature, philosophy, jurisprudence, religion, and other humanistic areas of inquiry including the creative arts. The Division of Social and Political Studies is designed to accommodate research and writing in political science and international relations, sociology, anthropology, economics, psychology, and other disciplines. It also seeks applications from qualified men and women in government, law, journalism and other professions and occupations. A third division, entitled Resources, Environment and Interdependence, supports research and writing from a wide variety of disciplinary and cultural perspectives in the broad and interrelated areas of environment, economic growth, resources availabilities, the uses of the seas, and other topics.

Eligibility is limited to the post doctoral level for academic participants, and to an equivalent degree of maturity and professional achievement for those from other fields. Men and women with outstanding capabilities and experience from a wide variety of professions and occupations--academic, government, and others--are eligible for support.



Within certain limitations established by the Board of Trustees, it is the Center's policy to enable each fellow to meet, but not to exceed, his or her income rate for the preceding year, on the principle that a fellowship should not involve financial loss or gain.

The Center's program is residential in character, and fellows are expected to devote full time to their research and writing.

The deadline for receipt of applications in the winter round of fellowship competition is January 15, and applicants will be notified of appointment decisions in mid-April. The deadline in the fall of 1975 is October 1, and applicants will be notified of results in mid-December.

For application materials, applicants are advised either to call the Center and request that they be forwarded by mail or write to the following address:

Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars  
Smithsonian Institution Building  
Washington, D.C. 20560  
telephone: (202) 381-6247

## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

### UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

A Conference on Mexican-United States Relations will be held January 17 and 18 at the University of Arizona. The conference will deal with many of the same problems discussed by Mexican President Luís Echeverría and President Ford held recently in the Tucson area. It is designed to explore problems of mutual concern such as investments, tourism, agricultural and trade policies, drugs and smuggling, industry, and illegal movement across the border. The conference format will be based upon short papers and intensive discussion by panelists and participants rather than upon longer and more formal papers. Included on the panels will be scholars, lawyers, business and industry representatives, diplomats, government officials and others from both countries. The Conference is sponsored by the Institute of Government Research and the Latin American Area Center at the University, as well as by the American Society of International Law and the Border States University Consortium for Latin America.

## UNIVERSITÄT KÖLN--WEST GERMANY

From October 1-3, 1975, a Conference entitled "European Emigration to Latin America (from Independence until the Crisis of 1929-31)" will be held at the University of Köln. The Conference will mark the fourth reunion of European Latin-americanist historians. Active participation of all European countries is expected. For further information, write the Secretary of the Committee Organizer, Dr. Horst Pietschmann, Iberische und Lateinamerikanische Abteilung des Historischen Seminars der Universität Köln, 5 Köln 41, West Germany.

## UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA-LINCOLN

His Excellency Miguel Angel Burelli, Ambassador of Venezuela, and Dr. Lucila Velásquez, President of the Venezuelan Institute for Cultural and Fine Arts, have announced that the Government of Venezuela will sponsor a Venezuelan Festival at the University of Nebraska, April 7-25, 1975. The Festival will include lectures by distinguished Venezuelan scholars as well as paintings, sculpture, book exhibits, and music. Further details may be obtained by writing to Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo, Director, Institute for International Studies, 1034 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln, Nebraska 68508.

## PAN AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, INC.

The PAMA's 50th and Golden Anniversary Congress will be held in Miami, Florida, from October 24-29, 1976. Through PAMA's 55 different medical sections, virtually all branches of medicine and surgery will be covered. There will be scientific and commercial exhibits. If interested in attending or presenting papers, please write Dr. Joseph J. Eller, Director General, Pan American Medical Association, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10022.

## INSTITUTIONAL

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY  
Ibero-American Language and Area Center

Three "Occasional Papers" have been published by the Cen-

ter as follows: No. 9, "Divisive Populism: Bolivia's Nationalist Revolutionary Movement" by Christopher Mitchell; No. 10, "The Relevance of Latin American Domestic Politics to North American Foreign Policy" by Kalman H. Silvert; and No. 11, "Algunas Observaciones Sobre Intelectuales y Cientificos en America Latina" by Juan E. Corradi.

#### UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Fifteen candidates for the undergraduate certificate in Latin American Studies participated in the University's 1974 seminar and field trip to Venezuela. During the winter term the students were enrolled in an interdisciplinary seminar which prepared them for living and research work in Latin America. Each student identified and defined a problem, and designed an appropriate project for field study. The group then spent the spring session (April 29-June 14, 1974) in Venezuela--several days in Caracas, a week at a workers' university in Los Teques, and five weeks in La Victoria, where the students lived with Venezuelan families and conducted most of their field research.

The University of Pittsburgh also announces that the Graduate School of Business joined the Latin American Studies graduate certificate program in February, 1974. This association permits students to combine area specialization on Latin America with a graduate degree in business.

#### SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

The SSRC, on the occasion of its 50th Anniversary, has announced the publication of a history of its accomplishments written by Elbridge Sibley, a distinguished sociologist who served on the Council's staff for 26 years. Entitled The Social Science Research Council: The First Fifty Years, the 141-page history traces the main activities and achievements of the Council, which was incorporated on December 27, 1924.

In her Foreword to the Sibley history, Dr. Eleanor Bernert Sheldon, President of the Council, notes that "the first five decades of the Council's history are also in a very real sense the first five decades of social science research in the United States."

Prominent in the history are accounts of the origin and development of several fields in the social sciences that were invented or encouraged under Council auspices. Included are sections on the applications of mathematics in social science research; the use of social experiments to evaluate governmental welfare and other action programs; the origins of the so-called behavioral revolution in the study of political science; and the strengthening of such interdisciplinary fields as psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and behavioral genetics.

One chapter is devoted to the Council's foreign area activities. Since the end of World War II the Council--in collaboration with the American Council of Learned Societies--has served as the major planning, coordinating, and evaluative agency for the development of foreign area training and research in American higher education. The two Councils maintain committees of specialists in each of the major cultural-political areas of the world, which plan conferences, support research, and administer fellowships. An example is the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies, which since 1959 has sponsored a wide range of research and training activities both in the social sciences and in the humanities. Its membership includes both Latin American and North American scholars, and its grant program provides research funds for scholars located throughout the world.

During its five decades the council has provided fellowship and grant support for thousands of social scientists; more than a thousand others have served on one or another of the more than 200 committees of scholars it has sponsored over the years. These scholars have played a central role in the development of the social sciences in the United States and in many other countries as well. The Sibley history tells the story of the Council's role in this development. In an Afterword, Dr. Sheldon sketches out some of the directions that she hopes the Council will be able to take in the future.

The Council derives its major support for the activities of its 30 current committees from private foundations and government agencies. The Council also has a small Sustaining Fund, and during this anniversary year it is seeking gifts from foundations, corporations, and social

scientists themselves to augment this Fund for use in program development. SSRC's main offices at at 605 Third Avenue in New York City; a Washington office, located at 1755 Massachusetts Avenue, houses the Council's Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators.

The Sibley history is published by the Council and may be purchased for \$3.00 (prepaid).

## INTERNATIONAL

### FORO LATINOAMERICANO

El día 5 de julio de 1974 se clausuró la mesa redonda sobre el Subsistema Latinoamericano y su Participación en el Sistema Internacional, convocada por el Instituto para la Integración de América Latina (INTAL), con el objeto de analizar la situación actual del proceso de integración y de las relaciones exteriores de la región. Concurrieron a la reunión, que tuvo tres días de duración, treinta personalidades provenientes de todos los países latinoamericanos o vinculadas a diversos organismos internacionales. Durante el curso de los debates se reiteró la necesidad, expresada con anterioridad en diversas oportunidades por varios de los participantes, de crear un foro permanente de análisis y proposición en el campo de la integración y las relaciones internacionales de América Latina. Los concurrentes, por unanimidad, acordaron constituir el Foro Latinoamericano. El Foro actuará como un centro de difusión, análisis y proposición en relación con los grandes temas vinculados a la integración de América Latina y a su participación en el sistema internacional. El Foro así establecido constituye una institución no oficial revestida de absoluta independencia, e inspirada en el respeto a todas las corrientes de pensamiento existentes en América Latina. El Director del INTAL, señor R. Alberto Calvo, expresó la disposición de la institución que dirige para apoyar, de conformidad con las mismas de esta, las actividades del Foro Latinoamericano, como una contribución mas a la causa de la unidad y la afirmación.

Para mas información escriba al Sr. Luciano Tomassini, Secretario Ejecutivo, Foro Latinoamericano, Casilla de Correo 497, Correo Central, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

## JOURNALS AND NEWSLETTERS

### BOLETIN DE ESTUDIOS LATINOAMERICANOS Y DEL CARIBE

The Boletin, issued jointly by the Center for Latin American Research and Documentation, Amsterdam and the Department of Caribbean Studies, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology, Leyden, has announced that this new title, an expansion of the older title of Boletin de Estudios Latinoamericanos, reflects an expansion of the journal, which will include the Caribbean region as well as Latin America, beginning with Number 16, June, 1974. All correspondence concerning this semi-annual publication should be forwarded to: CEDLA, Nieuwe Doelenstraat 16, Amsterdam (C), The Netherlands.

### CARIBBEAN REVIEW

Florida International University has instituted a quarterly journal which deals with the Caribbean, Latin America, and their emigrant groups. For further information contact: Barry B. Levine, Editor, Caribbean Review, Florida International University, Tamiami Trail, Miami, Florida 33144.

### CUBAN STUDIES NEWSLETTER

The current issue of the Cuban Studies Newsletter (Volume 4, Number 2) contains two special bibliographies: Cuban Women in the 20th Century, by Nelson P. Valdes, and United States Doctoral Dissertations on Cuban Studies Written in the 20th Century, compiled by David S. Zubatsky. This issue marks the end of four years of publication of the Cuban Studies Newsletter by the University of Pittsburgh. Beginning with Volume 5, Number 1 (December, 1974), it will be published as a journal under the title Cuban Studies/Estudios Cubanos. Further issues will offer expanded coverage of Cuban Studies while continuing to provide basic bibliographic information.

