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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

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHANGES

On April 14, 1976, Joseph Grunwald resigned as President of LASA. On April 15, he was sworn in as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Policy in the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs. Under the LASA Constitution, Vice-President Evelyn Stevens succeeded to the presidency, with first alternate member Juan Orrego-Salas assuming full membership on the Executive Council.

1976 ELECTIONS

On April 5, 1976, official Executive Council election ballots were mailed to all paid members. Deadline for receipt of ballots at the Secretariat was May 24, 1976, and the results will be announced in the September Newsletter. The list of candidates appears in the March, 1976, Newsletter.

TRANSFER OF LASA SECRETARIAT

Institutions and/or consortia of institutions interested in housing the Secretariat of the Association now have until October 1, 1976, to submit bids. It is planned to interview candidates for Executive Director at the November, 1976, Executive Council meeting. Formal institutional bids should include the following:

1. Curriculum vitae of the proposed Executive Director as well as a personal letter from the candidate expressing interest in assuming the responsibilities of the position and detailing what he/she could contribute specifically to the work of the Association;
2. a letter from the responsible administrative official (e.g., program director, vice president or dean) pledging institutional support; and
3. a detailed statement regarding personnel, housekeeping support, and other services to be provided by the host institution.

Additional information may be found in the March, 1975, LASA Newsletter or obtained from Executive Director Felicity Trueblood (904-392-0377).

LASA/CLASP PROFESSIONAL WORKSHOP AWARDS-1976

The following projects were approved for funding by the
Awards Committee (Margaret E. Crahan, chairperson; members Eugenio Chang Rodríguez, Paul Doughty, and G. Micheal Riley):

Professors Constance R. Sutton (New York U.) and Elsa M. Chaney (Fordham U.) for a workshop on "Afro-Caribbean/Latin American Migrant Groups in the United States," Spring or Summer, 1977--$1,000.


Information concerning application for 1977 awards may be found on pages 16-17 of this issue.

CONSORTIUM OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS (CLASP)

Marshall Nason (U. of New Mexico) was elected 1976 chairperson of the CLASP Steering Committee at its March, 1976, meeting. Professor Nason may be reached at Latin American Center, Ortega Hall, Albuquerque 97131 (phone: 505-277-2636).

COMMITTEE ON THE TEACHING OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES AT ALL LEVELS

Committee Chairperson Miriam Williford (Winthrop Coll.) announces the publication of materials prepared at the National Seminar on the Teaching of Latin American Studies held in 1975:

Planning Cross-Cultural Lessons: Specifications for the Design of Thirty-three Learning Activities, J. Doyle Casteel and Miriam Williford ($3.00)

It's the Image that Counts: Cartoon Masters for Latin American Study ($1.00)

The above publications should be ordered directly from Prof. Williford at Box 5102 Winthrop College Station, Rock Hill, S.C. 29733, with checks made payable to LASA. In addition, the Committee has begun publishing a Seminar Newsletter, "The Beat Goes On." For further information, please address Prof. Williford.
COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The Committee announces the establishment of its inter-disciplinary prize in Latin American Women's Studies, with the first award to be made at the 1977 Seventh National Meeting in Houston. The prize includes a travel and expenses grant to a maximum of $150 to enable the winner to attend the National Meeting at which the award is conferred. Requirements include the following:

1. Membership in the Latin American Studies Association (male and female) at the time of submission.
2. Unpublished research paper or manuscript which has not been submitted elsewhere.
3. Not exceeding 30 pages typed, double spaced in length, and written in English.
4. Submission by April 1, 1977, of seven (7) copies of paper and seven (7) copies of abstract.

Papers will be judged by members of the Women's Committee. All papers submitted should be in Latin American Research Review (LARR) format. Address all inquiries, submissions; etc., to the Secretariat, Box 13362 University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604.

COMMITTEE ON U.S. PRESS COVERAGE OF LATIN AMERICA

The Committee announces that its 1974 LASA award for distinguished reporting on Latin America was won by Penny Lernoux (Copley News Service). A second award, for distinguished scholarly reporting in a non-academic periodical, was won by Bradford Burns (UCLA) and Peter Winn (Princeton U.).

HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES, Vol. 37 (1976)

Once again, members will have the opportunity to purchase this valuable volume (social sciences) just as they did Volume 36 (humanities) (1975). The price of this paper edition is vastly reduced to LASA members, $7.50 versus $35.00. In addition, members who have not yet purchased Volume 36 may purchase both volumes at an even more greatly reduced rate of $12.50 plus 80 cents for postage and handling. Prices of the individual volumes continue to be--for LASA members only--$7.50 plus 40 cents postage and handling. Florida residents must also include Florida sales tax. Orders must be prepaid and should be addressed to the Secretariat.
LASA NEWSLETTER FORMAT

The Executive Council and Executive Director are currently reviewing the format and cost of the LASA Newsletter. We solicit membership suggestions and comments regarding alternative formats, frequency, content, etc., etc. Please send all such comment to the Executive Director.

ALTERNATIVE CAREERS IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The CLASP Steering Committee is continuing its efforts to compile and publish a revised and updated Employment Opportunities for the Latin American Studies Graduate. A panel on this topic was held at the Sixth National Meeting, and the Executive Director has also participated in regional discussions of employment possibilities and alternatives. Members having information/suggestions/comments on career opportunities are asked to write the Executive Director immediately. Since employment information and guidance is one of the requests most commonly made of the LASA/CLASP Secretariat, your aid and advice will be greatly appreciated.

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

Like all Associations, LASA continues to have problems with the U.S. Postal Service. Please help the Secretariat to serve you as best it can under deteriorating circumstances by advising us immediately of changes of address.
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FIRST REPORT OF THE LASA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The Program Committee for the Latin American Studies section of the 1977 joint National Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association and the African Studies Association held several meetings at the recent LASA National Meeting in Atlanta, including two sessions with the LASA Executive Council and two open meetings with LASA members interested in participating in the 1977 National Meeting in Houston. In addition, questionnaires were distributed to all registrants at the Atlanta meeting to elicit suggestions for our planning. The Program Committee wishes to thank the 55 persons who returned completed questionnaires to us, as well as other LASA members who have volunteered suggestions in correspondence received thus far.

From this information we have compiled the list of 65 proposed panels, 2 open meetings, and 3 luncheon roundtables which appears below. The topics proposed thus far are being announced now to give LASA and ASA members the opportunity to volunteer papers on these subjects, to offer their services as panel chairpersons or discussants, or make other suggestions regarding the content and participants in the proposed panels. The list of proposed panel topics was also distributed to all LASA and ASA members in a separate mailing in May, which solicited paper proposals and asked the membership to indicate whether they would be likely to attend panels on these topics, should they be included in the 1977 program.

The information on probable attendance received in response to this mailing, as well as proposals received from those interested in participating in the proposed panels, will be considered by the Program Committee in making the final selection of panel topics and chairpersons to be included in the 1977 program. Suggestions of additional panel topics or changes in the content or focus of previously proposed panels are welcome until October 15, 1976. The LASA Program Committee will meet during the last week of October to consider all proposals received for the Latin American section of the program. Our decisions will be communicated to those who offered to chair panels by November 15, and the list of panels and chairpersons will be published in the December, 1976, issue of the LASA Newsletter. The selection of joint African-Latin American panels will be made by the ASA and LASA Program Committees in late November or early December. Final decisions regarding the paper-givers and discussants for each panel will be made subsequently by the respective panel chairpersons.

Several general guidelines will be observed by the Program Committee and panel chairpersons selected by the Committee in
organizing panels for the 1977 meeting. In addition to seeking the broadest possible representation of participants according to age, sex, ethnicity, discipline, political orientation, country of interest within Latin America and institutional base within the U.S., special efforts will be made to increase the participation of non-academic specialists, graduate students, and Latin American scholars and "practitioners". Non-academic participants might include government officials, medical doctors, engineers, agronomists, peasant and labor organizers, businessmen, technical personnel employed by the World Bank, the United Nations, and other international organizations, professional writers, artists, and musicians. The Program Committee intends to make a major effort to secure outside funding to help support the participation of non-academic specialists (both North American and Latin American) and Latin American Scholars in the 1977 meeting.

The Program Committee will also encourage greater experimentation on the part of panel chairpersons with regard to panel formats. For example, we hope to increase the number of panels structured around a set of issues or questions which are addressed by all paper-givers and discussants participating in the panel.

Consultations have been initiated with the African Studies Association with respect to a wide variety of program planning concerns. LASA and ASA members will share the same hotel facilities (at the Shamrock Hilton) in Houston, and there will be a joint printed program for the meeting. There will be one or two joint plenary sessions, and a set of joint panel sessions involving both Africanists and Latin Americanists, exploring topics cross-regionally. These joint panels (the number is still to be determined) will be in addition to the regular panels to be organized by the LASA and ASA program committees. There will be ample opportunity for anyone interested in a "Latin America-specific" topic to participate in the 1977 program; proposals for panels and papers are not required to have a comparative (cross-regional) focus. Even papers proposed for one of the joint panels may deal exclusively with a Latin American country or countries.

If you are interested in participating in any of the proposed panels listed below—as chairperson, paper-giver, or discussant—please submit a written proposal to the LASA Program Chairperson, Wayne A. Cornelius, as soon as possible. (Address: Dept. of Political Science, E53-413, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139 U.S.A.) An updated list of proposed topics will be published in the September issue of this Newsletter.
Proposed Panel Topics for
Latin American Section of 1977 Program

L1. The Impact of U.S. Domestic Politics and Pressure Groups on U.S. Policy Toward Latin America
L2. Congressional Influence on U.S. Policy Toward Latin America
L3. Latin American and Caribbean Migration to the United States
L4. Social Welfare Policies (social security, family allowance programs, worker's compensation, etc.) and Social Inequality in Latin America
L5. Health Care in Latin America
L6. The Making and Implementation of Population Policy in Latin America
L7. Use and Misuse of Environmental Resources in Latin America
L8. Transportation Systems and Development in Latin America
L9. Economic Policy-making in Latin America: Growth with Full Employment through Export Diversification
L10. Marketing Systems in Latin America
L11. The Role of Technocrats in Latin American Politics and Development
L12. The Impact of Private Foreign Investment on Political Cleavages and Party Systems in Latin America
L13. Latin American Populism
L14. Political Participation in Latin America
L15. The Impact of the University on Political Life in Latin America
L16. The Peruvian Experiment: Public Policy and Political Demand-making Since 1968
L17. Political Generations in Latin America (generational differences in political attitudes and behavior, at elite and mass levels)
L19. Spanish-American Wars of Independence
L20. Revisionist Views of the Mexican Revolution
L21. Oral History Approaches to the Study of Latin American Social and Political History
L22. Latin American Intellectuals and the "Myth of Underdevelopment"
L23. Mercantilist Models of the State and the Economy (as compared with socialist and capitalist models)
L25. Non-Institutional Religion in Latin America
L27. Dictatorship and Revolution in Latin American Literature
L28. Latin American Music
L29. Illegal Traffic in Artifacts from Latin America
L30. Cultural Self-Identity in the Chicano Community: Who Are the Chicanos?
L32. Chicano Literature
L33. Chicano Art
L34. Problems of Teaching Latin American Studies at Small Four-Year and Junior Colleges
L35. Non-Print Teaching Materials in Latin American Studies

