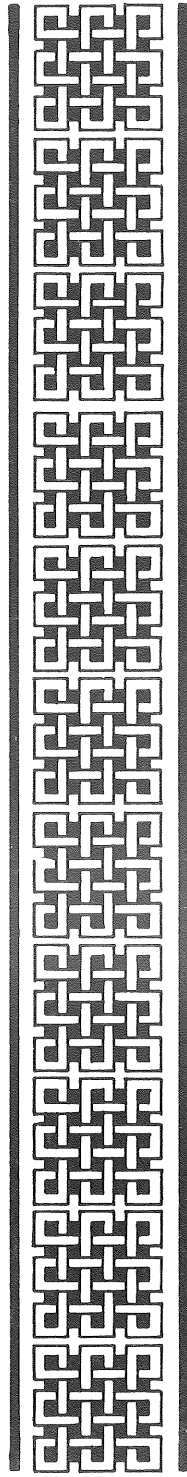


VOL. VII NO. 4
DECEMBER 1976



LATIN

AMERICAN

STUDIES

ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

President

Evelyn Stevens, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio

Acting Vice President

Riordan Roett, SAIS-Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C.

Executive Council

William P. Glade, University of Texas, Austin
Helen I. Safa, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey
Carmelo Mesa-Lago, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh
John H. Coatsworth, University of Chicago, Chicago
E. Bradford Burns, University of California, Los Angeles
Barbara Stallings, Churchill College, Cambridge, England
Juan A. Orrego-Salas, Indiana University, Bloomington

Alternate for 1976

Carlos E. Cortés, University of California, Riverside

Executive Director

Felicity M. Trueblood, University of Florida, Gainesville

Newsletter Editor

Felicity M. Trueblood

Assistants

Kathleen Stipek
Curtis R. Glick

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TRANSFER OF LASA SECRETARIAT

The University of Florida has graciously, and generously, agreed to continue to support the operations of the Secretariat until, if necessary, July 1, 1979. This extension will permit a new bidding schedule; institutions interested in housing the Secretariat in the future are invited to write the Executive Director.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

At the November, 1976, Executive Council meeting, the Council appointed Riordan Roett, who becomes Vice-President in 1977, as Acting Vice-President for the remainder of 1976. Because of the resignation of President Joseph Grunwald earlier in 1976, the office of Past President will be vacant in 1977. Elsa Chaney, who was elected first alternate member of the Executive Council for 1977, will therefore assume full membership on the Executive Council January 1, 1977.

LASA/CLASP 1977 PROFESSIONAL WORKSHOPS

The LASA/CLASP Screening Committee has awarded the following grants for meetings in 1977: "The Protection and Promotion of Academic Freedom and Human Rights in the Western Hemisphere" (Professors John Finan, Larman Wilson, and Brady Tyson, American University) \$1,000; "Oral History" (Professor George P. Browne, Seton Hall University) \$930. The Screening Committee also announces a second round of competition for 1977. Deadline for submission of applications is February 28, 1977, with awards to be announced March 31, 1977. Information concerning applications for 1977 awards may be found on pages 16 and 17 of the June, 1976, Newsletter, or obtained directly from the Secretariat.

SHARE LASA WITH A COLLEAGUE

LASA's Membership Committee wants names and addresses of prospective members. LASA members who belong to other associations are asked to lend the membership lists of those associations to the Committee. Lists will be promptly returned to their owners if they are clearly marked with return name and address. Send your list to: Professor Margo Smith, Department of Anthropology, Northeastern Illinois University, Bryn Mawr at St. Louis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60625. All other correspondence regarding membership should be addressed to the Committee Chairperson: Professor Marshall Nason, Ortega Hall, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87131.

COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The Committee invites the cooperation of persons well-versed in the current situation of countries of Latin America in which gross violations of academic freedom and human rights are presently occurring. The Committee wishes to assemble a list of academics who could be called upon as expert witnesses and as sources of relevant information for government and non-government organizations engaged in preparing reports on specific countries. Persons willing to have their names included in such a list should get in touch with Brady Tyson, School of International Service, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016. Please include a vita and a brief description of relevant experience and research.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTION

The following resolution was approved at the November, 1976, meeting of the Executive Council in Chicago:

The officers and Executive Council of the Latin American Studies Association deplore the assassination in Washington, D.C., of Orlando Letelier, former Chilean Defense Minister and Ambassador to the United States, and Ms. Ronnie Karpen Moffitt, a U.S. citizen working with Mr. Letelier at the Institute of Policy Studies. Mr. Letelier was not only an effective and important political leader, he was also a well-known economist and respected intellectual. We extend our profoundest condolences to the families, friends, and colleagues of Mr. Letelier and Ms. Moffitt, and urge LASA members to join us in insisting that no effort be spared in locating and bringing to justice those involved in these murders.

BY-LAW AMENDMENT

The following Amendment to the By-Laws was unanimously passed by the Executive Council at its November, 1976, meeting:

In the event that an incumbent LASA Vice-President assumes the office of LASA President, resigns, or is otherwise unable to continue as Vice-President, the Vice-Presidency thus vacated shall be filled in the following manner:

- (a) If a regular LASA election for the following year has already been held, the Vice-President-elect shall immediately assume the office and duties of the Vice-Presidency, OR
- (b) If the regular LASA election referred to above has not yet been held, the Executive Council shall name from among its number one member to serve as Vice-President until such election is held.

Please note that By-Law amendments are considered ratified

unless at least 100 Members or Graduate Student Associates protest in writing to the Executive Director within 90 days of publication of the proposed amendment. Any proposed amendment so protested must be submitted to a mail ballot of the amendment.

ARGENTINE SUB-COMMITTEE

There are still a few bound, xeroxed copies available of the documentary supplement to the report issued by the Sub-Committee on the Situation in Argentina of the Committee on Academic Freedom and Human Rights and published in the September, 1976, Newsletter. The supplement may be ordered at cost, \$20.00, from the LASA Secretariat. Orders must be pre-paid.

1977 NOMINATING COMMITTEE

At its November, 1976, meeting, the Executive Council appointed the following persons to serve on the 1977 Nominating Committee: Harley Browning, Chairperson (Sociology, University of Texas/Austin); Nancy Baden (Foreign Languages, Calif. State Univ./Fullerton); Patricia Pessar (Anthropology, Social Science Research Council); Arturo Valenzuela (Political Science, Duke University, Durham, N.C.); and Mary K. Vaughan (History, 1253 West Eddy, Chicago, Illinois 60657). Persons interested in making nominations for President-elect and Executive Council membership are asked to write the Committee immediately.

INTRODUCTORY LASA MEMBERSHIP RATE

The Association announces a new introductory rate for membership beginning January 1, 1977. Eligible are all new members and former members who have not been paid members for the past five years. The new member rate is \$12.00 and is good for one year only; thereafter, dues must be paid at the regular rate of \$18.00. Graduate students who wish to join as new Graduate Student Associates in 1977 will, unfortunately, have to pay the current membership rate of \$9.00 since that figure already involves a substantial loss to the Association. Since GSA dues cannot be lowered, all new Graduate Student Associates joining in 1977 will receive a complimentary copy of Latin America: Sights and Sounds. A Guide to Motion Pictures and Music for College Courses. For further information, please address the Secretariat.

CONTENTS

THE ASSOCIATION

Seventh National Meeting, Third Report of the LASA Program Committee	1
Questionnaire-Inventory: Audio-Visual Teaching Materials in Latin American Studies	16
Summary of Actions Taken, Executive Council Meeting, Atlanta, March 23-28, 1976	18
(Publications of the Committee on the Teaching of Latin American Studies at All Levels)	21
Summary of Actions Taken, Executive Council Meeting, Atlanta, October 31-November 1, 1975	22
Sixth National Meeting, Atlanta, Georgia, March 24-28, 1976, Program Evaluation	26
LASA and CLASP Publications Available from the Secretariat	33
Order Form, <u>Handbook of Latin American Studies</u>	34