### INFORMACION DOCUMENTAL DE AMERICA LATINA

INDAL, with headquarters in Belgium and a recently-founded branch in Venezuela, is publishing a monthly volume of social-political documents concerning Latin America. The work of INDAL has been mainly devoted to documentation pertaining to political parties and movements, politically relevant events,

ideological controversies, religious processes, official reform programs and outstanding political personalities. Documentary sources are generally first-hand, obtained at place of origin and from archives of political parties and movements. For further information, contact INDAL, 220 Waversebaan, 3030 Heverlee, Belgium or the new office, INDAL, Apartado 5224, Caracas 101, Venezuela.

#### JOURNAL OF HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY

Academic Press announces the availability of Volume 1, 1975, of a new quarterly journal, the first devoted specifically to historical geography. The journal will be edited from the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., with a multi-national editorial board. The main language of the publication will be English and contributions from all countries will be welcomed. The journal will publish full-length articles, bibliographical and review articles, notes and comments, and will include book reviews. It will welcome articles based on original research and also papers from geographical methodologists, theoreticians and philosophers concerned with the study of matters of interest related to the past. Editors of the new journal are Andrew Clark, Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin-Madison, and John Patten, School of Geography, Oxford, England. Book Review Editor is Harold Fox, Cambridge, and Book Review Editor for the Americas is J.A. Jakle, Department of Geography, University of Illinois, Urbana. Subscription rate, U.S.A. is \$19.75. To order, write Academic Press, Attention: Order Department, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York 10267.

#### RDN BULLETIN-OVERSEAS LIAISON COUNCIL

As part of its Rural Development Network (RDN), the OLC inaugurated the RDN Bulletin in November, 1974. The RDN Bulletin, which will be issued three to four times a year, will aim at exchanging information and facilitating interregional contacts among scholars, researchers, administrators, and practitioners involved in rural development throughout the world. It will focus on all aspects of rural development, including the wide range of activities and research which seek to improve the lives of rural people in developing countries. It will be divided into four sections: 1) brief notices on innovative programs of rural development conducted by local, national, regional, or international governmental and non-governmental organizations; 2) short descriptions of current research and project proposals concerning aspects of changing rural life in developing countries; 3) a bibliographical sec-

tion, including reports or articles on rural development, as well as a large number of citations without notations; and 4)a "publications available" section listing non-price materials such as papers, reports, monographs and other documents available from a number of sources as well as newsletters and journals containing information of interest to rural development practitioners. Those wishing to be added to the RDN mailing list may do so by writing to the OLC Secretariat: Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

#### PERSONAL

MARVIN ALISKY (Arizona State University) was an invited guest at the summit meeting of Mexican President Luis Echeverría and U.S. President Gerald Ford October 21 in Tubac, Arizona. Alisky received his White House invitation by virtue of his work for the Liga de Municipios de Sonora. He helped administer the Sonora League and League of Arizona Cities joint conferences in June in Hermosillo and December in Phoenix.

ERIC N. BAKLANOFF (University of Alabama) has completed work on a book entitled Expropriation of U.S. Investments in Cuba, Mexico and Chile to be published by Praeger Publishers, Inc., in February, 1975. Baklanoff resigned as Dean for International Studies and Programs to accept an appointment as Board of Visitors Research Professor of Economics, effective January, 1974.

EDWARD CHASZAR (Indiana University of Pennsylvania) presented a paper, "Are There Two Latin Americas?--A Comparative Outline and Interpretation Concerning the Development of Ideas in Hispanic and Luso-America" to the XLI International Congress of Americanists, Mexico City, September, 1974.

ALBERTO CIRIA (Simon Fraser University) has published Estados Unidos nos mira (Buenos Aires: La Bastilla, 1973) and Parties and Power in Modern Argentina, 1930-46 (Albany: State University of New York Press, 1974). He participated in the Pacific Coast Council of Latin American Studies meeting (UCLA, October, 18-20).

WARD H. DENNIS (Columbia University) Ph.D. in Spanish and Associate Dean of the General Studies, has been named Director of the Institute of Latin American Studies. Dr. Dennis will be on leave from the University as a Fulbright Scholar in Ecuador from October-December, 1974.



ANTÓN DONOSO (University of Detroit) announces that those interested in works appearing on philosophy in Latin America, as well as in Spain and Portugal, can consult the listings and abstracts in the Philosopher's Index, the quarterly publication of the Philosophy Documentation Center at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio, which indexes approximately 20 journals from this geographical area from among its total of approximately 267 journals. The listings are according to key topics and authors, not geographical. Accordingly, to save time for the members of LASA interested in the history of philosophical ideas in this geographical area, a yearly bibliography will be sent upon request to: the Associate Editor for Spanish and Portuguese journals: Professor Antón Donoso, Department of Philosophy, University of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan 48221.

ROBERTO ESQUENAZI-MAYO (University of Nebraska-Lincoln) has been elected President of the Midwest Association of Latin American Studies at the annual meeting held at DePauw University in Greencastle, Indiana.

EZEQUIEL GALLO has succeeded Roberto Cortés Conde as director of the Instituto Torcuato Di Tella in Buenos Aires, Argentina. Dr. Gallo received his doctorate in modern history at Oxford in 1970. He has taught social history at the Universidad del Salvador and the Universidad Católica Argentina. His principal publications include "La Formación de la Argentina Moderna" (1968), "Colonización Agrícola y Social en Argentina: La Provincia de Santa Fe, 1870-1895" (1970), and "La República Conservadora" (1972).

ROY ARTHUR GLASGOW has organized a cooperative student program between Boston University and the University of the West Indies, Jamaica. Professor Glasgow has also published "Pragmatism and Idealism in Brazilian Foreign Policy in Southern Africa," in Munger Africana Library Notes, Vol. 23, 1974.

LOUIS WOLF GOODMAN (Yale University) has become Staff Associate, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York City, New York 10016. Dr. Goodman was Assistant Professor of Sociology at Yale from 1969 until August 1974. He received his Ph.d. from Northwestern University in 1970.

KENNETH J. GRIEB has been promoted to Professor of History at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. He continues as Coordinator of Latin American Studies at the same institution. He has recently published "Jorge Ubico and the Belice Boundary

Dispute," The Americas, XXX, 4 (April 1974); and "La Conferencia Centroamericana de 1934" Anuario de Estudios Latino-Americanos, VI (Mexico: Universidad Autonoma de Mexico, 1973).

EDWARD A. JAMISON (University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire) is preparing a "Manual of Readings for an Introductory, Interdisciplinary Course on Latin America" under a contract between that university and the HEW Office of Education. His objective is to identify and make available, or facilitate access to, selections particularly suitable for students taking a course of very broad scope about Latin America for the first time. Such a course has been given at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire for several years. Dr. Jamison would be pleased to hear from any LASA member who may have organized and taught such a course, or who may be otherwise interested in the objectives of his project. He is now working in the Washington area, and communications may be directed to him at 4418 Stanford Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20015.

MARVIN LEINER (Queens College-CUNY) has recently published a book Children are the Revolution: Day Care in Cuba, Viking Press.

CYNTHIA LITTLE has received a Fulbright-Hayes grant to do dissertation research in Argentina 1974-75. She participated in the SSRC summer seminar in Cuernavaca, Mexico entitled "Feminine Perspectives in Latin America".

CARMELO MESA-LAGO (University of Pittsburgh) has been appointed Director of the Center for Latin American Studies succeeding Cole Blasier who resigned on September 1 to resume full-time teaching and research at the University as newly-appointed Research Professor in Latin American Studies. Dr. Mesa-Lago is a specialist on Latin American and socialist economies. A native of Cuba, he has been at the University of Pittsburgh since 1967 as assistant professor of economics and assistant director of the CLAS.

MANUEL M. ORTEGA (Universidad Nacional Pedro Henriquez Ureña, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic) participated in a seminar sponsored by the Center of Concern on "Population Policy Concerns of the Developing Nations" in Washington, D.C., April 1-4, 1974. He also attended the United Nations World Population Conference held in Bucharest, Romania, August 19-30, 1974. He attended the Conference as an official observer of the International Educational Development of New York.

JOAQUIN ROY (Emory University) has published a book Julio Cortázar ante su sociedad (Barcelona: Península, 1974), where he examines all the works of the Argentine writer from a sociological-cultural point of view. The book and the author were the subject of an interview in the August, 1974, issue of El libro español (Madrid). Dr. Roy reports that the Emory Summer Program in Madrid, which he personally supervised, was dramatically affected by the illness of Generalissimo Franco; however, he was able to arrange for a group of students to attend the last Plenary Session of the National Council (closed to the press until just a year ago.)

MANUEL SALVADOR ALGUERO (SUNY-Brockport) has been elected chairman of the Committee for Latin American Studies and Director of Latin American Studies. He also read a paper on "Individual Modernity and Lower Class Fertility Behavior in Guatemala" at the Midwest Sociological Society meetings recently.

FRANK SAMPONARO (University of Texas-Odessa) has joined the history faculty as Assistant Professor and is currently teaching Mexican and Latin American history. He completed his doctoral dissertation "The Political Role of the Army in Mexico, 1821-1848" at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, where he received his Ph.D. in May.

CARLOS STOETZER delivered lectures on "The Social and Political Implications of the Squatter Settlements that Form Belts around South American Cities" and "The Role of Latin America in Today's World" at the University of Kiel and the Hermann Ehlers-Akademie of Kiel, West Germany, on May 22, 1974.

JAMES W. WILKIE (UCLA) has published the following Supplements to the UCLA Statistical Abstract of Latin America: Statistics and National Policy (1974); and Measuring Land Reform (1974). He has accepted appointments to the editorial boards of University of California Press, the UCLA Latin American Center, and the Origins of Modern Mexico Series of Northern Illinois University Press.

## REGIONAL

### MINUTES OF LASA REGIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE MEETING Minneapolis, Minnesota April 27-28, 1974

Present: E. Bradford Burns (PCCLAS), David Chaplin (LASA Executive Council), Joseph Criscenti (NECLAS), Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo (MALAS), Dick Gray (SECOLAS), Kenneth J. Grieb (Committee Secretary & Regional Newsletter Coordinator), Robert Hays (RMCLAS) Phil B. Johnson (Committee Chairperson), William Dirk Raat (SULA), H. Jon Rosenbaum (LASA).