Proposed Topics for Open Meetings

M1. Current Events in Latin America (informal discussion of major political events and conditions of topical interest at the time of the 1977 meeting)
M2. Workshop on Field Research in Latin America

Proposed Topics for Luncheon Roundtables

R1. Latin American Colonial Architecture
R2. Teaching About Blacks in the Americas
R3. Africa as Portrayed in the Latin American Press

Proposed Topics for Joint Latin American/African Panels

J1. Latin America and Africa in the International Economic and Political Order
J2. The United States Presence in Africa and Latin America
J3. Cuban and Brazilian Foreign Policy Toward Africa
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J5. Oil as an Economic and Political Resource in Latin America and Africa
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J8. Nutrition Problems and Programs in Latin American and Africa
J9. Urbanization and Urban Development Problems in Africa and Latin America
J10. Relationships between City and Countryside in Africa and Latin America
J11. Rural Change, Modernization, and Underdevelopment in Latin America and Africa
J12. The Green Revolution in Africa and Latin America
J13. Strategies for Development of Economically "Marginal" Regions in Latin America and Africa
J14. Education and Development in Africa and Latin America
J15. The Survival of Indigenous Cultures in Africa and Latin America
J17. Colonialism and Post-Colonial Development in Africa and Latin America
J18. Authoritarianism in Africa and Latin America
J19. One-Party Systems in Africa and Latin America
J20. Race/Ethnicity in African and Latin American Politics
J21. Origins and Performance of Military Regimes in Africa and Latin America
J22. Reformist Military Regimes: Contemporary Peru and Ethiopia
J23. Political Thought in Africa and Latin America
J24. Political Violence in Africa and Latin America
J25. The African Experience in Latin America: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives
J26. African Influences in Latin American Literature
J27. African Influences in Latin American Art and Music
J28. African Influences on Religion in Latin America
J29. Brazilian Influences on Religion in West Africa

1977 LASA Program Committee

Wayne A. Cornelius
(M.I.T.; Chairperson)

Margaret E. Crahan
(Lehman College, CUNY)

Jacinto Quirarte
(U. of Texas, San Antonio)

Helen C. Low, "The Panama Canal Treaty in Perspective", Communique on Development Issues, No. 29, is available from the Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
SIXTH NATIONAL MEETING
BUSINESS MEETING
MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

The following motions from the floor were approved at the Business Meeting of the Sixth National Meeting in Atlanta, March 26, 1976, for forwarding to the Executive Council for its action.

"A Reaffirmation of the Commitment of the Latin American Studies Association to the Universal Applicability and Necessity of Academic Freedom and Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Community"

THAT the Latin American Studies Association reaffirms its beliefs that Academic Freedom is necessary for a free and progressive society, in all nations of the world, and,

THAT the Latin American Studies Association reaffirms its commitment to the pursuit of truth as a social responsibility, and to the greater accountability of the academic community to the whole society, national and international, and

THAT U.S. institutions and organizations representing academia and individuals acting on their behalf, should be ready to take all necessary steps to dissociate themselves from any actions and relationships with countries in which it is evident that massive and systematic violations of academic freedom have occurred in order that such actions and relationships might not appear to condone these violations.

"Solidarity with the Students and Professors of the Universities of Chile and Uruguay"

WHEREAS in the past few years the Universities of Uruguay and Chile have had autonomy all but destroyed by government intervention, and

WHEREAS freedom of opinion, of debate, and of research have been circumscribed in these same universities, and

WHEREAS many students and professors have been expelled from their positions without the benefit of due process of law, and

WHEREAS professors and students have been detained by military and police security forces without due process of law, and
WHEREAS many students and faculty members have been physically and psychically mistreated, and that some have died under torture, and

WHEREAS it has been reported to us by colleagues of great integrity that in both of their sister republics the present governments are imposing upon the universities curricula that mock the great traditions of free universities everywhere by undermining freedom of speech and opinion,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED,

THAT the Latin American Studies Association reaffirm its belief that Academic Freedom is one of the essential human rights and is necessary for the health of a free and progressive society, and,

THAT the Latin American Studies Association protest the actions of the Governments of Chile and Uruguay and express its solidarity with all the Professors and Students of Uruguay and Chile, as well as all other nations of the Hemisphere who have experienced similar tribulations, in their difficult struggle to maintain the ideal of academic freedom, and,

THAT the Latin American Studies Association hereby direct its Executive Council to send an official copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State of the United States, all the members of the Congress of the United States, to U.S. professional academic associations, and the Secretary General of the Unión de Universidades de América Latina with the request that it be transmitted to the Faculties and Student Bodies of that association.

"On the Free Movement of Scholars"

WHEREAS the Latin American Studies Association is committed to freedom of opinion and research, and

WHEREAS that commitment requires that scholars enjoy the freedom to travel and speak freely with their colleagues throughout the Western Hemisphere, and

WHEREAS visa applications to visit the United States by Latin American scholars, students, and intellectuals have been treated with inordinate delays, bureaucratic obstructionism, and hidden arbitrariness, by the U.S. government, and

WHEREAS such arbitrariness has just been repeated in the State Department's reversal of its prior commitment to issue visas
to the five Cuban delegates invited to attend this LASA National Meeting,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED

THAT the Latin American Studies Association directs its Executive Council to appoint an ad hoc committee to investigate allegations of undue delays or denials of visa applications by the U.S. government on political grounds; to review the current legal regulations on the issuance of U.S. visas, and to investigate other restrictions on the travel and exchange of scholars, students, and intellectuals in the Hemisphere, as the committee deems relevant. This Committee's findings shall then be reported to the Executive Council for such further action as the Council deems appropriate.

"On Human Rights and Academic Freedom in Argentina"

WHEREAS the Latin American Studies Association has convened its Sixth National Meeting in Atlanta shortly after the accession to power of a new government in Argentina, and

WHEREAS, under the prior government serious violations of human rights occurred, including the curtailment of academic freedom and attacks upon the physical and personal integrity of individuals,

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED

THAT the Latin American Studies Association address itself to General Jorge Videla, President of the Argentine military junta in the following terms:

"Encouraged by the statement of the military junta that it would govern with 'respect for law within a framework of order and respect for human dignity,' the Latin American Studies Association, at its Sixth National Meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, calls upon the military junta of Argentina to honor the full range of universally accepted human rights and to guarantee the physical and personal integrity of Argentine citizens and foreigners in your country."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Latin American Studies Association hereby direct its Executive Council to send an official copy of this resolution to the Secretary of State of the United States, the Chairperson of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the Chairperson of the House Committee on International Affairs.
"Imprisonment and Torture of Chilean Filmmakers"

We, the members of the Latin American Studies Association, formally protest the imprisonment and torture of Chilean filmmakers, and in particular of Carmen Bueno and Jorge Muller, and ask, on humanitarian grounds, that they be released immediately by the Chilean Government and be allowed to leave Chile.

"On Invasion or Blockade of Cuba"

The Latin American Studies Association notes with concern recent statements attributed to the President of the United States and the Secretary of State, which indicate that the U.S. Government may be considering the invasion or blockade of Cuba in response to Cuban foreign policy actions in Africa. The Latin American Studies Association strongly condemns any possible resort to force in dealing with another American nation, and reminds the President and Secretary of State that such intervention is specifically prohibited by the Charter of the Organization of American States, as well as being against the U.S. national interest.

An additional motion, "On the Human Rights of U.S. citizen Olga Talamante," was passed but not acted upon by the Executive Council because of Ms. Talamante's sudden release by the Argentine Government some thirty-six hours after passage of the motion.

The following resolution was approved at the Business Meeting and is now being voted on by mail ballot. Results of the balloting will be announced in the September Newsletter.

"On the Case of Hugo Blanco"

WHEREAS U.S. Attorney General Edward Levi has denied a visa to Mr. Hugo Blanco, widely known Peruvian author, because of allegations which remain undocumented, thereby preventing Mr. Blanco from fulfilling a lecture tour commitment in this country, and

WHEREAS Article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, proclaimed that "freedom of thought and freedom of expression are rights basic to all," and

WHEREAS in August of 1975 the United States became signatory to the Helsinki Accords, committing the participating states to "facilitate the dissemination of oral information through the
encouragement of lectures and lecture tours by personalities and specialists from the other participating States," and

WHEREAS this arbitrary exclusion denies citizens of the United States right of access to information as guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, and

WHEREAS this action also stands in contradiction to the ideals embodies in our country's bi-centennial celebration and to the spirit of the Bill of Rights on which our nation was founded,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED

THAT the Latin American Studies Association urge the Attorney General to issue a visa to Hugo Blanco.
VIII GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF CLACSO IN QUITO
November, 1975

If judged by its VIII Asamblea General (November 24–26 in Quito), CLACSO (Consejo Latino Americano de Ciencias Sociales) continues to perform an effective and most valuable job of communication and coordination among Latin American social scientists. Through such publications as the quarterly Boletín Clacso (published from the Secretariat in Buenos Aires) and the working papers of the Comisiones and Grupos de Trabajo and the meetings it sponsors, CLACSO remains an essential vehicle for the development of modern Social Science in Latin America. It also continues to suffer from problems which are predictable to anyone familiar with the economic, political and academic realities of Latin America.

The most important institutional change approved in Quito was the retirement of Enrique Oteiza as Executive Secretary. Oteiza has performed an impressive job, patiently and skillfully building CLACSO despite formidable pressures of every kind. He had achieved an effective level of rapport with a wide range of scholars and institutional administrators. Francisco Delich, an Argentine sociologist, was unanimously elected as the new Executive Secretary, scheduled to assume office in early 1976.

It was evident from the Quito meeting that CLACSO's leaders consider long-term efforts at institution building within Latin America to be one of CLACSO's most important, if most difficult and frustrating tasks. There was much discussion (along familiar lines) of the need to train Latin American social scientists in methods which will be applicable and useful in the Latin American context. Ergo, the need to avoid excessive and wasteful investment in, for example, concepts of neo-classical economics or functionalist sociology when the realities of multinational corporations or vastly expanding state sectors call for new analytical techniques. Progress toward creating CLACSO-sponsored regional centers of postgraduate training continues to be slow, although CLACSO has continued to circulate information about graduate programs of quality already operating in Latin America. Ricardo Lagos, the Chilean economist, noted that over the next year and a half, CLACSO will need to study carefully two questions: (1) what are the minimum levels for a respectable graduate-level training in the principal disciplines? and (2) are there institutions ready to teach effectively at this level? Caution was evident in the planning and discussion in this area.