THE PROFESSION

China in the Eyes of a Latinamericanist Laura Randall, Hunter College	35
--	----

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letter from Klaus de Albuquerque	41
Letter from Wayne A. Cornelius	42
Letter from Evelyn P. Stevens	45

RESEARCH

Complejo Samanco EPS en Formación	46
National Library of Venezuela	46
Scholarly Resources Committee	46

PEDAGOGY

Five Reasons for the Study of Latin America Edward Glab, University of Texas at Austin	47
The Latin American Culture Studies Project Edward Glab, University of Texas at Austin	49

NOTES AND NEWS

Area Studies and Other Associations	
American Personnel and Guidance Association	51
Conferences	
McPherson College	51
Society for the History of Discoveries	51
The University of Texas at Austin	52
Employment	
Amherst College	52
University of Denver	53
George Mason University	53
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	53
Rutgers University/Douglass College	53
University of Southern California	53
Temple University	54
University of Texas at Austin	54
The Ford Foundation	54
Yale University	55
Employment Solicited	
T. Brendan Mooney	55
Alejandro Soto	55

Fellowships and Grants	
Doherty Foundation	56
The Ford Foundation	56
Latin American Teaching Fellowships	57
National Endowment for the Humanities	57
Ohio Universities	58
Organization of American States	59
The Rockefeller Foundation	60
Film	
<u>New Latin American Cinema: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Sources, 1960-1976</u>	60
Foreign Scholars in Residence	
Columbia University	61
United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners	61
University of Texas at Austin	61
Fulbright Senior Lecturers	62
Forthcoming Conferences	
Canadian Association of Latin American Studies	64
Caribbean Studies Association	64
Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference	64
National Women's Studies Association	65
University of Oklahoma	65
Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM)	65
Stanford University	66

Institutional	
Fundação Carlos Chagas	67
Institute for Latin American Studies of Northwestern Pennsylvania	67
Inter-American Institute of Puerto Rico	68
New York University	68
Northwestern University	68
The Shattuck Library--Pan American Society of New England	69
The University of Texas at Austin	69
International	
Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex	70
Instituto Torcuato di Tella	70
Journals and Newsletters	
<u>Brazilian Studies/Latin American Research Unit</u>	71
Cuba Resource Center	71
<u>EKISTICS</u>	71
Pan American Institute of Geography	72
Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador	72
<u>The Wilson Quarterly</u>	72
Manuscripts Solicited	
Editorial Posada	72
University of Massachusetts	73
Ohio University	74
Personal	74

Regional

NECLAS 76

PCCLAS 77

Washington

Department of State 77

Washington office on Latin America 78

(United States Committee for Panamanian
Sovereignty) 78

CHANGE OF ADDRESS AND NEWS FORM

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

THE ASSOCIATION

SEVENTH NATIONAL MEETING
Houston, Texas, November 2-5, 1977
THIRD REPORT OF THE LASA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

The Program Committees for the 1977 Joint National Meeting of LASA and the African Studies Association (ASA) met in Houston on October 30-31, 1976, to make the selection of panels and panel chairpersons to be included in the 1977 program. More than 370 proposals to chair panels, present papers, or serve as discussants were received by the Program Committees. More than 130 panel topics were proposed. We are deeply grateful to the membership for this unprecedented expression of interest, which enabled us to make our selections from an extremely large and diverse pool of talent. A total of 80 panel sessions and workshops were approved, including 34 panels dealing exclusively with Latin America and 46 sessions which will focus comparatively upon topics of interest to both Latin Americanists and Africanists. In addition, the LASA Program Committee approved 40 luncheon and breakfast "Roundtables on Research in Progress" dealing with topics not covered in detail in the regular panels to be included in the program.