The meeting was called to order by Chairperson Johnson at 9:00 A.M., April 27, 1974. The chairperson began by asking each representative to summarize the activities of his association during the past year. In the ensuing discussion the various representatives reported on the history and development of their respective associations, past and future meetings, officers, and special activities.

Professor Grieb then summarized his activities as regional newsletter coordinator. He indicated that, at the suggestion of the committee chairperson, he had initiated a Regional News Column, which is designed to furnish a ready summary of news regarding the activities of the various regional associations for publication in each of the respective newsletters. In this manner, each association will be kept informed of the activities of the other groups, thus hopefully stimulating exchange and cooperative projects. The first Regional News Column was issued during February, 1974. Professor Grieb reported that, on the basis of responses from the various newsletter editors regarding normal publication schedules, he had concluded that it would be most appropriate to issue the column twice a year. The target dates, set to coincide as nearly as possible with the publication dates of the greatest number of newsletters, will be December 5 and March 15. He noted that in each instance it would be necessary for him to receive news from the officers and newsletter editors of each organization two weeks in advance of the projected deadline, i.e., November 15 and March 1, and requested the cooperation of each association in furnishing advance news which would be essential to the success of the column.

The group then turned to a discussion of program types and to the advisability and means of encouraging interchange among the regional organizations through participation by members of other regional associations in the respective programs

sponsored by each. During the discussion, considerable diversity was apparent. Some of the organizations, including MALAS, RMCLAS, SECOLAS, and SULA, utilize an overall program theme. Several of the associations seek to include sessions directed at high school teachers in their area. A number of the associations stressed interdisciplinary programming, such as MALAS and SULA, while others provided both disciplinary and interdisciplinary sessions, such as PCCLAS, RMCLAS, and SECOLAS. Several groups, such as PCCLAS, have devoted sessions to the teaching of Latin American studies. Sessions regarding the use of films were held by others, such as NECLAS and PCCLAS. Several of the representatives noted that their organizations make a conscious effort to include papers by junior faculty members and individuals new to the field. It was noted that whatever the desirability of interchange, most of the associations wish to maintain their own identity, and consequently, while welcoming participation from other regions, would still prefer to have the majority of their program time devoted to their own members. After extensive discussion, the committee determined that it would be inappropriate to take any specific action regarding interchange via programs, deciding instead to request each representative to report the discussion back to his association. It was noted that the broader publicity for meeting announcements enabled by the Regional News Column would inevitably facilitate such meetings.

The morning session was suspended at 12:30 P.M.

The meeting was again called to order by Chairperson Johnson at 1:30 P.M. The first order of business for this session was a discussion of the relations between the regional organizations and LASA and the problems thereof. Professors Chaplin and Rosenbaum noted that their presence at the meeting indicated the interest of the LASA Executive Council. They noted that they were present specifically to report the concerns of the Regional Liaison Committee to the Executive Council, adding that the LASA Executive Council would meet the next weekend in New York. Professor Esquenazi-Mayo cited the advisability of securing representation of the regional organizations on the LASA Executive Council. Professor Rosenbaum noted that the committee had suggested this at its New Orleans meeting during February, 1973, and that he had reported this proposal to the LASA Executive Council. The Executive Council felt that it would be impossible to give representation to the regional associations without also granting it to numerous other subgroups which also sought this prerogative. The result would be an unwieldy and excessively large Executive Council. Professor Rosenbaum observed that, as a result of this decision, the Regional Liaison Committee was able to maintain its sep-

arate identity, while associated with LASA, receiving funding from LASA through the Ford Foundation grant, yet remaining autonomous with the regional associations, selecting their own representatives.

Various aspects of the relationship between the regional organizations and LASA were discussed, it being clearly the consensus of the committee that both the regional and national organizations benefited from their mutual association. It was evident from the discussion that opinions regarding the precise nature of the relationship were quite diverse, but that all favored cooperation and differed only as to degree and means. It was felt that the associations should work together on mutual concerns, while maintaining their separate identities.

Professor Burns presented an account of the difficulties between PCCLAS and LASA regarding the scheduling of their respective meetings in California during the fall of 1974. He furnished a detailed chronological account of the various efforts at communication, contending that PCCLAS felt that it had made every effort to inform LASA of its meeting well in advance and noted that PCCLAS was concerned about the proximity of meeting dates and location. During the discussion that followed various methods for avoiding such difficulties and promoting cooperative meeting scheduling were discussed. It was evident that there was a problem of communication between LASA and the regional organizations in whose area the national meetings were conducted. Various regarding previous national meetings indicated that the LASA Executive Council did not normally consult the regional associations regarding the scheduling of national meetings within their regions. It was noted that perhaps LASA considered that the host institutions would provide sufficient liaison with the regional associations in suggesting times for the national meeting, but that this had not been the case in the past since prospective host institutions considered primarily their own calendar and the availability of facilities. It was generally agreed that some means of coordination was essential to prevent a recurrence of this difficulty. The committee devoted its attention to proposing methods for such consultation.

An extensive discussion regarding the means of coordinating meeting planning in general, and the specifics of the fall 1974 difficulty followed. After protracted discussion, Professor Burns withdrew a PCCLAS-sponsored resolution to allow the introduction of a compromise resolution drawn by the committee Secretary, with the assistance of all the members present. The resulting resolution, introduced by Professor Grieb and seconded by Professor Rosenbaum, was unanimously approved by the Regional Liaison Committee as follows: The Regional Liaison Committee

expresses its regret that in planning its fall 1974 convention LASA did not communicate early enough with PCCLAS to consult regarding the scheduling of a meeting by the national organization in the PCCLAS area to alleviate a close scheduling between the two meetings. The Regional Liaison Committee further expresses its conviction that in the future LASA should make every effort to contact the appropriate regional organization regarding scheduling during the planning of such meetings. The Regional Liaison Committee will prepare a calendar of regular times indicating the approximate time periods when the various regional organizations normally schedule their meetings for LASA to use to help prevent such problems in the future. Each regional organization will inform LASA by writing the LASA Executive Secretary and the Chairman of the Regional Liaison Committee of their specific meeting times as soon as such meetings are scheduled and will consult LASA if any deviations from normal scheduling times might potentially conflict with normal LASA meeting dates.

Professors Chaplin and Rosenbaum suggested that LASA and the regional associations each respectively urge their members to affiliate with the other association, i.e., that the regional newsletters be employed to urge membership in LASA and the LASA Newsletter be employed to urge membership in the appropriate associations. All present readily agreed on the advisability of this procedure. It was suggested that the LASA Newsletter might print a list of secretary-treasurers of the respective associations to facilitate affiliation by members of the national organization with the regional groups. The advisability of exchanging membership lists as a means of facilitating membership solicitation by the other organizations was also discussed. It was noted, however, that several of the regional associations opposed the dissemination of their membership lists. Professor Grieb noted that the MALAS membership was formally on record as opposing the dissemination of its membership list to third parties. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the mutual exchange of membership lists would be beneficial if it was understood that the lists were not to be passed on to third parties. Upon the motion of Professor Rosenbaum, seconded by Professor Esquenazi-Mayo, the committee unanimously voted that: the membership lists of the regional associations be circulated among other regional associations and a master list of members of all regional associations be provided to LASA for purposes of encouraging cooperation and membership solicitation with the understanding that the lists were provided exclusively for the use of the associations and would not be released to any third party.

Some discussion of LASA programming and the regional representativeness of the program participants followed, with the

committee members expressing general approval of the new LASA program organization and the openness of the procedures involved.

Discussion then turned to the functions and composition of the Regional Liaison Committee. Professor Johnson reported that some economies were necessary due to the reduced funding available from LASA which mandated that the present meeting be run on a budget of \$1000 less than that provided for the New Orleans meeting. As a result, no new groups have been added to the committee. After extensive discussion, the committee agreed that formal committee membership should be limited to regional rather than state or metropolitan-area associations and to groups within the United States. It was agreed that additional funding would be sought from LASA to enable the inclusion of all regional associations within the United States and the committee officers in future meetings. It was agreed that this decision would not preclude the attendance of other groups on a voluntary basis, but that their participation would not be funded from LASA funds. Other groups would be welcomed into the discussions if they sent their own representatives at their own expense.

The committee next discussed the selection of representatives to the committee by the various associations. Professor Grieb pointed out the advantages of the MALAS system of electing a representative for a three-year term, thus providing continuity of representation on the committee, and enabling it to function more smoothly by eliminating the necessity of briefing new representatives regarding past activities at each meeting. Professor Johnson noted that a three-year term would coincide readily with LASA scheduling since it would mean a member would serve through two LASA national meetings. Professor Burns stressed the advantages of having the president, or at least a member of the executive committee, serve as the representative, to avoid difficulties of coordination. The various possibilities were discussed extensively. The committee resolved to take no action as a group, but recommended that each representative report this discussion to his local association, and request it to reach a decision regarding the selection of representatives which seemed most appropriate to its own functioning and to the effective operation of the Regional Liaison Committee.

Regarding the organization of the committee and its officers, Professor Rosenbaum moved that Professor Johnson be continued as chairperson, serving at the pleasure of the committee. Professor Criscenti seconded the motion, which was passed unanimously. Professor Hays moved and Professor Esquenazi-Mayo seconded that Professor Grieb continue to serve as secretary of the committee and regional newsletter coordinator.



The motion was passed unanimously.

Turning to the potential functions and activities of the committee, it was noted that it served principally to promote interchange among the various regional associations, enabling the publicity and coordination of their activities. Committee members stated that they found the sessions highly valuable as a vehicle for sharing organizational procedures and experiences, and providing the perspective that was possible through comparing the various regional organizations. It was felt that the committee served an important function in communicating the concerns of the regional associations to LASA and vice versa, and promoting interchange. Several members expressed the hope that in the future, the committee might broaden its activities if funding was available, to promote cooperative regional activities, such as the sharing of speakers and the establishment of regional material and film depositories.

Because several members indicated that they needed to depart the next morning due to difficult plane connections, the committee resolved to resume its session at 8:00 the next morning in order to complete all the business prior to the departure of any of its members. The session was adjourned at 5:40 P.M.