Meanwhile FLACSO (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales) continues to expand its graduate training, having begun an M.A. in economics in 1975 (M.A. programs were begun in
sociology in 1958 and in political science in 1965). Individual Latin American universities and research institutes continue to create or expand their own graduate training programs, independently of any CLACSO sponsorship or coordination. This proliferation of programs, at widely varying levels of quality, concerns many social scientists prominent in CLACSO; but no one sees any easy solution to the consequences of a de facto laissez-faire growth of social science training. CLACSO's very nature as a consortium of member institutes makes it difficult to single out cities or institutions for official sponsorship, despite the common concern, in principle, over the need to avoid duplication and maintain quality.

Another area of professional concern is placement of social scientists who have been forced from their positions (or for whom working conditions have been made intolerable) because of political and institutional upheavals in their countries. An "Employment Exchange Service" (Servicio de Bolsa de Trabajo) was begun in April, 1971 and by November, 1974, had managed to place almost fifty percent of the more than one thousand cases of displaced academics, primarily elsewhere within Latin America. This service has functioned out of the CLACSO secretariat in Buenos Aires, aided with funds from several outside sources, including the Ford Foundation, the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, British University Service, ECALAS (LASA's Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars), and individual institutions (plus personal contributions) in Latin America, North America, West Europe and North Africa (especially Algeria).

There was some sentiment at the Quito meeting to make this service a permanent operation, and expand it into a more general job placement operation. Obviously this would be a far more ambitious undertaking, moving CLACSO away from the "emergency" orientation which had furnished the rationale for financing the Bolsa. It seems unlikely that such a policy shift would find support, although there is a strong desire to maintain at least the "emergency" function, which would necessitate new financing.

A further area of concern and activity was graduate fellowships. Any coordination or central direction has proved elusive in this field, where individual funding agencies, research institutions and universities pursue their own policies. To set area-wide priorities, either by discipline or by area of origin of the students, seems impossible in practical terms. Here also the principal objective is to maintain quality, assure training that will be relevant for research and teaching in Latin America, and maximize the use of Latin American training facilities.

Finally, CLACSO continues to demonstrate concern for those institutions and colleagues beset by hostile governments or arbitrary educational authorities. It was announced in Quito that CLACSO has officially requested information about conditions for
member institutes in Chile in order to determine whether it remains possible to carry out genuine academic research and teaching in that country. This is a natural continuation of the concerns expressed at the recent General Assemblies in Mexico City (1972) and Maracaibo (1974). Obviously CLACSO's powers in this regard are extremely limited, and effective action has been restricted to reviewing the credentials of member or applicant institutions, while also attempting to aid displaced scholars and students through CLACSO-sponsored programs such as the Bolsa de Trabajo and fellowship coordination.

The institutional health of CLACSO may be viewed from two aspects. First is the infrastructural base, essentially the secretariat in Buenos Aires. Secretariat expenses have been covered primarily from the dues paid by member research institutions (it is worth emphasizing here that CLACSO is a consortium of institutions, not an individual membership organization). The financial statement shows that as of November 1, 1975, some thirty institutes (out of 74 nominal members) were current in their dues. Argentina (8), Brazil (8) and Mexico (6) accounted for 22 of these 30. The other eight paid-up institutions represented eight countries. The retiring Executive Secretary expressed concern about the number of member institutes in arrears and explained that unless payment is forthcoming soon the delinquents will be stricken from the membership list. This is not a new problem, since the record of dues income for the last several years does not reveal any significant recent drop. One can conclude, nonetheless, that the predominant influence within CLACSO will continue to be exercised by representatives from the three major countries of Argentina, Brazil and Mexico. The CLACSO leadership has been keenly aware of this problem and has made notable efforts to support social science training and research in the smaller countries through, for example, the Programa Avanzado Latinoamericano de Sociología Rural, which was first held in Asunción and will next be held in Quito.

From the standpoint of the North American academic community, CLACSO's most important activity comes in the extensive and varied promotion of research and scholarly exchange in specified fields. The institutional means to this end are the Comisiones de Trabajo and Grupos de Trabajo. These are CLACSO-sponsored committees which bring together individual researchers interested in a common subject. As of mid-1975 there were nine Comisiones de Trabajo and four Grupos (the latter usually being newer and less well established than the Comisiones). The following five Comisiones distributed papers at the Quito meeting: Desarrollo Urbano y Regional; Estudios de Dependencia; Historia Económica; Movimientos Laborales; and Programa Especial de Ciencias Sociales. The other four comisiones are: Ciencia, Tecnología y Desarrollo; Educación y Desarrollo; Estudios Rurales; and Población y Desarrollo. The following three Grupos distributed reports: Es-
tudios sobre el Estado; Ocupación-Desocupación; and Procesos de Articulación Social. The fourth Grupo is Estudios Políticos. These reports reveal a widely varying level of activity and success in the difficult task of bringing widely scattered researchers to agree on common approaches and topics. Agreement and coordination is difficult even where there is explicit allowance for methodological differences, and relative success depends greatly on the degree of commitment and interest from a critical minimum number of experienced scholars who enjoy institutional support.

It should be noted that from the standpoint of scholarly research the heart of CLACSO's efforts is centered in these Comisiones and Grupos. Several have succeeded in raising significant outside funds, which have totalled more than the budget of the CLACSO secretariat.

No observer can attend such a meeting without gaining some impressions of the general mood among Latin American social scientists. In Quito I noted a climate of extremely modest expectations. The causes are obvious. First, the spread of authoritarian governments has made mere survival of the social sciences a prime concern in many cases. Second, financial constraints have become increasingly severe. Domestic inflation is a leading cause in many countries. There are also the all-too-familiar cuts in the budgets of U.S. foundations, especially Ford. Finally, one finds social scientists themselves perhaps less confident than previously about their ability to understand and influence change in their societies. It would not be unfair to say that the harsh realities of the last several years have forced a revision of the optimism which characterized the enthusiastic expansion of the Social Sciences in Latin America in the decade of the 1960's. Given this climate, CLACSO is all the more important as a source of continuity, support and collegial solidarity in the difficult task of consolidating and hopefully expanding the institutional foundation of Latin American Social Science.

In terms of institution building, my impression is that Latin American social scientists are attempting to consolidate or protect the limited progress which has been made in developing cadres of trained researchers and teachers and creating stable institutions for further research and training. Political convulsions in several countries (especially Chile and Uruguay) have rendered serious professional work on an institutional level in the social sciences virtually impossible. Even in countries where no dramatic political changes have occurred (such as Peru and Argentina), conditions have notably worsened for social scientists. In sum, the overall climate for academic autonomy in Latin America has seriously deteriorated in the decade since CLACSO's founding in 1966. In view of these historic trends, one can only be impressed with the tenacity and resilience of the Latin American
social scientists who have maintained and even expanded CLACSO's activities.

Recommendations

I recommend that LASA continue a regular liaison with CLACSO, which can be useful for both organizations. While at the Quito meeting I distributed LASA publications (limited copies of LARR and the Newsletter, along with more liberal quantities of the Fact Sheet) to CLACSO secretariat personnel, delegates from a number of member institutions, and official representatives from several other institutions, such as FLACSO. While in Quito I found no appreciable tension in the relations with CLACSO delegates or officials, and I think LASA representatives can expect good working relations at future CLACSO General Assemblies.

Cooperation between the two organizations could most easily be expanded in the area of publications. Items of CLACSO news, especially of the work of the Comisiones and Grupos de Trabajo, could more often appear in LARR and the Newsletter. CLACSO is also interested in asking LASA’s help in publicizing and possibly distributing a new series of CLACSO-sponsored publications. In short, I think LASA needs to maintain regular contact with CLACSO not only for our mutual organizational advantage, but also because it can help to remind our predominantly U.S. membership of the concerns, priorities, and opinions of the social scientists who actually live and work in the societies we study.

Thomas E. Skidmore
University of Wisconsin
LASA Liaison Representative
LASA/CLASP PROFESSIONAL WORKSHOPS

Under the terms of its new Ford Foundation grant, the Latin American Studies Association will award several grants for the organization of professional workshops in 1977 and 1978. These workshops are aimed at increasing opportunities for mid-career training and professional up-dating in such areas as recent theoretical and methodological developments.

To meet in part the members' needs generated by this situation, LASA has established a fund of $3,000 per year to develop training and research workshops along the following lines: most workshops will be held in the summer and can last from several days to several weeks. Participants will number one to three dozen professionals active in research, administrative or teaching positions who need a structured opportunity to get into new literature, new ways of thinking about old questions, direction in working across the boundaries of conventional disciplines, and current methodological innovations. Graduate students would not normally be included.

To the extent possible, such workshops would be of interdisciplinary character and have a regional base organized in cooperation with the appropriate Latin American Studies regional council (e.g., PCCLAS, NECLAS, etc.). LASA would grant seed money on a competitive basis to established professionals submitting proposals to organize and run such a workshop. These grants are conceived of as primarily seed money, to a maximum of $1,000, that could provide travel and administrative expenses to be used in setting up the workshop and exploring additional funding and support.

There is no fixed format for the workshops. Some with additional funding from universities and/or other funding sources, might be resident workshops with participants' expenses paid. Others, held in areas of high academic density, might be summer school commuting workshops with quite different content and purposes. The holding of workshops in Latin America will be encouraged. It is hoped that these workshops will assist not only in upgrading the professional standards of the participants, but will also result in the production of teaching aids, publications, or other materials of use to the field of Latin American studies.

To be included in the 1976 competition, all completed proposals must be received at the LASA/CLASP Secretariat, Box 13362 University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604, by September 1, 1976. All letters of intent or application must include the following information:

Name(s) of Organizer(s), Address(es), and Telephones
Position and Institution
Participation and Criteria for Selection (Specific Names if
Possible and Institutional Affiliation
Title of Workshop
Objectives and Expected Results
Procedures
Location/Arrangements and Dates
Institution Affiliation or Cooperative Arrangements for Support and Funding
Proposed Budget: travel, telephone, general expenses; other support funds; LASA/CLASP portion

The LASA/CLASP Screening Committee will announce the award by November 15, 1976.
LASA AND CLASP PUBLICATIONS
AVAILABLE FROM THE SECRETARIAT

A Report to the American Academic Community on the Present Argentine Situation (1967) and Reprint Project Publication 1: Reference Works [published in cooperation with Xerox Corporation] (1967) are available to interested individuals without cost.

Copies of papers from the Fourth (1973), Fifth (1974) and Sixth (1976) National Meetings are available at a cost of $1.00 each plus postage.

Abstracts of papers of the Fifth (1974) and Sixth (1976) National Meetings are available at $1.00 each.

CLASP Publication #1: The Current Status of Latin American Studies Programs
The charge for this CLASP Publication is $1.00 for non-CLASP and non-LASA members and 75¢ for members.

CLASP Publication #5: Latin America: Sights and Sounds. A Guide to Motion Pictures and Music for College Courses (Jane Loy, Compiler)
The charge for this CLASP publication is $2.50 for non-CLASP and non-LASA members and $1.50 for members.

CLASP Publication #6: Data Banks and Archives for Social Science Research on Latin America (William Tyler, Editor)
The charge for this CLASP Publication is $7.00 for non-CLASP and non-LASA members and $3.50 for members.

The charge for this CLASP Publication is $10.00 for non-CLASP and non-LASA members and $5.00 for members.