The list of approved panels, workshops, roundtables and open meetings is reproduced below. Several more comparative (Latin American/African) panels may be added to the program during the next few months, depending upon expressions of interest by LASA and ASA members. The deadline for receipt of panel proposals for the LASA section of the 1977 program passed on October 15, 1976. We urge all LASA members who may be interested in participating in any of the panels and workshops listed below, as paper presenters or discussants, to submit detailed proposals to the relevant panel or workshop chairpersons. (Proposals received by the end of October, 1976, have already been forwarded to the appropriate chairpersons.) All new paper or discussant proposals must be received by the relevant chairpersons by January 31, 1977. The complete preliminary program, including names of paper presenters and discussants, will be announced in the March issue of the LASA Newsletter.

1977 LASA Program Committee

Wayne A. Cornelius
M.I.T.
Chairperson

Margaret E. Crahan
Lehman College, CUNY

Jacinto Quirarte
University of Texas, San Antonio

PRELIMINARY LIST OF PANELS AND CHAIRPERSONS*

Panel**

- J1. Latin America and Africa in the International Social Order.
Co-chairpersons: Immanuel Wallerstein, Dept. of Sociology, SUNY/Binghamton, Binghamton NY 13902; Louis Wolf Goodman, Social Science Research Council, Latin American & Caribbean Division, 605 Third Avenue, New York NY 10016.
- J2. Latin America, Africa, the United States, and the "New International Economic Order": Policy Issues for the 1970's and 1980's. Co-chairpersons: Margaret Daly Hayes, CACI, Inc., Policy Sciences Division, 1815 North Fort Meyer DR, Arlington VA 22209; Riordan Roett, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C. 20036.
- J3. Cuban Foreign Policy Toward Africa. Co-chairpersons: (Latin Americanist to be designated); John Markham.
- J4. Transnational Corporations in Africa and Latin America. Chairperson: Thomas J. Biersteker, Dept. of Political Science; Yale University, New Haven CT 06520.
- J5. Oil as an Economic and Political Resource in Latin America and Africa: The Latin American and African States of OPEC. Chairperson: Vincent Ferraro, Dept. of Political Science, Mt. Holyoke College, South Hadley MA 01075.
- J6. Neo-Marxist Conceptions of Development and Underdevelopment in Africa and Latin America (PLENARY SESSION). Co-chairpersons: Michael F. Lofchie, Department of Political Science, University of California, Los Angeles CA 90024; Richard R. Fagen, Dept. of Political Science, Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305.
- J7. The Impact of Public Policy on Poverty in Latin America and Africa. Chairperson: Joan M. Nelson, 5713 Potomac AV, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016.

*Approved by the LASA and ASA Program Committees, at their meeting of October 27-31, 1976.

**Panels with the "J" prefix are jointly sponsored by the Latin American Studies Association and the African Studies Association.

- J8. Nutrition Problems and Programs in Latin America and Africa. Chairperson: Barry Edmonston, International Population Program, Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca NY 14850.
- J9. Urbanization and Urban Development Problems in Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: John Walton, Dept. of Sociology, Northwestern University, Evanston IL 60201; Paul Lubeck, Dept. of Sociology, University of California, Santa Cruz CA 95060.
- J10. Relationships between City and Countryside in Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: D.R.F. Taylor, Geography/Int'l. Affairs, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5B6; Eric A. Wagner, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Ohio University, Athens OH 45701.
- J11. Rural Change in Latin America and Africa: Consequences of the Expansion of Capitalist Agriculture. Chairperson: Bruce J. Calder, Dept. of History, University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, Box 4348, Chicago IL 60680.
- J14. Education and Development in Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: Agnes E. Toward, Institute for Cultural Pluralism, San Diego State University, San Diego CA 92037; Teshome G. Wagaw, 1100 S. University, Ann Arbor MI 48109.
- J15. Cultural Survivals: Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: Joyce Riegelhaupt, 98 Riverside DR, New York NY 10024; Thomas Shick.
- J16. Family Dynamics in Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: Elizabeth Jelin, Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES), Av. Córdoba 939, 3°Piso, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Shirley Harkess, Dept. of Sociology, University of Kansas, Lawrence KS 66045.
- J17. Differential Developmental Consequences of Colonialism in Africa and Latin America. Elinor C. Burkett, Dept. of History, Frostburg State College, Frostburg MD 21532; Susan Kaplow, Dept. of History, Empire State College/SUNY.
- J19. Authoritarian Rule in Latin America and Africa. Chairperson: Kay Lawson, Dept. of Political Science, San Francisco State University, San Francisco CA 94705.
- J20. Race and Ethnicity in African and Latin American Politics. Co-chairpersons: Leslie Rout, Dept. of History, Michigan State University, East Lansing MI 48823; Robin Cohen, West