The committee reconvened at 8:00 A.M. on April 28. In accordance with the agenda, the members turned to the question of funding for the Regional Liaison Committee. It was noted that LASA presently funded one meeting per year from the Ford Foundation grant. Some limited funding for phone calls was also provided. The committee unanimously expressed thanks to LASA for the funding it has provided. The members considered various proposals regarding future activities and funding, including the possibility of seeking funds separately from LASA and seeking external funding to promote regional meetings. It was felt that cooperation with LASA offered the most promising alternative for the committee, LASA, and the future of Latin American Studies. Consequently, the committee unanimously resolved to request specific funding from LASA for its activities, urging LASA to include this request in the application for renewal of the Ford Foundation grant. The committee unanimously felt that to function effectively, it **must** meet annually and at the times of the LASA national meetings. The desirability of additional funding for phone calls and secretarial expenses was also noted, since this would enable conference phone calls to connect the full committee between meetings. Professor Chaplin suggested that the committee propose some general figures for LASA's consideration. After extensive discussion, the committee unanimously decided that: funds should be sought for one meeting annually plus one meeting on conjunction with each national LASA meeting. Since

the budget for the New Orleans meeting had proven more appropriate than that provided for the Minneapolis session, it was suggested that the New Orleans figure of \$3000 per meeting be used as the standard in the request. Telephone and secretarial expenses were estimated at \$500 per year, with the provision that funding at this level would enable the use of conference telephone calls involving the entire committee membership to provide coordination between meetings. The funds would also be used for normal contacts by the chairperson and the regional newsletter coordinator in carrying out their functions and maintaining contact with committee members between sessions. This worked out to a budget of \$10,000 in a two-year period, though because of the timing of meetings, \$6500 would fall in the first year and \$3500 in the second. The committee unanimously resolved to forward this request to the LASA Executive Council for its consideration in discussing the next Ford application. As part of this plan the committee unanimously resolved to request funds from LASA for a meeting in conjunction with the LASA national convention in San Francisco during November of 1974. It was noted that such a meeting might provide an opportunity for a joint discussion involving the entire committee and the full membership of the LASA Executive Council. Several members offered suggestions regarding funding requests to enhance the regional meetings, with some proposing that the request to LASA include supplemental funding for the meetings of the various regional associations. After considerable discussion, it was decided that such a request would be beyond the capacity of the funding provided through the Ford Foundation grant. Consequently, this proposal was not included in the committee's formal request to LASA. The meeting adjourned at 10:00 A.M.

Respectfully submitted,

Kenneth J. Grieb, Secretary  
Regional Liaison Committee

NOTE: The late publication of these minutes in the December Newsletter reflects a mixup somewhere along the line of transmission. They were prepared by the Committee during May and circulated to the Committee members by the Chairman in June.

CALENDAR OF MEETINGS OF REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Organization	Last Meeting	Next Scheduled Meeting	Normal Time During Which Meetings Are Scheduled
MALAS (Midwest Organization for Latin American Studies)	10/25-26/74	10/24-25/75 Iowa State University Ames, Iowa	Third or fourth week-end in October
NECLAS (New England Council of Latin American Studies)	10/27/74	10/26/74 Wheaton College Norton, Massachusetts	Third or fourth week-end in October
NCCLA (North Central Council of Latin Americanists)	10/11-12/74	4/11-12/75 University of Wisconsin Oshkosh, Wisconsin	First or second week in October and second or third week in April (twice a year)
PCCLAS (Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies)	9/73	10/18-20/74 University of California Los Angeles, California	Last week of September or first three weeks of October
RMCLAS (Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies)	3/15-16/74	4/24-26/75 American Graduate School of International Management	March or April
SCOLAS (Southwest Council of Latin American Studies)	2/21-23/74	3/14-15/74 Sam Houston State College Huntsville, Texas	March or April
SECOLAS (Southeastern Conference on Latin American Studies)	4/4-6/74	4/17-19/75 Emory University Atlanta, Georgia	April
SULA (State University [of New York] Latin Americanists)	3/20-23/74	4/75 SUNY-Buffalo	Third or fourth weekend in March or first weekend in April

## SCHOLARS IN RESIDENCE

DR. ALBERTO DINES, noted Brazilian journalist, former editor-in-chief of Jornal do Brazil, professor of journalism at Catholic University in Rio de Janeiro, and winner of Columbia University's Maria Moors Cabot award for outstanding journalism in Latin America (1970) has been appointed Edward Larocque Tinker Visiting Professor of Journalism at Columbia University. He will conduct seminars at the School of International Affairs and several seminars in the Graduate School of Journalism on the topic, "Latin America--the Permanent Blind Spot in North America's View of the World."

DR. ANA MARIA BARRENECHEA, formerly of the University of Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been appointed Visiting Professor of Latin American Literature at Columbia University for the spring term (for the third consecutive year). She will give the following courses, "The Fantastic in the Spanish American Short Story" and "Linguistic Models in Literary Criticism".

The Americas in a Changing World, a report by the Commission on United States-Latin American Relations headed by Sol M. Linowitz was released on October 29, 1974. It is available at \$2.00 per copy from Mr. Terry Lewis, Center for Inter-American Relations, 680 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10021. Many of the working papers on which the final report is based may be obtained from the Center.

WASHINGTON

CUBA

A Staff Report

August 2, 1974

Foreword

Mr. Pat M. Holt, chief of staff of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, spent the period from June 29 to July 8 in Cuba. On July 26, the Committee considered his report in executive session and ordered it printed for the information of the Senate and of the public generally.

The reasons for Mr. Holt's trip to Cuba are fully set forth in the correspondence, which is also published herein, between the Committee and the Department of State with reference to validation of his passport.

I wish to take this opportunity to express the Committee's appreciation to the Government of Cuba for giving Mr. Holt a visa and to the many officials of that Government, especially President Dorticós and Prime Minister Castro, for receiving him so cordially while he was in Cuba.

Finally, it should be emphasized that the views expressed in this report are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Committee or any member thereof.

J.W. Fulbright,  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations

November 16, 1973

Hon. Henry A. Kissinger  
Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: From time to time in the past, I have raised with your two predecessors the matter of validating for

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travel to Cuba the passport of Mr. Pat M. Holt, professional staff member of the Committee on Foreign Relations. I now renew the request in the hope of eliciting an affirmative response.

Assuming that the Cuban Government would be willing to issue a visa to Mr. Holt, it is my thought now, as it has been in the past, that he would spend perhaps two or three weeks in Cuba and report his findings in confidence to the Committee on Foreign Relations. He would, of course, take care to make clear that his mission was purely one of fact-finding on behalf of the legislative branch and that he in no way represented the executive branch. If you prefer, he would gladly use a regular, instead of an official, passport.

The Committee regularly finds the reports of its staff of great value. Such a report from Cuba would meet a particular need, because there is so little other reporting from that country.

Sincerely yours,

J.W. Fulbright, Chairman

The Secretary of State  
Washington, December 7, 1973

Hon. J.W. Fulbright  
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations  
U.S. Senate

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you for your letter of November 16 concerning the validation of Pat Holt's passport for travel to Cuba.

Our general opposition to travel by Americans to Cuba, with certain exceptions as set forth by regulation (22 CFR 51.73), reflects our continuing assessment that it is important to our national interest and the security of the hemisphere to seek the isolation of Cuba in cooperation with other American Republics.

Nonetheless, while there has been no change in the Department's policy to discourage travel to Cuba, we recognize the importance which you place upon Pat's trip and reluctantly agree to validate his passport for this travel.

I appreciate your statement of Mr. Holt's intention to make clear that the trip would in no way represent the Executive Branch. We would appreciate his making appropriate public statements to that effect if his travel were to become

publicly known. If asked, the Department will reiterate our policy with regard to Cuba.

Best regards,

Henry A. Kissinger

## CUBA

### Summary

Assuming the continuation of massive assistance from the Soviet Union and of high world commodity prices, the Cubans are on the verge of making their system work.

According to Cuban figures, they already have the highest per capita gross national product in Latin America, with the possible exception of Venezuela.

Shortages in Cuba are more an inconvenience than a hardship, reminiscent of the situation in the United States during World War II. Such goods as are available are rationed strictly and to all appearances equitably, at least as far as necessities are concerned.

The Cuban Government is devoting more attention to political organization--Cubans generally are incredibly organized--and has started a process looking to the election of a pyramidal structure of local, provincial, and national assemblies.

This is probably a measure of the growing self-confidence of the Revolution. The politics and economy of Cuba are controlled by a curious mixture of carrot, stick and exhortation. The policy of no material incentives for workers has been abandoned, and a system of productivity norms has been substituted for it.

Although their economic prospects are improving, Cubans take a modest view of their development future. They shun a consumer-oriented society, but they take great pride in their accomplishments in the field of social services, particularly health and education.

One senses in Cuba a growing self-confidence, in part because of the Revolution's accomplishments, in part because of its growing acceptance in Latin America and the world generally.

Trade with Latin America, Europe, and Japan is increasing.

Cubans will make no move to improve their relations with the United States until the economic boycott, which they call a blockade, is lifted. My impression is that they would none-

theless welcome initiatives from the United States.

Recommendations are made for a re-examination of U.S. policy toward Cuba and especially of sundry statutory provisions relating to Cuba and to third countries trading with Cuba.

## I

With the help of massive assistance from the Soviet Union and high world commodity prices, the Cubans are on the verge of making their system work--that is to say, of constructing a socialist show case in the Western Hemisphere.

The base for this is still fragile and could be shattered at any time by a Russian decision to cut off the flow of rubles or by a drop in commodity (especially sugar) prices. Neither appears likely in the future. It must be as difficult for the Russians to see light at the end of the tunnel in Cuba as it is for the Americans in Vietnam, but after something on the order of 3 billion rubles down the drain, they are at last beginning to get results from their current investment. Further, although the course of Russian-Cuban relations has not always run smoothly, there do not appear to be any large outstanding current issues. The Russian presence in Cuba is unobtrusive.

Cubans are extraordinarily close-mouthed about their economic relations with the Soviet Union and, for that matter, about economic statistics in general.

They put their gross national product in 1973 at 10,380,000,000 pesos in 1965 prices. This works out to 15,088,000,000 U.S. dollars in 1973 terms--or approximately \$1,587 per capita, by far the highest in Latin America with the possible exception of Venezuela where everything is distorted by oil.