CLASP Publication #8: Directory of Latin American Studies Programs and Faculty in the U.S. (Margo Smith, Compiler)
The charge for this CLASP Publication is $7.00 for non-CLASP and non-LASA members and $3.50 for members.

Copies of the 1975 LASA List of Members are available at a cost of $10.00 each.

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LETTERS TO
THE EDITOR
March 24, 1976

Editor, Newsletter:

Attached is a copy of a Statement of Policy relative to the C.I.A.-Missionaries adopted unanimously by the Board of Directors of the Division of Overseas Ministries of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), February 19, 1976.

This statement was communicated to the Administrative Committee of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) on March 15, 1976, which supported the action of the division board as follows:

That the statement of policy regarding the United States Central Intelligence Agency contacts with American missionaries and foreign clergy be endorsed by the Administrative Committee and communicated to the General Board of the Christian Church.

This policy has been communicated to all persons on our overseas staff, and we do not believe any members of our overseas staff are agents or knowingly cooperate with the C.I.A. We trust and support them as loyal servants of the church and its Lord. The statement was adopted so that our position is absolutely clear to all concerned. We trust you will make it known to your colleagues.

Sincerely,

/s/Robert A. Thomas
Division of Overseas Ministries
Christian Church (Disciples of Christ)
P.O. Box 1986
Indianapolis, Indiana 46206

RECOMMENDATION APPROVED BY DIVISION OF OVERSEAS MINISTRIES,
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, FEBRUARY 19, 1976

CIA-MISSIONARIES STATEMENT OF POLICY

Trust and confidence are central to any mission relationship. Church bodies overseas have the right to expect that the relationships of United States religious personnel to those churches will be solely at the service of a common Christian mission and will not be used in any way for intelligence gathering purposes of any government. We believe that use of the representatives
of the churches for such purposes undermines the trust and confidence that should be maintained with church bodies overseas.

Therefore, the Board of Directors of the Division of Overseas Ministries of the Christian Church, responding to a call from the executive committee of the National Council of Churches and to messages received from sister churches overseas:

Protests any Central Intelligence Agency and other United States government agency intelligence gathering from American missionaries and foreign clergy for any purpose whatsoever;

Supports the current efforts of Senators Mark Hatfield and Mike Mansfield, and other members of Congress, to enact legislation which will prohibit the CIA and other U.S. government intelligence agencies from seeking intelligence information from American missionaries and clergy, and from appropriation of funds for such purposes, specifically, Senate Bill S2784 introduced on December 15, 1975, by Senator Mark Hatfield;

Directs all staff of the DOM/CC to refrain from any activities on behalf of CIA or any government intelligence agencies;

In addition, the Board of Directors calls upon the President of the United States to direct all U.S. intelligence gathering agencies to cease immediately from using American missionaries and foreign clergy as intelligence information sources.

It is further recommended that a copy of this action be sent to the General Minister and President for communication to the General Board of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and for such other use as the president of the Division of Overseas Ministries and the General Minister and President may deem appropriate.
Editor, Newsletter:

One of my colleagues, to whom I showed the objectional NACLA publication on Argentina, wrote that I had a good case and that such tactics (by NACLA) "are not only irresponsible, but smack of vintage McCarthyism." I have shown the material on pages 50 and 51 of "The Hour of the Furnaces" to many colleagues. All have agreed that the clear implication is that I collaborated with the CIA. NACLA specifically admits that "such cases" of intelligence and counterinsurgency are hard to document but that "particular cases of such activity occasionally come to light and reveal fragments of the broader picture" thus leading into my 1967 Fulbright study which NACLA calls the "guise of an academic study." What else can that imply but that I was part of the guise? They say that one of my Argentine colleagues was part of an "infamous CIA front" but cite no proof. They have done him an enormous disservice as they did to the former cultural affairs officer in the Buenos Aires Embassy. NACLA cited no proof of anything except what I published openly in conjunction with the Catholic University of Argentina plus their own gratuitous innuendos. This is clearly Left Wing McCarthyism.

A recent anthology of essays on diverse aspects of Latin American culture accredits one of its contributors as being "a staff member of ... NACLA...", a U.S.-based research collective which documents the operations of U.S. corporations, government agencies and other interests in Latin America" (from Chilcote and Edelstein, eds., Latin America, etc. New York, Wiley-Shenkman, 1974, p. 216). That same contributor, presumably a social scientist, who does Latin American field work, also signed the NACLA letter in the last issue of the LASA Newsletter saying that I am unaware of the "detrimental role that social science can play in the struggle for self-determination in Latin America." But the above cited book is offered as social science, so whose "social science" is pure enough to be exported to Latin America and whose is not? The academic community should address itself to this issue.

Finally, because I have family ties in Argentina and usually go there annually, I am distressed at having my name published openly in association with the CIA. Such publications, accurate or not, have recently resulted in the deaths of several Americans overseas (the most well known case occurring in Greece). While I would be the first to urge the total abolition of the CIA and an end to U.S. manipulations of the Third World, it is morally unacceptable to me to take the life of anyone. It is personally unacceptable to me should I be the victim...obviously! I learned last year that the Soviet Embassy in Buenos Aires translates the NACLA publications to distribute to its
friends. Some of my former colleagues questioned me about this and a forthcoming survey I did was made difficult by suspicions (see citation in the next issue of LARR). NACL's unfounded charges have had a deleterious effect on my research, questioned my professional credibility, created personal safety hazards for a legion of innocent people (including me), and should be condemned for what they are, "vintage McCarthyism" of the bourgeois left.

Sincerely,

/s/Kenneth F. Johnson
Department of Political Science
College of Arts and Sciences
University of Missouri-St. Louis
8001 Natural Bridge Road
St. Louis, Missouri 63121
RESEARCH
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT

Guía de las fuentes en Hispanoamérica para el estudio
de la administración virreinal
en México y en el Perú, 1535-1700

The Guía, which is being prepared under the direction of Dr. Lewis Hanke (U. of Massachusetts), will present descriptive and analytical evaluation of the sources conserved in Spanish American archives and collections for viceregal administration until 1700. This material will be of special significance for the study of relations between the viceroys and the audiencias. The Guía will also include information on published and unpublished catalogues and articles, which refer to manuscripts existing in the various archives, as well as doctoral dissertations on the topic, which are deposited in university libraries.

This project will be the third and final one prepared under the auspices of the National Endowment for the Humanities since 1970. Dr. Hanke's first project was a vast collection of viceregal documents of fundamental importance from the period before 1700. This work will be published in four volumes in 1977 by the Biblioteca de Autores Españoles in Madrid.

The second project, which is now nearing completion, involved the microfilming of all the Mexican and Peruvian viceroys' correspondence up to 1700, which was deposited in the Archivo General de Indias in Sevilla, and the preparation of the "Guía de las fuentes en el Archivo General de Indias para el estudio de la administración virreinal española en México y en el Perú, 1535-1700," in three volumes. Positive copies of all or part of the microfilmed material are available. [For more detailed information write to the Centro Nacional de Microfilm, Serrano 115, Madrid 6, Spain.] The preparation of the guide to this material is almost completed. It will be published in an offset edition later this year. The final two volumes consist of a catalog of approximately 10,000 documents.

The Guía now in preparation will be the capstone of the two previous projects. Together, they will constitute the basis for a more complete and accurate view of the history of Spain in America than that which we now possess.
PROVISIONAL LIST OF DISSERTATIONS ON LATIN AMERICAN TOPICS, 1974

Don Gibbs, University of Texas at Austin
Mary Ellis Kahler, Library of Congress

The following list of dissertations was compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International, January-December, 1975. Included are the University Microfilm order numbers. Entries are listed in alphabetical order by author. Please note that only dissertations in the above publication are listed herein.

ABBOT, Kenneth Dale. University of California, Irvine, 1974. Ecotypic and racial variation in the water and energy metabolisms of Peromyscus maniculatus from the western United States and Baja California, Mexico. 172 p. 74-27,832

ACOSTA, Frank Xavier. University of California, Los Angeles, 1974. Effects of psychotherapists' ethnicity and expertise on self-disclosures by Mexican Americans and Anglo Americans. 119 p. 75-2213


ADAMS, Georgia B. University of Miami, 1974. A case study of specific life-space experiences of academically successful and non-successful intermediate grade level Mexican-American migrant boys in Dade County, Florida. 168 p. 74-23,380


ADELMAN, Jeffrey. Indiana University, 1974. Urban planning in republican Brazil: Belo Horizonte, 1890-1930. 286 p. 75-8966


ALBRIGHT, Vatia Harrison. The George Washington University, 1974. A comparison between the self concept of Mexican American pupils taught in a bilingual program and those taught in a monolingual program. 81 p. 75-12,605

ALENCAR, Eunice M.L. Soriano de. Purdue University, 1974. A study of creativity training in elementary grades in Brazilian schools. 193 p. 74-26,680


ALVARADO, Anita Louise. The University of Arizona, 1974. Catalan Holy Week ceremonies, Catholic ideology, and culture change in the Spanish colonial empire. 269 p. 74-28,302


ALVAREZ H., Benjamín. The University of New Mexico, 1974. Análisis de los libros de texto de historia utilizados en el curso cuarto de las escuelas secundarias de Colombia. 121 p. 75-5867

ALVEREZ, Humberto. Cornell University, 1974. The social system of the Green Jay (cyanocorax yncas) in Colombia. 148 p. 75-1423

ALVAREZ, Isabel G. State University of New York at Buffalo, 1974. Sufijos nominales en el Español de América en el siglo XVI. 196 p. 75-1462

AMEDEE, Gaston. Cornell University, 1974. Liming of highly weathered soils of the humid tropics. 91 p. 74-29,889
ANADÓN, José. The University of Michigan, 1974. Vida y autobiografía de Pineda y Bascon. 301 p. 74-25,133


APPELBAUM, Bruce Sanford. Texas A&M University, 1974. Surface microtextures of deep water quartz sands from Colombia and Sigsbee Basins. 220 p. 75-15,009

APPLEGATE, Stanley Ainslie. Columbia University, 1974. The all-year school model and the costs of public education in Panama. 242 p. 74-18,710

ARMAND, Octavio Rafael. Rutgers University the State University of New Jersey, 1974. El yo en la poesía de Alberto Hidalgo. 241 p. 75-17,431

ARMENGOL, Armando. University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1974. La poesía de Jaime Sabines. 169 p. 75-11,834

ARMSTRONG, Howard Wayne. Texas A&M University, 1974. A study of the helminth parasites of the family Macouridae from the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea: their systematics, ecology, and zoo-geographical implications. 346 p. 75-15,010


ARRENDONDO, Joe. Indiana University, 1974. Historical development of a bilingual program in a northern urban society. 296 p. 75-5541

ASHWORTH, Edwin Thomas. The Ohio State University, 1974. Foraminifera from the cretaceous of the Central Cordillera of Guatemala. 128 p. 75-11,306

ASPARA-RODRIGUEZ, Luis Antonio. Columbia University, 1974. Mexico in LASTA: an evaluation. 246 p. [Copies available from Xerox University Microfilms after 8/1/76]. 75-16,097

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ATHAERN, Frederic James. The University of Texas at Austin, 1974. Life and society in eighteenth-century New Mexico, 1692-1776. 273 p. 74-24,825

BACA, Leonard Marcus. University of Northern Colorado, 1974. A survey of the testing, labeling and placement procedures utilized to assign Mexican American students into classes for educable mentally retarded in the Southwest. 162 p. 75-11,077


BALLESTEROS, Octavio Antonio. East Texas State University, 1974. The effectiveness of public school education for Mexican-American students as perceived by principals of elementary schools of predominately Mexican-American enrollment. 209 p. 74-25,627

BALMASEDA-NAPOLES, Francisco A. Case Western Reserve University, 1974. Mexico and the United States, 1912-1917: a study of selected writings of Isidro Fabela. 381 p. 74-16,474

BARDWELL, Ross Little. University of California, Santa Barbara, 1974. The governors of Portugal's south Atlantic empire in the seventeenth century; social background, qualifications, selections, and reward. 281 p. 75-11,487


eralized crop-fertilizer production functions [in Peru]. 113 p. 74-19,015

BAUR, Rober Lee. The Ohio State University, 1974. Description of capital and technology changes at the farm level in four southern Brazil regions: 1960-1969. 148 p. 74-17,750

BAXT, Linda Cummings. Yale University, 1974. Game in Cortázar. 295 p. 75-1337


BEIN, Frederick Louis. The University of Florida, 1974. Patterns of pioneer settlement in southern Mato Grosso: two case studies. 159 p. 75-3477


BERGMAN, Roland Wallace. The University of Wisconsin, 1974. Shipibo subsistence in the upper Amazon rainforest. 358 p. 74-10,230

BERLEANT-SCHILLER, Riva. State University of New York at Stony Brook, 1974. Subsistence and social organization in Barbuda, West Indies. 375 p. 74-15,460

BERNAL, Javier. Iowa State University, 1974. Evaluation of carbohydrate reserves, yield and quality in three tropical grasses. 185 p. 75-10,464

BISHOP, Ralph John III. Northwestern University, 1974. Froebel: the ethnography of an urban school. 279 p. 74-28,582

BISSELL, Kathryn A. The American University, 1974. Stress patterns in Latin America, 1946-1970: a study of the relationship between the economic, social and political ecology and overt political change 225 p. 75-15,408

BODE, Barbara Ora. Tulane University, 1974. Explanation in the 1970 earthquake in the Peruvian Andes. 244 p. 75-2923

BOERSMA, P. Dee. The Ohio State University, 1974. The Galápagos penguin: a study of adaptations for life in an unpredictable environment. 235 p. 74-17,752

BOND, George Walter, III. University of Rhode Island, 1974. Vertical distribution and life histories of the Gonostomatid fishes (Pisces: Gonostomatidae) off Bermuda. 299 p. 75-17,858


BOODHOO, Isaiah James. Indiana University, 1974. A curriculum model in art education for the primary schools of Trinidad and Tobago. 203 p. 75-16,969


BRADY, Norma Taylor. Columbia University, 1974. Recruitment and selection of students from economically and socially disadvantaged backgrounds and a proposed specialized program for such students at Inter American University in Puerto Rico. 195 p. 74-15,970

BRANA-SHUTE, Gary. The University of Florida, 1974. Streetcorner winkels and dispersed households: male adaptation to marginality in a lower class creole neighborhood in Paramaribo. 305 p. 75-19,315

BRANSTETTER, Katherine Brenda. University of California, Berkeley, 1974. Tenejapans on clothing and vice versa: the social significance of clothing in a Mayan community in Chiapas, Mexico. 241 p. 75-14,869

BRATZEL, John F. Michigan State University, 1974. A political portrait of Carlos Saavedra Lamas. 225 p. 75-14,705


BRITTIN, Dorothy Helen Clark. Texas Tech University, 1974. Meat buying practices of Caucasians, Mexican Americans and Negroes. 99 p. 75-17,748


BRONCATO, Jacob S., Jr. Northern Illinois University, 1974. Effects on the aggression of Spanish speaking preschool children by deliberately contrived televised models of violence. 113 p. 74-23,146

BROOME, Carmen Rose. Duke University, 1974. Systematics of Centaurium (Gentianaceae) of Mexico and Central America. 429 p. 74-25,390


BROWN, Thomas Andrew. Ball State University, 1974. An episode in United States foreign trade: silver and gold, Santa Fe


BRUNGARDT, Maurice Philip. The University of Texas at Austin, 1974. Tithe production and patterns of economic change in central Colombia, 1764-1833. 523 p. 74-4336


BURNETT, William Craig. University of Hawaii, 1974. Phosphorite deposits from the sea floor off Peru and Chile: radiochemical and geochemical investigations concerning their origin. 172 p. 74-27,677

CABAÑAS, Clodomiro M. University of Massachusetts, 1974. A descriptive study of the implementation of a transitional bilingual program for Spanish-speaking junior high school children in Southbridge, Massachusetts. 295 p. 74-25,823

CAILLER, Bernadette A.M. Cornell University, 1974. Proposition poétique: une lecture de l'oeuvre d'Aimé Césaire. 278 p. 74-27,531


CAMPBELL, Colin Edwin. The University of Arizona, 1974. Some blood properties of three representatives of the family Iguanidae. 91 p. 74-23,374


CARDOZO-FREEMAN, Inez. The Ohio State University, 1974. Arnulfo Castillo, Mexican folk-poet. Vols. 1&2. 548 p. 74-17,759

CARLSON, Edmund D. Claremont Graduate School, 1974. Sarmiento's American perspective: civic virtue in a commercial republic. 319 p. 74-14,879


CARRANZA, José María. University of Pittsburgh, 1974. Andrés Bello en La Biblioteca Americana y El Repertorio Americano. 386 p. 74-21,048

CARRILLO, Federico Martínez. The University of New Mexico, 1974. The development of a rationale and model program to prepare teachers for the bilingual-bicultural secondary school programs. 213 p. 75-5886

CARROLL, Barbara Lee Morse. University of Kansas, 1974. Extrafloral nectaries; adaptations to reduce herbivore damage. 132 p. 75-6165


CASTILLO, Eduardo Del. University of Missouri, 1974. La Crítica de la ficción hispanoamericana en Cuadernos Americanos (1942-

CHADWICK, Robert E. Lee, Jr. Tulane University, 1974. The archaeology of a New World "merchant" culture. 628 p. 74-20,751


CHARLESTON, Santiago. The University of Michigan, 1974. Stratigraphy, tectonics, and hydrocarbon potential of the lower cretaceous, Coahuila series, Coahuila, Mexico, 321 p. 74-25,172

CHEEK, Annetta Lyman. The University of Arizona, 1974. The evidence for acculturation artifacts: Indians and non-Indians at San Xavier del Bac, Arizona. 293 p. 75-4117


CHESTNUT, Norman Jennings. The University of Arizona, 1974. Linguistic development among Mexican-American and Anglo primary students in the public schools. 71 p. 75-4943

CHEUSE, Alan. Rutgers University, the State University of New Jersey, 1974. Memories of the future: a critical biography of Alejo Carpentier. 270 p. 75-8383

CHIPLEY, Robert MacNeill. Cornell University, 1974. Wintering migrant wood warblers and their impact on resident insectivorous passerines in a subtropical Colombian oak woods. 123 p. 75-6722

CHUNG, Hae-Moon. Indiana University, 1974. Experimental studies on a lethal gene (1) in the Mexican axolotl (Ambystoma

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mexicanum). Part II. RNASE resistant RNA in the egg of Xenopus Laevis. 141 p. 75-1683


CLASS, Bradley Mellon. The University of New Mexico, 1974. Fictional treatment of politics by Argentine female novelists. 300 p. 75-5720


COBB, Martha K. The Catholic University of America, 1974. The Black experience in the poetry of Nicolás Guillén, Jacques Roumain, Langston Hughes. 183 p. 75-4559

COHEN, Steven Martin. Columbia University, 1974. Patterns of interethnic marriage and friendship in the United States. 323 p. 75-7484

COHODAS, Marvin. Columbia University, 1974. The Great Ball Court at Chichén Itzá, Yucatán, Mexico. 474 p. 75-9279


COLÓN, Rita D. New York University, 1974. Comparison of the biological activities of crude and purified holothurin from the tubules of the Bahamian sea cucumber, Actinopyga agassizi Selenka. 85 p. 74-29,965

COLORADO, Carlos Villar. Brigham Young University, 1974. Supervisory activities of church schools-Mexico and their effectiveness in the implementation of the goals of the LDS Church Educational System. 143 p. 74-24,548

COLVITA, Federica Domínguez. Washington University, 1974. El sentido de la historia en la obra de Alejo Carpentier. 167 p. 75-6585

CONTRERAS UZCATEGUI, Ascander. Stanford University, 1974. Investment in human resources: a case analysis of the steel
industry of Venezuela. 293 p. 74-26,999

COOKSEY, Robbie Choate. The University of Texas at Austin, 1974. Parental role perception by the young Mexican American child. 227 p. 74-24,842

COPELAND, Robert McDaniel. Oregon State University, 1974. A comparative study of visually perceived teacher non-verbal behavior and the formation of student affect among members of three different ethnic groups [Chicanos, Blacks, and Whites]. 176 p. 74-23,432

CORBETT, John George. Stanford University, 1974. The context of politics in a Mexican community: a study in constraints on system capacity. 265 p. 75-6825

CORRADI, Juan Eugenio. Brandeis University, 1974. Pseudomorphic modernization class and politics in Argentine development. 299 p. 74-16,815


COX, Mabry Calvin. North Texas State University, 1974. The politics of educational policy-making: the legit and political implications of the Rodriguez decision. 232 p. 75-7033


CRATE, Carole Elaine. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln, 1974. An investigation of the effects upon seventh grade students of a three-week inter-disciplinary Chicano awareness unit. 129 p. 75-3415

CRUMP, Martha Lynn. University of Kansas, 1974. Reproductive strategies in a tropical anuran community. 167 p. 75-6172


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NOTES & NEWS
CONFERENCES

INMACULATA COLLEGE

"Bicultural/Bilingual Studies: The Next Step," was the theme of a conference held April 21, 1976, at Immaculata College. As part of the program "The Puerto Rican: Bridging the Gap", the session explored the status and future of bicultural/bilingual studies. Ms. María Ramírez (Director of Bilingual Education/State of New York) opened the conference with a discussion of bilingual education in a cross-cultural society. In the afternoon session, three discussion groups further analyzed this issue in an attempt to develop new directions in the field. For further information contact Sister Mary Consuela, IHM, Immaculata College, Immaculata, Pennsylvania 19345.