A good deal is distorted in Cuba by the peculiarities of socialist accounting, but even if these figures are exaggerated by a factor of two or three, they are still impressive. And, indeed, when divided by two, they are supported by impressionistic observations of the Cuban standard of living over a period of 10 days of travel in both urban and rural parts of the island.

The big change, as related by Cubans and by foreign observers, began in 1970 which by general agreement represents the low point of revolutionary Cuba. Prior to that time, there had been a good deal of floundering around and a good many false starts with respect both to economics and politics. There had been the romanticism of Ché Guevara which came to a bloody end in the jungles of Bolivia in 1967 and which in its hey day not only envisaged guerrilla warfare throughout Latin America, but also preached the elimination of material



incentives for the labor force at home. There had been vacillations between whether to concentrate on the production of sugar, or on industrialization, or on a balanced economy somewhere in between.

In the late 1960's, the sugar school of thought was ascendant, and a goal was set for the production of 10 million tons in the crop year 1969-70--an unheard of figure--and of 20 million tons in 1980. The 1970 crop amounted to 8.5 million tons, a record though short of the goal. But the effort which went into the 1970 harvest diverted enormous resources from other sectors of the economy and left the country in a shambles. There was a serious drop in non-sugar production, in part because investment in sugar--to rehabilitate the old mills and to import machinery--had been increased at the expense of other sectors, and in part because labor had been diverted to sugar. The Cuban Government at this time was also confronted with a worsening problem of discipline in the labor force, characterized by growing absenteeism and attributable in major part to the policy of eliminating material incentives. As one Cuban put it, the Government had relied too much on patriotism and revolutionary ardor to motivate workers. The workers, he said, had been willing to die for their country at the time of the Bay of Pigs and the missile crisis, "but it's hard to be a hero every day."

All of this provided the basis for what was apparently a profound re-examination of both economic and political policies by the Cuban Government. The result has been a series of steps. More attention has been given to political organization. Pay is being tied to production through the introduction of a system roughly equivalent to piece work. At the end of 1973 the Soviet Union agreed to postpone payment of the Cuban debt to the period 1986-2000 and to furnish new credits of 300 million rubles to cover the deficit in the Cuban balance of payments in 1973-75. With the return of the Peronistas to power in Argentina in 1973, important new credits (\$600 million) were forthcoming from that source. Trade with Western Europe and Japan has expanded.

According to Cuban figures, total exports in 1973 amounted to 2,193,000,000 pesos and total imports were 2,080,000,000 pesos. Cubans say their trade with non-socialist countries shows a favorable balance; with socialist countries other than the Soviet Union, it is in equilibrium; only with the Soviet Union is it in deficit.

There are still shortages in Cuba, but they are more an inconvenience than a hardship, and are somewhat reminiscent of the situation in the United States during World War II. People generally look dowdy. In part this is the result of a

fierce tropical climate, but in part it is the result of an inadequate supply of rather shoddy clothing. The chorus girls at the Tropicana Night Club all wear mended stockings, but they still put on a lavish show. Havana is a shabby city, in part because the Government has followed a deliberate policy of making most of its investment in the hitherto neglected countryside.

There is no good basis on which to compare prices, but they seem roughly the same as in the United States, perhaps somewhat less, though generally for lower quality goods. Wages are lower than in the United States, but so are rents (a good many people live rent-free), and health care, except for drugs, is free. The norm for cane-cutters yields them 4.50 pesos a day; longshoremen in the port of Santiago make 163 pesos a month; workers in a prefabricated housing factory make 127 pesos. (One peso equals roughly US\$1.20.)

With the exception of some luxury items such as perfume and cosmetics, such goods as are available are rationed strictly and to all appearances equitably, at least so far as necessities are concerned.

Durable consumer goods are arriving from the Soviet Union--the television set in my hotel room (with all the instructions in Russian except for the two English words "off" and "on"); a washing machine (also with the dials lettered in Russian) which I saw in a department store; refrigerators; sewing machines. The refrigerator was priced at 660 pesos. To buy it, or other hard goods, one has to be referred by his union--or if not a member of a union, by some other mass organization, such as the Committees for Defense of the Revolution--on the basis, so it is said, of need. One can imagine, however, that a union's perception of need is influenced by a worker's productivity and revolutionary zeal.

This illustrates the curious blend of carrot, stick and exhortation, with emphasis on the first and last, by which the politics of Cuba is controlled and the economy driven forward. It is not so much that bad things happen to you if you are a bad revolutionary (though if you are a counter-revolutionary, very bad things happen) as it is that good things happen if you are a good revolutionary. Some of these good things are psychological analogues taken from the Boy Scouts. Take the matter of work incentives, for example. Some of these are economic--if you produce more than the norm established for your job, you get a bonus; if you produce less, your pay is docked. But some are psychological. If you consistently exceed the norm and also meet a list of other requirements mainly having to do with community or revolutionary activities but also including such things as getting an annual physical

exam, you get the Bandera de Moncada (the Moncada Flag, named for the Barracks in Santiago against which Castro made an unsuccessful attack in 1953) and become an Héroe Nacional de Trabajo (National Labor Hero).

Similar awards--somewhat analogous to Boy Scout merit badges--are given for accomplishments as members of the Committees for Defense of the Revolution. These Committees are the most pervasive organization in Cuba; nearly everybody is a member. The CDRs were organized in 1960 literally to defend the Revolution at a time when it felt insecure and threatened by counter-revolutionaries at home and militant exiles abroad, not to mention the United States. The principal function of the CDRs in their early days was to spy on people and to combat counter-revolutionary activities. There is still a certain amount of this, but as the Revolution has consolidated its position, the CDRs have taken on a variety of other functions, many of them socially useful. They act as a kind of ombudsman or intermediary between the people and the mammoth Cuban bureaucracy. They see to it that children are vaccinated. They collect waste materials for recycling--to a value last year of 100 million pesos. They organize the parents of school children (parents of good children get diplomas, too) and act as truant officers. They are responsible for contingency plans in the case of natural disasters, such as hurricanes. Thus in some respects, they are the kind of community development organization which the Peace Corps and AID have tried to stimulate, with very modest success, in other parts of Latin America.

All of this is accompanied by a heavy, unrelenting propaganda and pressure for ideological and social conformity. To paraphrase Sam Rayburn, if you go along, you get along.

The CDRs, along with other mass organizations such as labor unions, also serve to give people a sense of participation in the government and in the decision-making process. The government currently has underway, for example, a project to revise the Código de la Familia, or the law covering marriage, divorce, and domestic relations generally. Millions of copies of the government's proposed draft were circulated. Local CDRs, local units of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC, after its Spanish initials), and other groups have been meeting to discuss it article by article.

I attended a meeting of a neighborhood CDR which was going through this process for the third night in a row. There were about 30 or 35 people, more women than men, in the courtyard of an apartment house. They concluded by approving the draft with three suggested amendments. These had to do principally with related provisions in the draft to the effect that if a woman gave birth within 300 days after a divorce,

her former husband would be presumed to be the father of the child. The women particularly did not like this, and a secretary duly noted their objections. The chairman then called for a show of hands on approving the draft as a whole, with amendments. He declared it approved unanimously. The secretary reminded him he had not counted; so he took the vote again and declared it approved 28 to 0.

Leaders of the CDRs invest a great deal of time and effort in these activities; several of them said they worked 28 to 30 hours a week in these extracurricular endeavors. This has to be measured, in both social and human terms, against what they would be doing otherwise. Judged by the standards of Latin America generally, they would probably not be doing very much and they would probably be bored. The CDRs and the other mass organizations of Cuba--which is by far the most organized country this observer has ever seen--provide a use for leisure time. A part of this use is constructive by anybody's definition. A part of it is dreary ideological indoctrination. But most of it is more personally fulfilling to the people who do it than having a vacuum of empty time to fill.

One of the results of the greater attention to political organization is an electoral process, still in its very early stages. This is planned to result eventually in a pyramidal structure of Organos del Poder Popular (Organs of Popular Power). The Province of Matanzas, just to the east of Havana, was the scene of a dry run the last Sunday in June and the first Sunday in July. Earlier, in May, the process had started with Asambleas de Vecinos (literally, Assemblies of Neighbors) corresponding roughly to precinct meetings in the United States. The first thing these Assemblies did was to elect a chairman. They then recessed while the chairmen received a crash course in how the electoral process was supposed to work. Upon reconvening, each Assembly nominated candidates to be delegates from their circunscripción. (The circunscripción is the smallest political subdivision in Cuba with an average voting age population in Matanzas of not quite 4,000.) There had to be at least two candidates, and in most instances there were more. In one polling place I visited there were 13. Province-wide, 43 per cent of the candidates were members of the Communist Party. The proportion elected was unknown as of the time I left Cuba. Few candidates received a majority in the first election, and run-offs were held between the top two candidates the following Sunday.

The elections of June 30 and July 7 were to choose one delegate from each circunscripción. These will form 11 Municipal Assemblies. Each of these will elect delegates to Regional Assemblies which in turn will elect delegates to a Provincial

Assembly. It is contemplated that eventually the Provincial Assemblies will elect delegates to a National Assembly. At each successive level, the members of the executive committee (chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and two members) will be ex officio members of the Assembly at the next higher level, and the chairman and vice-chairman will be paid, full-time delegates.

It is contemplated that elections in the other provinces will be held at the end of 1975 or the beginning of 1976.

The functions of these assemblies will be two-fold. First, they will take over many local or provincial administrative functions. As things now stand in Cuba, everything is run from Havana; and since there is only negligible private enterprise in Cuba, "everything" is to be taken in its literal meaning--the corner cigarette shop, the barber shop, the movie theater, local bus service, etc. In this sense, the Assemblies will function somewhat like a Cabinet in a parliamentary system; certain members will be in charge of various activities. The Assemblies are thus an important move toward decentralization.

Second, the Assemblies will have a policy-making or legislative function. As explained by high-ranking Cubans, at the national level the Cabinet itself will be responsible to the National Assembly; it will be elected by the Assembly and can be fired by the Assembly, though its members will not necessarily be members of the Assembly. The Assemblies are thus also an important move toward institutionalization of the Revolution.