INSTITUTO DE AMERICA LATINA
ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE USSR

The Instituto de América Latina held a conference entitled "Etapa actual de la lucha revolucionaria y de liberación en América Latina" March 9-10, 1976. Papers dealt with the following topics: "La crisis del capitalismo dependiente" (Dr. V.V. Volsky-economics), "La clase obrera y los procesos revolucionarios en la América Latina" (Dr. A.F. Shulgovskyy-history), "La lucha de los paises de América Latina por su independencia económica" (Dr. L.L. Klochkovsky-economics), "La distensión internacional y las relaciones internacionales en la América Latina" (Dr. A.N. Glinkin-history), and "La Unión Soviética y la América Latina" (A.I. Sizonenko-history).

NEW YORK ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

"Comparative Perspectives on Slavery in New World Plantation Societies" was the theme of a conference held May 24-27, 1976, in New York City under the Academy's auspices. The program focused on the following topics: "The Development of Plantation Systems and Slave Societies: Overview"; "Economics of Circum-Caribbean Slavery"; "Metropolitan Slave Codes and Slave Demography"; "Social Institutions and Slave Societies"; "Slave Images and Identities"; "Slave Revolts, Resistance, Marronage and Implications for Post-Emancipation Society"; "Research Tools and Resources"; "Research Problems and Implications for Contemporary Society"; and "Sociohistorical Implications of Slavery for Present-Day Society." For further information contact: Conference Department, The New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd Street, New York, New York 10021.

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A conference designed to help public school educators improve the study of the Latin American cultural heritage was held April 9-10, 1976, at UT/Austin. The conference is one of several being sponsored by the Institute of Latin American Studies as a service to the communities, teachers, librarians and school children of the state. This particular conference examined the question of why Latin America is an important and relevant area of study and sought ways and means to enhance the teaching of Latin American studies in various grade levels and disciplines. The program consisted of films, lectures, and panels dealing with such topics as ways to integrate the most important Latin American issues into the classroom curriculum, resources and ideas for the study of Latin America, "The Portuguese Experience in America," and "Teaching Latin American Culture through Film." Further information may be obtained by contacting Dr. Edward Glab, Jr., Institute of Latin American Studies, Sid Richardson Hall, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712.

EMPLOYMENT

UNIVERSIDADE DE BRASILIA

The Department of Geography and History is interested in receiving the curricula of Brazilian Ph.D. candidates in history at American, Canadian, and British universities who plan to return to Brazil to teach. They are especially interested in specialists in fields other than Brazil and Latin America. Of special interest are Europeanists, Africanists, Kremlinologists, Middle Eastern specialists, international relations specialists, and people who can teach methodologies and theories of history. Young historians of other nationalities who can speak Portuguese or Spanish and whose specialties are in these areas will also be given consideration. Further information may be obtained by writing to: Coordenador do Programa de Pós-Graduação em História, Departamento de Geografia e História, Instituto de Ciências Humanas -sala 2/8, Universidade de Brasília, 70.000 Brasília, DF, Brazil.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA/BERKELEY

The Afro-American Studies Department is conducting a search for a literary scholar who would teach courses in Afro-American, West Indian/Caribbean, or African literature. This is a regular (tenure-track) position and can be made at any rank including Full Professor. Candidates should be able to demonstrate outstanding potential for scholarly and original research. Write to
Professor R.L. Jones, Chairperson, Afro-American Studies, University of California, Berkeley, California 94720.

FORD FOUNDATION

The Ford Foundation is seeking a comptroller to oversee all financial activities (except investment). Candidates should have had substantial experience at a senior supervisory level in accounting, financial analysis, and financial controls, knowledge of computer applications, the B.A. or M.B.A. in accounting or financial controls, and administrative ability. Certification as a CPA is preferred. Inquiries should be addressed to Joan C. Carroll, Division of Administrative Personnel Services, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York, New York 10017.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The College of Education will appoint an Assistant Professor in Elementary Education with major responsibilities for multicultural programming, for the fall semester, 1976. The principal qualifications are the Ed.D., preparation in bilingual/bicultural education or equivalent experience, and experience at the elementary school level. Communicative skills in Spanish would be an asset. Salary will be commensurate with preparation, rank, and experience. The application deadline is July 1, 1976. Send inquiries and vitae to Dr. Jerry Kuhn, Elementary Multicultural Search Committee, College of Education, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa 52242.

USOE-UNESCO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

The Office of Education refers highly qualified candidates for specialists posts in UNESCO's Technical Assistance Program for developing countries in Latin America and other areas. Candidates must usually have five to ten years of university level experience and an advanced degree. The primary area of interest are teacher educational planning, curriculum development, science education, national educational planning, and technology. Recruitment is highly selective and the application process is lengthy. There is no deadline. For further information write to: UNESCO Recruitment, Division of International Education, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. 20202.
FELLOWSHIPS AND GRANTS

LATIN AMERICAN TEACHING FELLOWSHIPS

The LATF program of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, has recently announced special programs in business administration, computer science, and nutrition and health. These programs have been established in response to requests from Latin American universities for teaching assistance in these areas. Individuals selected for the special programs will be assigned to teach in Latin American universities, in most cases for a period of two years. These programs are open to Ph.D.'s and to graduate students who have some proficiency in Spanish or Portuguese or who are willing to learn one of these languages. There are no citizenship requirements. Inquiries should specify interest in one of the special programs. Application materials can be obtained by writing to the following address: Latin American Teaching Fellowships, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts 02155.

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

COOPERATIVE SCIENCE PROGRAMS IN LATIN AMERICA

The National Science Foundation has established a new program to foster and support mutually beneficial scientific and technological cooperation between the United States and Latin America. The current programs with Argentina, Brazil and Mexico will become part of this new effort. Other countries in Latin America may also be considered. The program encourages collaboration and exchange of information between scientists and institutions of the U.S. and the cooperating nations. The program provides financial support for three types of activities: cooperative research projects, joint seminars, and scientific visits. Inquiries and requests for further information should be addressed to: Latin American Cooperative Science Program, Office of International Programs, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C. 20550.

TINKER POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWS

The Tinker Foundation announces the award of 1976 postdoctoral fellowships for the following individuals' projects: Barry C. Ames (Washington U.) "Patterns of Public Spending in Latin America"; Joyce W. Bailey (Mt. Holyoke Coll.) "A Study of Historical, Social and Political Events as Illustrated in Mexican Graphic Art, 1810-1920"; William A. Christian (Del Amo Fellow) "Direct Contact with the Sacred in Spain: Apparitions and

WOODROW WILSON INTERNATIONAL CENTER FOR SCHOLARS
FELLOWSHIP AND GUEST SCHOLAR PROGRAMS

The Center offers fellowships, which have an average duration of about twelve months, to advanced scholars from all countries for humanistic studies at the Center in four broadly defined academic divisions: Social and Political Studies; Historical and Cultural Studies; Studies of Resources, Environment and Interdependence; and Advanced Russian Studies. The Guest Scholar program puts limited facilities at the disposal of the scholar for short-term use (periods of appointment generally do not extend beyond two months). The Center provides no travel or financial support for Guest Scholars. Applications are received year round, but should be submitted well in advance of the period of appointment sought.


For further information write to the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, Smithsonian Institution Building, Washington, D.C. 20560.
FOREIGN SCHOLARS IN RESIDENCE

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA/IRVINE

David Viñas, Argentine novelist and critic, offered two graduate courses on Argentine literature during the winter quarter, 1976.

Enrique Lihn, Chilean poet and critic, taught "Structuralism and Poetry" and "Poesía vanguardista" in the spring.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

ASOCIACION COLOMBIANA DE GEOGRÁFOS

La Asociación Colombiana de Geógrafos (ACOG) en colaboración con la Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers (CLAG), están organizando un Congreso Internacional de Geógrafos Latinoamericanistas, el cual se efectuará en Paipa, Colombia, los días 9-13 de Agosto de 1977.

El tema general de esta reunión—por primera vez intentada a escala global de especialistas—es el siguiente: La funcionalidad de la investigación geográfica en América Latina y países en desarrollo (The functional role of geographical research in Latin America and the developing world). Aspiramos a reunir representantes de todos los países del hemisferio occidental, y delegados de otros continentes. Una memoria con una selección de los mejores trabajos será publicada en español e inglés a finales de 1977. Información de: Héctor F. Rucinque, Presidente, Comité Organizador, Congreso de Geógrafos Latinoamericanistas, Apartado Aéreo 33811, Bogotá 1, Colombia, S.A.

CONFERENCE OF LATIN AMERICANIST GEGRAPHERS

The seventh annual meeting of the Conference of Latin Americanist Geographers will be held from October 20 to 22 at the Paso del Norte Hotel, El Paso, Texas, under the sponsorship of New Mexico State University, Texas Tech University, and the Consortium of Border Universities. The theme of the meeting is "International Aspects of Latin American Development: Geographical Perspectives." The deadline for submittal of papers is September 1, 1976. For further information contact the program chairperson, Gary S. Elbow, Department of Geography, Texas Tech University, P.O. Box 4020, Lubbock, Texas 79409.

PRIMER CONGRESO DE LA CULTURA NEGRA DE LAS AMERICAS

The Fundación Colombiana de Investigaciones Folclóricas, the Asociación Cultural de la Juventud Negra Peruana, and the Centro
de Estudios Afro-Colombianos have convened a congress on black culture to meet October 12-15, 1976, in Bogotá, Colombia. The congress will focus on the following areas of discussion: etnia negra y mestizaje, filosofía y afectividad, creatividad social y política, and creatividad material. The participation of delegates from all the nations of America and Africa is particularly desired, but the congress is open to interested persons from throughout the world. The official languages of the congress are Spanish, Portuguese, English, and French. There has been a call for papers. These should be submitted typewritten, double spaced, and should be at least 15 pages in length. Additional information may be obtained by writing to: Primer Congreso de la Cultura Negra de las Américas, Apartado Aéreo 5369, Bogotá, Colombia.

INSTITUTIONAL

CENTER FOR INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

A seminar entitled "Democracy, Authoritarianism, and Development in Hemispheric Affairs" was held February 19-20, March 20, April 9, and May 13-14, 1976. Country cases included in the program were Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico. Participants were Kalman Silvert (chairman), Fernando H. Cardoso, Sylvia Hewlett, Richard Fagen, Aldo Solari, Robert Packenham, José L. Romero, Glaucio D. Soares, Julio Cotler, Martin Carnoy, Morris Blachman, and Martin Weinstein. The Center will publish a book containing the papers presented as well as comments and discussion.

THE CHICAGO COLLOQUIUM ON LATIN AMERICA

The Colloquium, an interdisciplinary group with membership from universities, colleges and other institutions throughout the greater Chicago area, has been meeting once or twice a month at the Newberry Library, since the formation of the group in October, 1975. The meetings, held at 7:00 p.m., generally on the first Thursday of each month, and often also on the third Thursday, have offered a variety of programs. Among the topics covered have been: Mexican politics in the twentieth century (Peter H. Smith, U. of Wisconsin, Madison, and John Coatsworth (U. of Chicago); women in Latin America (Edith Courturier, Newberry Library; Marifran Miller, U. of Chicago; Ana Macias, Ohio Wesleyan; Anna Marie Taylor, U. of Chicago; and Irene Rothenberg, Barat College); and umbanda, escola de samba, and soccer clubs as social organisms (Gilberto Velho, National Museum, Rio, and Janet Lever, Northwestern). There also have

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been programs on the Chicano community in Chicago and on Cuba. Immediately approaching programs will focus on the military in Brazil (Alexandre Barros, U. of Chicago) and the archaeology of Central Mexico (Pedro Armillas, U. of Illinois, Chicago Circle). Anyone wishing to be put on the mailing list should write the chairman, Frank Safford, Department of History, Northwestern University, or the vice-chairman, Louise Kerr, Department of History, Loyola University, Chicago.