The Cuban Government seems to have become increasingly preoccupied with this problem of institutionalization and with the absence of a solid constitutional base. Theoretically the Constitution of 1940, heavily amended, is in effect, but it is regarded as inadequate and a new document can be expected in a few years, though its shape cannot now be foreseen.

The creation of these Assemblies is the most striking of several manifestations of growing self-confidence on the part of Cubans generally. The Government would hardly embark on this course if it were not reasonably sure of the direction the Assemblies would take and of its ability to keep the Assemblies within the bounds of Revolutionary doctrine.

In the thinking of Cubans who are planning the process, control not only of the Assemblies but of public policy generally is to be exercised by the Communist Party. The relationship of the Party to the Government and to the evolving political process generally is one of the most interesting and puzzling aspects of the Cuban scene.

As explained by several Cubans intimately involved in the question, the Party is--or will be, when the process is finished--the ultimate authority in the country, though it will apparently be extralegal, a kind of "brooding omnipresence in the sky," as someone said of the English common law. The Party will exercise this authority through the moral force and militancy of its members rather than through its numbers. The Party now has less than 200,000 members, and its leaders do not want it to grow beyond that figure.

It is not easy to become a member. One has to be proposed by his mass organization--his labor union, or his CDR, for example--and then be accepted by the Party itself after a searching background investigation and review of the candidate's revolutionary works and doctrinal soundness. Once you are a member, and particularly if you become a party official, you acquire instant prestige and perquisites.

The Party's function, it is emphasized, is not to involve itself in administrative matters but to set broad lines of policy. The Spanish word which is used most often to describe this function is dirigir--to direct. And the emphasis which is placed on the Party's duty to abstain from involving itself in administrative matters leads one to suspect that the Party occasionally has some difficulty in resisting the temptation to do so.

At the upper levels, of course, the same individuals are likely to be officials of the Party and officials of the Government. It is not always easy for an outsider to tell which hat a given individual is wearing at a given time, but the distinction seems clear enough to the Cubans and probably is not very important anyway.

One hears a great deal in Cuba about "democracy" and "democratic processes." The Cubans make a point of the fact that every program or policy is thoroughly discussed and approved by the people concerned before it is put into effect. The example of the Código de la Familia has been cited.

Another example is the establishment of productivity norms for the labor force. These are fixed by technicians in the Ministry of Labor on the basis of a detailed study of each work position and are then discussed and approved by the workers concerned. In the case of disagreement, which rarely happens, there is a complicated system of appeals ending in the highest level of the government. The system of norms, like piece rates in the United States, has the potential of becoming an instrument for exploitation in that the norm can be constantly raised to hold down wages. However, one imagines its being sold to workers on the basis of the argument that "so-and-so is goofing off and getting the same wage you

are, and that's not fair to you." There is also a problem, as yet not totally resolved, of measuring productivity in the professions and service trades. One can establish a norm for musicians, for example, on the basis of how many concerts they play, but this does not deal with the question of whether they play well or poorly. The Cubans meet this question, at least in part, by taking into consideration the number of requests for the appearance of a given artist, and they have in any case put an upper limit of 600 pesos a month on the earnings of an individual artist.

Cubans present all of the public discussion of these matters as evidence that public policy is made by the masses and flows from the bottom up. This contradicts what is said about the role of the Communist Party, but the contradiction is a good deal more apparent to foreigners than to Cubans.

In any event, as one highly placed Cuban put it, until a decision is made, there can be totally free discussion; once a decision is made, everybody has to support it, whether he agrees or not. And the "totally free" discussion always has to be within the bounds of revolutionary doctrine.

## II

Cubans take a modest view of their economic prospects and a particular pride in what has been accomplished in Cuba by Cubans in the provision of social services, especially in health and education, and in the redistribution of wealth and income.

With respect to economic development, they emphasize, perhaps in exaggerated form and perhaps as a means of concealing their dependence on the Russians, that Cuba is basically a poor island. They do not anticipate--on the contrary, they want to avoid--a consumer-oriented society. "It is not necessary," one of them said, "that everybody has 18 shirts." What is necessary is that everybody has enough shirts, and this is on the verge of being achieved. Nor is it necessary or desirable, in the Cuban view, that Havana develop a traffic problem. It is the only capital I know, other than Brasilia, without such a problem. The Cubans are now in a position to import more cars--mainly Fiats--but they are going to limit their number and see that they go only to people who need them in their work.

With respect to social services, there are still poor people in Cuba, and there are not any really rich ones. Upper level Communist Party functionaries and government officials live well, but that is a consequence of the perquisites of office and not of income or wealth. Housing is a particular problem and there are bad slums; but one does not see in Cuba the

extent of poverty and malnutrition which one sees elsewhere in Latin America.

Great attention is given to children; Cubans generally shower even more tender loving care on children than other Latin Americans--which is a great deal. One is repeatedly told that the infant mortality rate has been reduced to 27 per 1,000, and in the city of Havana to 20 per thousand, levels comparable to the United States.

Children, like everybody else in Cuba, are organized for almost all of their waking hours. From the moment of their birth, those of them fortunate to live near a new polyclinic have meticulous health records kept of their various inoculations, growth in weight and height, and childhood illnesses. For those whose mothers work, there are a growing number (not yet enough) of day care centers. Beginning at the pre-school age of about four, there are kindergarten programs and the little ones can, if their parents are good revolutionaries, become members of the Pioneros, the youngest of the various youth movements in Cuba. During their elementary school days, summer recreation (and indoctrination) programs are organized. One of the records kept by elementary schools is how well they sing revolutionary songs. When they reach high school, there is a combined work-study program, and the good ones can then go on to a university and the Union of Communist Youth (UJC, after the Spanish initials). The dropouts go into the National Labor Army (ENT, after the Spanish initials) where presumably they are impressed by the advantages of collaborating with the Revolutionary establishment.

I visited two new rural schools (one primary and one secondary) and one old one. The new ones were quite impressive--lacking in some laboratory equipment, but with youngsters who were well-scrubbed, well-dressed, well-fed, and well-spoken, not in the least self-conscious. The old one was as grim a place as one can find in Latin America--20 students ranging from age 6 to 16 in a single room. The teacher lived in three filthy rooms at one end of the building, with his wife and three children, two dogs, a television set, and a million flies.

I also visited a rural polyclinic, a posto médico (the smallest health care unit), and a guardia de ancianos (or old folks' home). The polyclinic had five doctors, a dentist and a dental technician, 14 nurses, and 104 workers--groundkeepers, cleaning people, cooks, etc. It had 16 beds, of which half were for maternity cases. Fifteen babies are born there a month--out of a population of 9,600--and no babies are delivered at home. The staff sees 1,200 patients a month, many of them pregnant women or well babies for routine check-ups and shots.



The posto médico was more primitive, consisting of three small rooms--an examining room, a modestly stocked pharmacy, and a modestly equipped laboratory. But it had a doctor in attendance on Saturday morning (my visit was unexpected), and by noon he had seen 17 patients.

The guardia de ancianos had an average resident population of about 100--pitiful cases, as are all cases of helplessness and advanced senility. They lived dormitory style in surroundings which would have been clean if anybody had bothered to put up screens to keep out the flies. Residents were furnished food, clothing, and health care, and there was a communal television set.

The doctors to staff these operations are recent medical school graduates who are obligated to serve two years in the country, as a substitute for internship, before they return to Havana to take up a postgraduate specialty. The doctor in charge was a most attractive young woman who could not have been much more than 25 and who exuded an air of calm efficiency and self-confidence. When she is through running the polyclinic, she intends to specialize in pediatrics.

Judging from the Cuban birthrate (200,000 a year out of a population of 9.5 million, up from 6 million at the time of the Revolution), pediatrics is a field with a great future. Cubans generally seem uncertain as to whether or not they should be worried about their population growth. Questions about this to different Cubans get different answers--no doubt an indication that the party line has not yet been established. But whatever the party line, the polyclinic dispenses IUDs and general birth control advice (though not the Pill). Top government officials deny that Cuba's population growth is a current problem, though they recognize that it is going to become one because of the social costs of providing food, clothing, housing, education, and medical care for 200,000 additional non-productive people a year. They seem not yet quite sure what to do about it. A good guess would seem to be, when they decide that time has come, a massive campaign of public discussion kicked off by a three-hour speech by Fidel inundating everybody with a flood of statistics and improvised rationalization of Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

In all of my being shown schools, health centers, factories (one which was a gift of the Russians to make prefabricated housing), I was struck with a disturbing sense of dejá vu. Finally, it dawned on me that these tours and briefings were not so much different from countless others I have received from American Embassy country teams, AID missions, and Mil-groups. The pattern was the same: about four times as many people as necessary assembled to conduct the briefing or to

escort me through a project. If the Cubans were trying to brainwash me, their efforts were no greater (and hopefully no more successful) than those of sundry officials of the U.S. Government in other times and places. The principal difference was that in this instance I was escorted by Cubans who said the Revolution did this, or the Russians did this for us, and not by foreigners who said we are trying to persuade these people to do thus-and-so.

### III

Mention was made earlier of the growing self-confidence in Cuba. There seems to be a feeling that the worst is past. Times are better, and promise to get better yet. Cubans have survived the efforts of the United States and of anti-revolutionary exiles to overthrow the Revolution. There is a feeling of greater security.

There is also a feeling that Revolutionary Cuba's place in the Hemisphere and in the world is steadily becoming more firmly established. Cuba's relations with the rest of Latin America, both diplomatic and commercial, are expanding. The expansion of diplomatic relations received a setback with the overthrow of the Allende Government in Chile last year, but this is viewed as temporary. Furthermore, relations are good with a number of countries where formal diplomatic ties do not exist, though such ties are expected. Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, and even Costa Rica are mentioned in this category. President Echeverría of Mexico has now taken up the cry to lift the U.S. economic boycott which Cubans call the blockade.

Trade with Latin America, Europe, and Japan is increasing. An impressive Argentine industrial fair opened in Havana the first week in July, and 300 Argentine businessmen were expected in Cuba selling a wide range of products from farm machinery to electronics to consumer durables--and including Argentine-made General Motors cars and trucks. The Economic Planning Board is acquiring a computerized data system from Olivetti in Italy.

In discussing relations with the United States, Cubans emphasize what they call the blockade in much the same way that the North Vietnamese once emphasized the bombing. This is a matter of principle with them, and lifting the blockade is the sine qua non of a change in Cuban policy toward the United States. In this connection, it should be noted that Cuban policy toward Latin America--one of the aspects of U.S.-Cuban relations that is always mentioned by the State Department--has changed long since. Cuban support of revolutionary or insurgency movements elsewhere in Latin America has been at

a minimal--one might even say trivial--level for years in other than an ideological sense. Cuban policy now recognizes that there is more than one road--or in some cases trail, as one Cuban put it--to economic development. The Cubans have been particularly impressed by the military government in Peru.

Cubans recognize that their Revolution is changing, but they caution a visitor against expecting changes in two fundamental respects. Cuba is not going to become a Yugoslavia, they say--and the visitor makes a mental note of certainly not while Cuba is dependent on the Soviet Union to the tune of \$550 to \$600 million a year. Nor is Cuba going to abandon what Cubans call international solidarity with the masses. As an example, they cite Cuban support of the 200-mile limit at the Caracas Conference on the Law of the Sea because this is the position of their underdeveloped brothers in Ecuador and Peru and despite the fact that this puts them on the same side as what they call the fascist government of Chile--currently the number one Cuban bête noire--and even though it is against Cuba's own narrow self-interests as a fishing nation. (Most of Cuba's fishing is done not in waters nearby but off the coasts of South America and Africa.)

Prior to going to Cuba, I had thought that the U.S. economic boycott was more symbolic than practical. It seemed to me that even if all U.S. trade restrictions were lifted, very little trade with Cuba would result because: (1) Cuban trade had been so completely re-oriented to the Soviet Union; (2) with the development of new sources of U.S. sugar imports, there was very little in Cuba that the U.S. would want to buy other than perhaps a little rum and some cigars; and (3) Cuba could not afford to buy very much in the United States.

I was not in Cuba very long before I changed my mind. The Western Europeans and other Latin Americans are sufficiently in evidence in Cuba to make it worthwhile for American firms to compete directly for some of this business. (Cubans whom I met casually in the hotel elevators or in the street frequently asked if I were Canadian or German; revelation of my true nationality produced surprise but no hostility.)

Further, although the boycott is symbolic to Cubans, it is more than that. They frankly admit that it has hurt them, particularly with respect to spare parts. They are proud of the fact that they have been able to circumvent it by developing other sources of supply, but this has not been done without some difficulty, a difficulty compounded by the fact that countries trading with Cuba are ineligible for American aid and that ships and aircraft calling at Cuba cannot call at the United States.

Although no Cuban said so explicitly, I have the clear im-

pression that Cubans would welcome better relations with the United States. They were obviously very pleased by my visit and went out of their way to be helpful. Any initiative in improving relations, however, will have to come from the United States, and no substantial change can be expected without lifting the boycott.

It is my conclusion that the Cubans are correct when they say, as one did, that the U.S. policy of isolating Cuba has been a failure. If this is so, then it follows that a new policy should be devised.

A re-examination of existing policy with this end in view is called for by Section 14 of the State Department-USIA Authorization Bill as passed by the Senate May 20, 1974. Such a re-examination should include a review of sundry statutory provisions relating to Cuba, not only the so-called Cuba resolution of 1962 but also the provisions of the Foreign Assistance Act, mainly found in Section 620, relating to Cuba and to third countries trading with Cuba. (This by no means implies that there should be a United States aid program in Cuba; quite the contrary.)

Pending the formulation of a new policy, there are some modest steps which might be recommended to the Executive Branch. One would be the relaxation of travel restrictions on Americans desiring to go to Cuba. Another would be relaxation of restrictions on the movement within the United States of Cuban diplomats at the United Nations. These people are now confined to the City of New York, which is certainly a form of cruel and unusual punishment. It is hard to see how national security would be jeopardized if they were permitted to visit Philadelphia, Washington, or Kansas City.

Finally, it should be borne in mind that Cubans are extraordinarily proud and sensitive. It is my impression that they will respond to United States initiatives, but only if those initiatives respect Cuban dignity and sovereignty.

"Human Rights in Chile," Hearings before the Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs and on International Organizations and Movements of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, 93rd Congress 2nd Session. (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974, \$2.05). Includes testimony by Ramsey Clark, Harry Shlauderman, and Covey Oliver, among others, as well as testimony by Richard Fagen, John Plank, Riordan Roett (for LASA). Now available.

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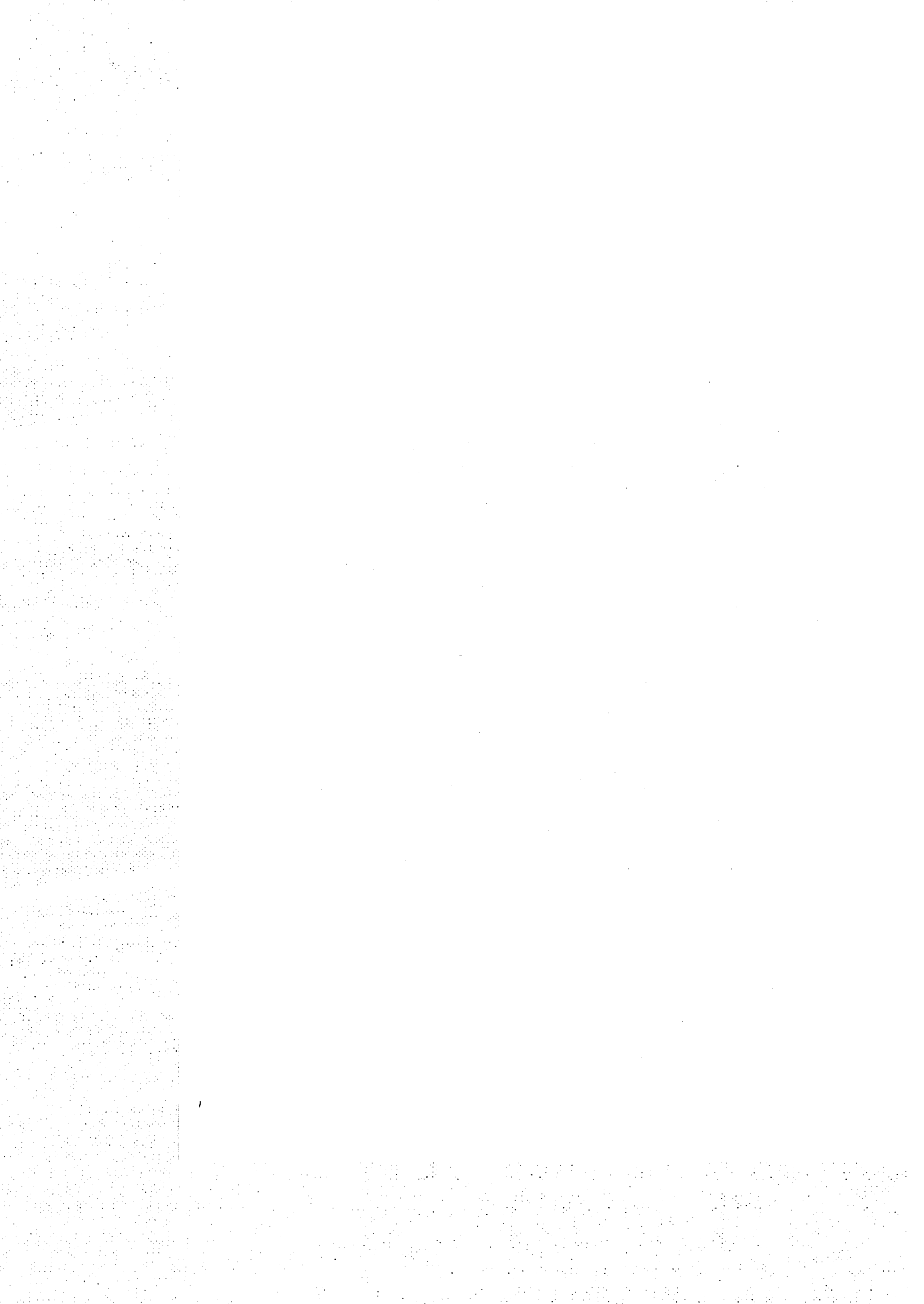
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C.M.N.

Editions Rodopi N.V., Keizersgracht 302-304, Amsterdam, Holland, will publish in 1975 The Political Pamphlets of Pablo de Villavicencio "El Payo del Rosario", edited by James C. McKege-  
ney. The price is Hfl. 240. The one hundred and fifty-two pamphlets cover the period from early 1822, when Villavicencio seems first to have appeared in Mexico City, until shortly before his assassination in December, 1832. The pamphlets throw light on the attitudes and activities of many of the leading figures of the time, among them Lizardi, Agustín de Iturbide, Carlos María de Bustamente, Vicente Guerrero and Antonio López de Santa Anna. For further information, please address the publisher.