NORTHERN ARIZONA UNIVERSITY
RAICES Y RITMOS: OUR HERITAGE OF LATIN AMERICAN MUSIC

Dr. Guy Bensusan and Dr. Carlos Carlisle developed this series of 52 bilingual radio programs presenting the music of Latin America in terms of history, musical variety, growth and development, cultural meaning, comparisons with North American experience, and enjoyment. The one-hour programs are on audio tape with an approximate ratio of three parts music to one part discussion. They explore folk, popular, concert, and religious music, and also include a program of children’s songs and Christmas music. The programs deal with all regions of Latin America and an effort is made to include not only modern music but also that of the past, both national and colonial.

The series was designed for the Flagstaff Centennial and the Arizona Bicentennial celebrations with funding from the City of Flagstaff, the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff Public Schools, Northern Arizona University's Bilingual Multi-cultural Training Program, the Department of Humanities, and the Arizona Bicentennial Commission. The programs are broadcast over KCLS, Flagstaff, on Sunday evenings. They began on January 4, and will continue throughout 1976. Further details about the series may be obtained from Dr. Guy Bensusan, Humanities and Latin American Studies, N.A.U. Box 6031, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona 86001.

NORTHERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

The Latin American Studies Committee presented a week of programs April 5-9, 1976, entitled "Issues in Latin American Modernization". There were screenings of two Latin American films: The Green Wall (Peru) and Memories of Underdevelopment (Cuba). Symposia dealt with "Trade and Investment Opportunities-Latin American Challenge to Yankee Ingenuity," "Urbanization in Latin America," and "Rural Development in Mexico-The Ejido." Participants included representatives of Procter & Gamble Company, State Department officials, and visiting Latin Americanist academicians. For further information write to: Prof. Adalberto J. Pinelo, Latin American Studies Committee, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, Kentucky 41076.
PAN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY

Pan American Week was held at PAU April 8-14, 1976, with a series of events focusing on the theme "Fiesta Internacional, 1976". Activities included a Chicano art exhibition, film screenings, lectures and slide presentations on Chicano and Mexican art, as well as Mexican music and dances. The purpose of the Fiesta was to emphasize the rich influence of Hispanic-American culture, language, and traditions in the Southwest.

SOFIA UNIVERSITY

During the past year, the Iberoamerican Institute has held a series of conferences in which former students shared their experiences in Latin America. A seminar on Latin American policies on natural resources was organized with the collaboration of the Federation of Economic Associations (Keidanren), the Japanese Center for International Development, and the Latin American Society of Japan. The seminar, which met November 25-27, 1975, was attended by Japanese business and finance leaders as well as several Latin American ambassadors in Tokyo. The following topics were examined: "Latin America and the New International Economic Order," Dr. David Pollock; "The Development of Natural Resources and Nationalization in Latin America," Prof. Hjalme Mizuno; "Venezuelan Natural Resources Policy," Dr. Helly Tineo; "The Problem of Natural Resources in Japan," Dr. Saburo Okita; "Mexican Natural Resources Policy," Dr. Leopoldo Solis; and "Brazilian Natural Resources Policy," Dr. Aycr Avila da Luz.

For further information on the Institute write to: Instituto Iberoamericano de la Universidad Sofia, 7 Kiocho, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 102, Japan.

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS/AUSTIN

Latin American Culture Studies Institute/Workshop

The Institute of Latin American Studies, with a grant from NEH, is sponsoring a summer institute/workshop on Latin American studies at UT/Austin, July 18-30, 1976. It is hoped that this workshop will encourage the study of the Latin American cultural heritage throughout Texas. It will be an inter-disciplinary graduate study program designed for educators who teach at the pre-collegiate level, particularly in social studies, foreign languages, fine arts, humanities, and bilingual-bicultural programs. Educators in administrative and coordinator positions and librarians are also invited to apply. Prior experience in Latin American studies is not a requirement for attending the conference. Designed with the teacher in mind, the two-week summer institute/workshop carries 3 hours of graduate credit.

For further information write to: Institute of Latin American
Studies, Sid Richardson Hall, University of Texas, Austin, Texas 78712.

INTERNATIONAL

BANCO DE AMERICA

The Banco de América, Managua, Nicaragua, has established a Cultural Promotion Fund for the publication of works of importance to the historical, literary, archaeological, and artistic aspects of Nicaragua. It is hoped that the publications will stimulate the study of Central American Culture. The Banco de América also envisions the establishment of small libraries throughout Nicaragua. For further information on the Cultural Promotion Fund and its Colección Cultural-Banco de América, write Marcella Sevilla Sacasa, Assistant to the Executive Director, Banco de América, Apartado 285, Managua, D.N., Nicaragua, C.A.

INSTITUT FUR IBEROAMERIKA-KUNDE
Hamburg, Germany

The traditional Frankfurt Book Fair, which will be held September 16-21, 1976, has chosen the literature of Latin America as its central theme, reflecting the great international interest in Latin American social science. The Institute of Latin American Studies has been invited to prepare an exhibition of scientific works from associated institutes. All interested publishers are urged to participate. For further details contact Dr. A. von Gleich, Institut fur Iberoamerika-Kunde, Alsterglacis 8, 2000 Hamburg 36, Germany.

JOURNALS AND NEWSLETTERS

INTERCIENCIA ASSOCIATION

The Interciencia Association is a federation of the associations for the advancement of science in the Americas, founded in 1974 by representatives of scientific organizations of Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, the United States, and Venezuela. Its purposes are to unite the scientific community of the Americas in order to better serve the development of the nations and the well-being of their peoples, to promote the cooperative use of science and technology, and to stimulate the formation of associations for the advancement of science where they do not now exist. Membership is open to all associations for the advancement of science in the Western Hemisphere or to
appropriate alternate organizations from countries where such associations have not yet been formed.

The officers for the term 1975–1977 are President, Dr. Oscar Sala (physicist, Univ. of São Paulo); Vice-President, Dr. Leonard M. Reiser (physicist, Dartmouth Coll.); Secretary-Treasurer, Dr. Salvatore Pluchino (Pharmacologist, Central Univ. of Venezuela). The headquarters of the Association is Caracas, Venezuela.

In the Spring of 1976, the Association will begin publication of INTERCIENCIA, a Journal of Science and Technology for Development, which will focus primarily on Latin America. The bimonthly, interdisciplinary journal will carry articles in Spanish, English, and Portuguese with summaries in all three languages. In addition to general and review articles, the journal will contain news of scientific institutions, achievements and meetings in the Americas. For further information in Latin America, contact: Secretary-Treasurer, Asociación Interciencia, Apartado 51842, Caracas 105, Venezuela. In North America, contact: Interciencia-North American Regional Office, American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

JOURNAL OF WORLD EDUCATION

Cross-Cultural Education is the special focus of the Spring, 1976, issue of the JOURNAL OF WORLD EDUCATION. With a lead article on "Cross-Cultural Education and Study Abroad," by William D. Carter, formerly of UNESCO, the issue includes another background article by Eric Heckscher of I.L.O. on "Cross-Cultural Visual Communication," and experiential articles about visiting Latin American universities by bicycle, "learning" Russian in a Moscow hospital, bilingual education in Alaska, and a student project in a Guatemalan clinic.

A special feature is a listing of cross-cultural summer programs available in Summer, 1976. The issue is rounded out by articles on women in cross-cultural perspective, the International Baccalaureate, the Associated Schools Project, and the usual perceptive book reviews and information on resources in Cross-Cultural Education.

The JOURNAL is published quarterly by the Association for World Education. A sample copy of the Spring issue may be obtained for $1.00 plus postage from the Association at 3 Harbor Hill Drive, Huntington, New York 11743.
REVISTA DE CRITICA LITERARIA LATINOAMERICANA

The REVISTA DE CRITICA LITERARIA LATINOAMERICANA has entered its second year of publication. The journal, directed by Dr. Antonio Cornejo Polar (Univ. de San Marcos-Lima), has as its main concern the analysis of Latin American literature in the light of theories that explain the relation between literature and the social phenomenon. The two numbers for 1975 are available for $10.00 and those for 1976 for $12.00. Address correspondence to Latinoamericana Editores, Avenida Benavides 3074, Urbanización La Castellana, Lima 33, Peru.

PERSONAL


FRANCISCO FERNANDEZ-MARTINEZ (SAIS-Johns Hopkins) has recently returned from a year of field research in Panama under a Fulbright-Hays Doctoral Dissertation Research Grant. Topic of dissertation: "The Political Role of the Panamanian Military."

JIM HENDERSON (Grambling State U.) has been awarded an NEH fellowship providing for one year of post-graduate individual and seminar study. The seminar, directed by Donald Robertson of the Tulane art department, is titled, "The Art of Pre-Columbian and Colonial Latin America."

MARY JEANNE REID MARTZ (Clemson U.) has received an NEH fellowship in residence for college teachers. She will spend the 1976-77 academic year studying political parties at the University of Wisconsin. In the summer of 1975, she did research in Venezuela under a grant from the American Philosophical Society.

JOAQUIN ROY (Emory U.) published "Reiteración y novedad de la narrativa de Vargas Llosa en Pantaleón y las visitadoras," in Cuadernos Hispanoamericanos (302, August 1975).

MITCHELL A. SELIGSON (U. of Arizona) and Elena A. Wachong (Costa Rica) were awarded a grant in the joint program of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations in "Population Policy Research in the Social Sciences" for their project "Reducing the Structural In-
centives for High Peasant Fertility in Latin America: The Impact of Communal Enterprises."


HARRY E. VANDEN (U. of South Florida) has published Mariátegui: Influencias en su formación ideológica (Lima: Biblioteca Amauta, 1975).

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS (U. of Arizona) has received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation in its program "Conflict in International Relations" for his project, "Crucial Issue in United States-Mexican Relations."

REGIONAL

REGIONAL LIAISON COMMITTEE SESSION

The LASA Regional Liaison Committee conducted two sessions at the LASA National Meeting in Atlanta. During the course of the LASA sessions the committee convened for its usual meeting to discuss relations between the regional associations and the various items of business thereunder. This is part of the continuing effort to increase interchange and cooperation among the regional associations and between them and LASA.

In addition to its regular session, the Regional Liaison Committee also conducted an open meeting with the question of "LASA and the Regional Area Studies Groups--Problems and Prospects." This session provided an opportunity for members of the Regional Liaison Committee to share their concerns with interested LASA members and to explain the development of relations between LASA and the regional associations and the progress of this relationship. The Committee hopes to be able to share its concerns regarding both the problems and progress inherent in this relationship with all interested parties. The Committee is convinced that an on-going relationship between the regional associations
and LASA is essential to the health of our profession but that
a mutual understanding between the respective groups of their
specific organizational patterns, activities, and objectives is
essential to such a relationship.