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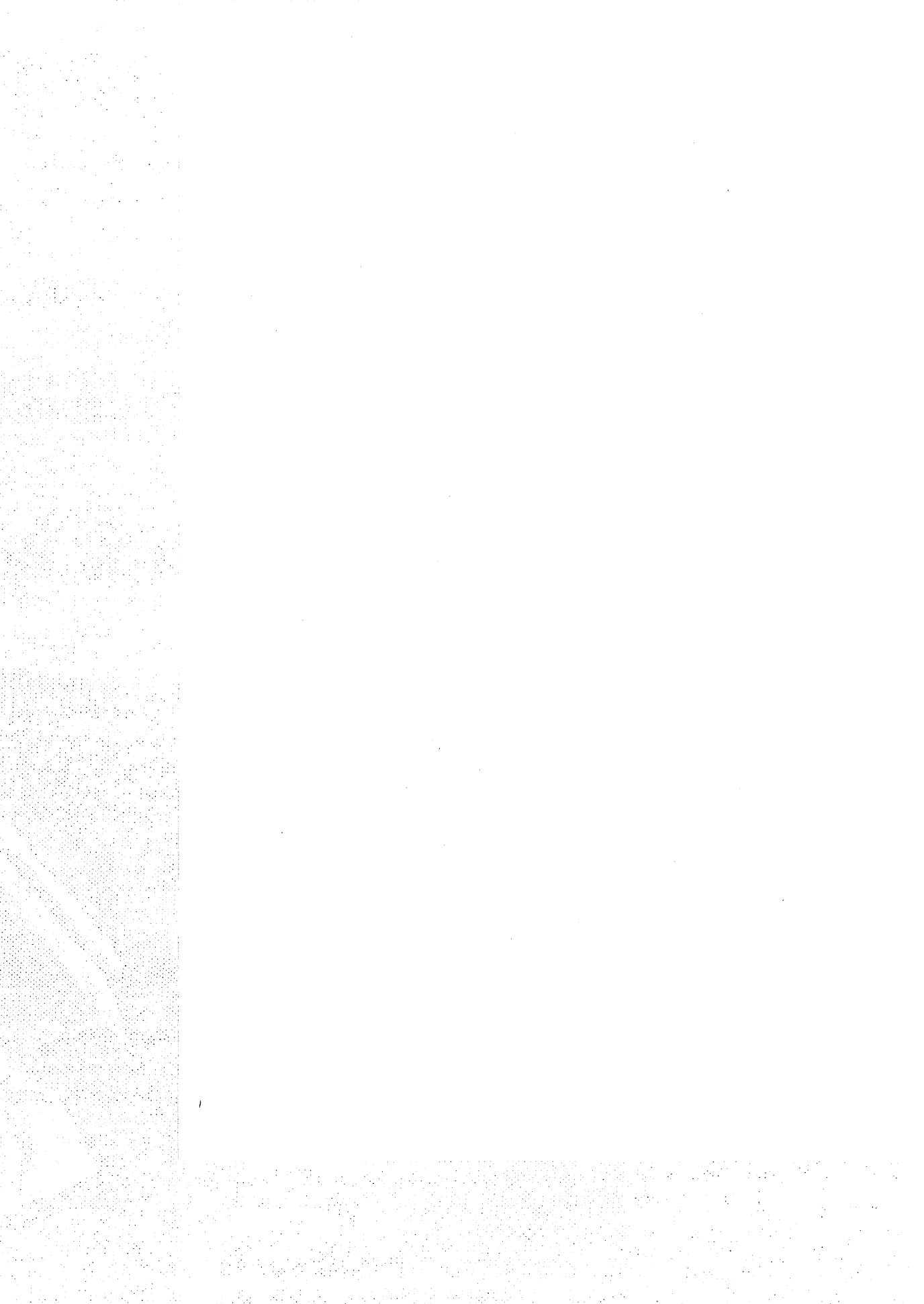
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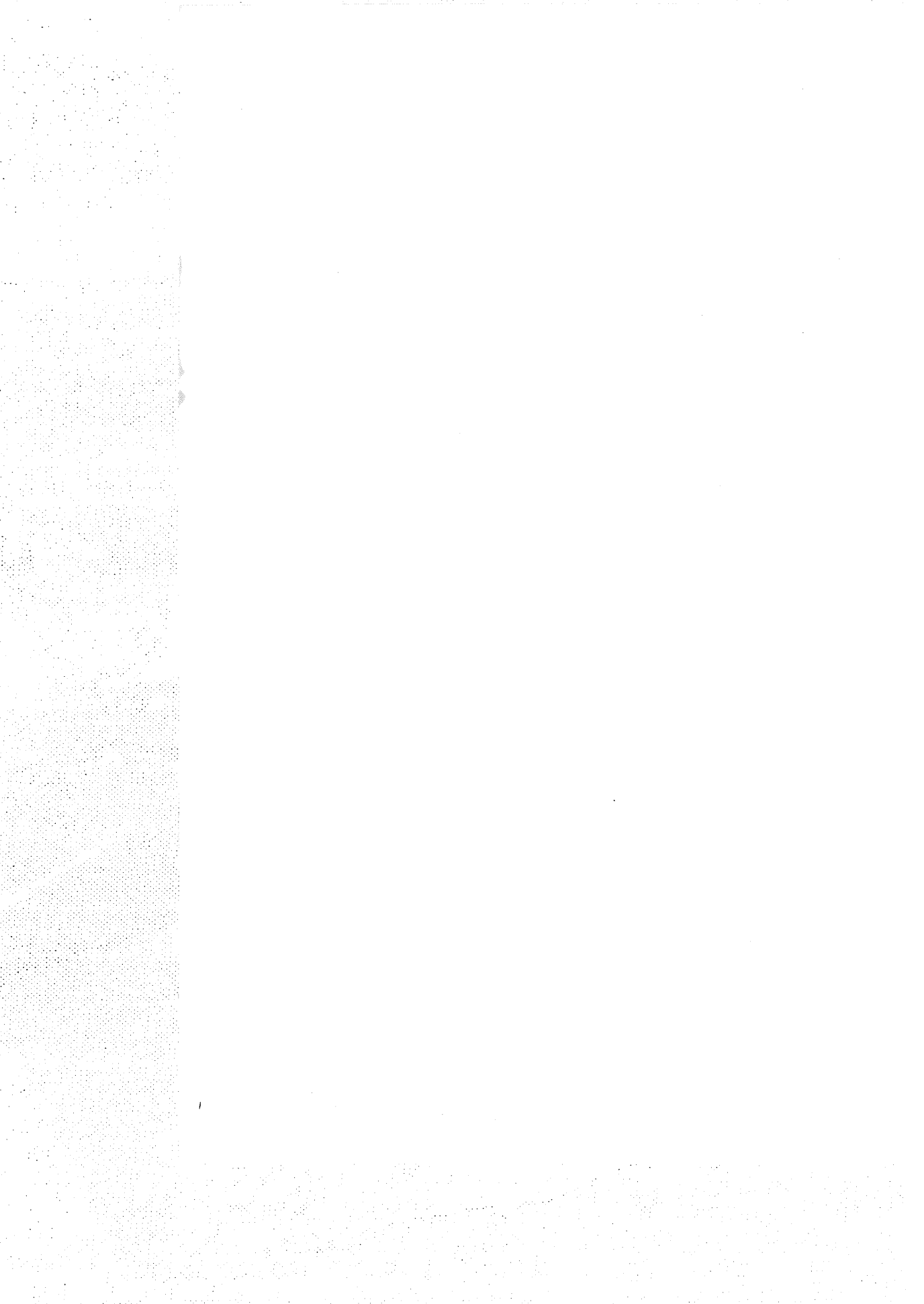
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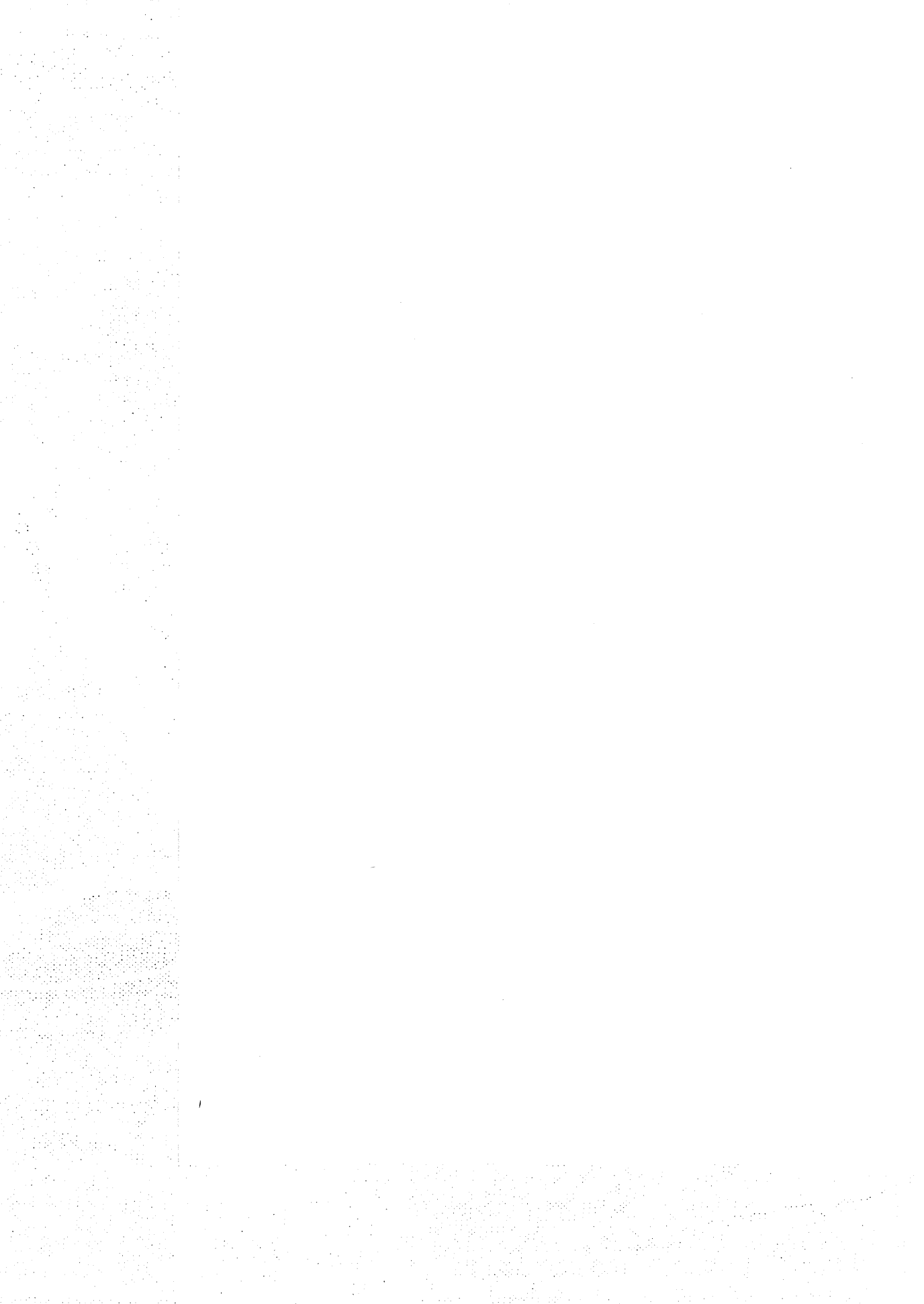
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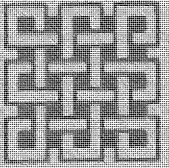
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