MALAS

The next meeting of the Midwest Association for Latin Ameri-
can Studies will be held October 7-9, 1976 at the University
of Nebraska-Lincoln. The theme of this 17th Annual Meeting of
MALAS will be "Relations Between North and South America: A
Contribution to the United States Bicentennial." Program Chair-
man William Sherman of the Department of the host institution
is now finalizing the program. Members will receive full infor-
mation via the April and October Newsletters. Anyone wishing
to receive such information or affiliating with MALAS should con-
tact the Secretary-Treasurer, Eric Wagner, Department of Soci-
ology & Anthropology, Carnegie Hall, Ohio University, Athens,
Ohio 45701. Or the Newsletter Editor, Kenneth J. Grieb, Depart-
ment of Intercultural & International Studies, University of
Wisconsin-Oshkosh, Oshkosh, Wisconsin 54901.

NCCLA

The North Central Council of Latin Americanists conducted
its spring meeting April 2-3, 1976 at the University of Wiscon-
sin-Milwaukee. The Latin American Center of the host institu-
tion is in charge of local arrangements, while the program
chairman is Rodolfo Cortina of the host institution.

The featured speaker will be Professor Jean Franco of Stan-
ford University, who will speak on "Between Utopia and Apcalypse:
Latin American Culture in the 1960's." Sessions at the meeting
will deal with such topics as Audio-Visual Vehicles for the Teach-
ing of Latin American Culture, 20th Century Modernism, The Bra-
zilian Army in the 19th Century, The Mexican Political Elite,
Women in Art, History and Fiction, and Poverty in Mexico. In-
terested individuals should contact the NCCLA Secretariat at the
Center for Latin America, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee.

NECLAS

The New England Council for Latin American Studies plans to
conduct its next annual meeting during October 1976. Program
suggestions may be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, Joseph
Criscenti, Department of History, Boston College, Chestnut Hill,
Massachusetts.

NECLAS continues to plan for a group flight to Cuba in co-
operation with SULA. Present plans call for a departure from
Montreal, Canada, on June 8, 1976, and return flight on June 22,
1976. NECLAS is now accepting deposits of first-come-first-

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served basis for the flight, with plane fare being $195.00 round-trip. Participants must be members of NECLAS or SULA. This price includes only the transportation, with ground arrangements and accommodations yet to be completed. It is hoped that the group will be able to visit organizations, cultural institutions, and schools, and visit with their members as well as observe collective farms and production facilities. These plans, however, are tentative and subject to approval from the Cuban government, not yet obtained. Interested parties should contact Professor Criscenti.

PCCLAS

The PROCEEDINGS of the PCCLAS, Volume 4, 1975, entitled "Latin America: Power and Poverty" is now available at $4.00 for individuals and $7.00 for institutions from the San Diego State University Press, San Diego State University, San Diego, California 92182.

SECOLAS

The next annual SECOLAS meeting will be held April 21-23, 1977, on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. John Kitchens (History) is in charge of local arrangements. The conference theme will be "Race and Class in Latin America."

Dr. Lawrence A. Clayton (U. of Alabama) has replaced Dr. Joseph L. Arbena (Clemson U.) as Secretary-Treasurer of SECOLAS. All correspondence should be addressed to Dr. Clayton, Department of History, University of Alabama, University, Alabama 35846.

Volume 7 (1976) of the SECOLAS ANNALS entitled "New Directions in Latin American Studies" is available from the editor, Dr. Eugene R. Huck, Kennesaw Junior College, Marietta, Georgia 30061. The price per copy is $3.00.

SULA

The new Secretary-Treasurer of SULA is Dr. Warren Fish, Department of Geography, State University College at New Paltz, New Paltz, New York.
The long and productive career of T. Lynn Smith ended with his death on March 6, 1976. So varied was the range of his scholarly interests, and so prolific were the publications based on that scholarship, that his passing diminishes the discipline. One of the great men of sociology is gone.

T. Lynn Smith led a busy life. During the hospitalization of less than two weeks prior to his death, he received the author's copies of his latest book, a publisher's announcement advertising the revision of another book, and notification that a university press has accepted a manuscript which he co-authored for publication. With his dedication to research and to publication, he was also a thorough and dedicated teacher, remarkably accessible to his students whom he influenced and guided. The stamp of his approach will continue in the large number of current sociologists who received their training from him.

T. Lynn Smith was reared on a farm in Southern Colorado, in a community settled by Mormon farmers. Contact with Spanish-American farmers in the same area, and the contrast provided in this setting in agricultural technology, man-land relations, and cultural traditions, provided an early foundation for his later contributions in comparative analyses of agricultural systems.

His undergraduate work was at Brigham Young University, where Lowry Nelson encouraged him to seek graduate training in sociology. He studied at Minnesota under Pitirim Sorokin and Carle Zimmerman, and when they left Minnesota for Harvard, he obtained a Guggenheim fellowship enabling him to do an extended year of graduate study with them at Harvard. In his last year of life, T. Lynn Smith paid respect to these two giants who had so influenced his thought. He edited Elena Sorokin's translation of Pitirim Sorokin's Hunger as a Factor in Human Affairs, and wrote the introduction to this book, published in December, 1975. He has recently almost completed the editorial tasks of a book, Sociocultural Change Since 1950, to honor Carle C. Zimmerman.

His Ph.D. degree was from the University of Minnesota, where he was one of that remarkable generation of students which included O.D. Duncan, Arnold Anderson, Conrad and Irene Taeuber, Fred Frey, and Edgar Schuler.
T. Lynn Smith went to Louisiana State University in 1931, and for the remainder of his life he was to contribute much to the development of sociology in the South. From 1947 to 1949, he was Chairman of Sociology and Director of the Brazilian Institute at Vanderbilt University. In 1949, he joined the Department of Sociology at the University of Florida, from which he retired two years ago. He served as Chairman of Sociology for some years at the University of Florida. In 1959, he was one of the first individuals appointed to the newly-created rank of Graduate Research Professor, the most distinguished rank in the Florida university system.

Rural sociology, the initial area of interest to T. Lynn Smith, remained of commanding interest to him throughout his career. In his research in Louisiana, he became acquainted with the sugar and cotton plantations which, at that time, still dominated agriculture in the alluvial Delta country of the state. In his studies of plantation agriculture in Louisiana he developed the basic interpretation reinforced in his later studies of the fazendas, fincas, estancias, haciendas, etc., of Latin America. He became increasingly convinced that a system of large landholdings, employing sharecroppers, peons, wage laborers, or other forms of landless labor barred from the realistic prospect of achieving managerial and ownership rights to the land was both exploitative in humanistic terms and economically inefficient.

The international respect for T. Lynn Smith is based on his recognized standing as a pre-eminent authority on Latin America. Neither his training nor his earliest years as a professional sociologist prepared him for research and scholarly writing in Latin America. During the 1930's, however, he sought to extend his interest in rural society through comparative study in Mexico. The ejido movement there was of considerable interest to sociologists at that time, and the accessibility of the country for summer research introduced T. Lynn Smith to Latin America. He studied Spanish during these years, and in 1939 received a Rosenwald fellowship for an extended tour to observe rural conditions in South America. In 1942, the U.S. State Department requested that he seek a year's leave from L.S.U. in order to serve as a rural sociological consultant to America's wartime ally, Brazil. During the next three years he was a consultant to the Colombian government concerning its efforts to open up new areas of that country for settlement.

For the remainder of his career, interest in Latin America continued to be an important professional commitment to T. Lynn Smith. His work in Latin America combined both his interests in rural sociology and demography; his last book before his death was entitled The Race Between Population and Food Supply in Latin America. His publications in English, Spanish, and Portuguese are too numerous to list here; his Brazil: People
and Institutions, first published in 1946 and revised in three later editions, and available in Portuguese as well as English, may well be the most influential of all of his published works. In 1967, Colombia: Social Structure and the Process of Development, became his definitive work on the second most populous South American nation. T. Lynn Smith would certainly wish his Agrarian Reform in Latin America (1965) and his Studies of Latin American Societies (1970) to be included in any summarization of his career.

To Louisiana State, to Vanderbilt, and to the University of Florida came a steady flow of Latin American students for the specific purpose of receiving training under T. Lynn Smith. From Mexico to Chile, former students of T. Lynn Smith now hold university and governmental positions. His contributions have been recognized by the award of numerous honorary titles, degrees, and medals in Latin America; like his books on Latin America, his awards from Latin America become too lengthy to include in a summary of his career. Awards from the governments of Ecuador, Colombia, and Brazil were among his most prized. His designation in 1953 by the Brazilian Government as a member of the Order of the Southern Cross was perhaps the most valued accolade of a career filled with honors.

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LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
Founded and Incorporated May, 1966

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

MEMBERSHIP AND DUES
Persons and institutions having these educational and scholarly concerns in matters related to Latin America are welcomed to membership. Membership is not restricted to United States citizens. Persons and institutions seeking membership should apply to: LASA, Box 13362 University Station, Gainesville, FL 32604. Annual dues for Members are $18 and Graduate Student Associates $9. A special membership rate of $9 exists for citizens of Latin American and Caribbean nations and Puerto Rico, who are currently residing in these areas. Checks should be made payable to Latin American Studies Association and are U.S. tax deductible. Dues include receipt of the Association's publications for one year.

ORGANIZATION
The activities of the Association are directed by an Executive Council of nine scholars, including the immediate Past President, President, Vice-President (President-Elect for the following year), and six elected members, two of whom are elected annually by the voting membership of the Association. The several scholarly programs of the Association are fostered by committees appointed by the Executive Council including Scholarly Resources, ECALAS, Academic Freedom and Human Rights, U.S. Press Coverage of Latin America, Teaching of Latin American Studies at All Levels, Women in Latin American Studies, Regional Liaison, and LARR Editorial Board, as well as ad hoc committees for special research and inter-American liaison.

CONSORTIUM OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES PROGRAMS (CLASP)
The Consortium is the national organization of institutions of higher education offering study related to Latin America and is in effect the institutional arm of LASA. Formed in the fall of 1968, the Consortium provides the institutional dimension for the realization of the educational purposes of the Association. Cooperative activities are arranged through the Steering Committee of the Consortium, while liaison is maintained through the Secretariat which serves both organizations. Annual dues for 1976 are $50. Members of the 1976 Steering Committee are Marshall R. Nason (Chpnr., U. of New Mexico), Eugenio Chang-Rodriguez (Queens Coll./CUNY), John J. Finan (American U.), Philip F. Flemion (San Diego State U.), G. Micheal Riley (U. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), and Miriam Williford (Winthrop Coll.).

PUBLICATIONS
The Latin American Research Review is the official publication of the Association. The Review is published in three issues annually. The LASA Newsletter, a quarterly release of the Secretariat, is the basic news organ of the Association. Announcements and news items for the Newsletter should be sent to the Secretariat. It is available to the membership of the Association and by separate subscription at $10 per calendar year.