African Studies Center, University of Birmingham, England.

- J21. The Military in African and Latin American Politics: Towards Cross-Regional Theory (two sections). Co-chairpersons: John Samuel Fitch, Dept. of Political Science, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611; Rene Lemarchand, Dept. of Political Science, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611.
- J23. Political Thought in Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: Robert A. Packenham, Dept. of Political Science, Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305; L. Adele Jinadu, Faculty of Social Sciences, Dept. of Political Science, University of Lagos, Lagos, Nigeria.
- J25. Africa in Latin America: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives
Section I: The African Experience in Latin America: Historical Perspectives. Co-chairpersons: Rebecca Baird Bergstresser, 12054 Forestwood Circle, Dallas TX 75234; Leo Spitzer, Dept. of History, Dartmouth College, Hanover NH 03755.
Section II: The African Experience in the Caribbean. Chairperson: Frank Knight, Dept. of History, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore MD 21218.
Section III: African Influences in Contemporary Latin American Culture: Art, Music, Language, Folklore and Religion. Co-chairpersons: Manuel Zapata Olivella, Centro de Estudios Afro-Colombianos, Carrera 20, No. 34-31, Int. 1, Apartado Aéreo No. 5368, Bogotá, DE., Colombia; Percival Borde, Afro-American Studies, SUNY/Binghamton, Binghamton NY 13901.
Section IV: African Influences in Latin American Literature. Co-chairpersons: Luis F. González-Cruz, Dept. of Spanish, Pennsylvania State University, New Kensington Campus, 3550 Seventh Street Road, New Kensington PA 15068; Clementine C. Rabassa, Dept. of Humanities, Medgar Evers College/CUNY, 1150 Carroll Street, Brooklyn NY 11225.
- J28. Latin American Influences on West Africa. Co-chairpersons: Manuela Carneiro da Cunha, Conjunto de Antropologia, IFCH, Universidade de Campinas, Campinas, São Paulo, Brazil; Marianno Carneiro da Cunha, Museu de Arqueologia e Etnologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, S.P., Brazil.
- J33. Health Care and Health Care Policy in Africa and Latin America: Thomas Bossert, MUCIA Center for International Health, 610 Walnut Street, Madison WI 53706.

- J37. Frontier Expansion in Latin America and Africa. Co-chairpersons: Marianne Schmink, Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional, Rua Curitiba, 832, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil; Charles H. Wood, Centro de Desenvolvimento e Planejamento Regional, Rua Curitiba, 832, Belo Horizonte, M.G., Brazil.
- J40. Emerging Regional Subsystems of Inter-State Relations in Africa and Latin America. Chairperson: Larry W. Bowman, Dept. of Political Science, University of Connecticut, Storrs CT 06268.
- J41. Filmmaking in Africa and Latin America. Chairperson: Julianne Burton, Kresge College, University of California, Santa Cruz CA 95064
- J44. Small Enterprises, Artisans, Handicraft Producers and Street Vendors: Comparative Views of Occupational Structure and "Marginality" Among the Poor in Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: Lisa R. Peattie, Dept. of Urban Studies & Planning, 9-515, M.I.T., Cambridge, MA 02139; Donald L. Huddle, Dept. of Economics, Rice University, Houston TX 77001.
- J46. Population Growth in Precolonial Africa and Latin America. Chairperson: Ronald Davis, Dept. of History, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo MI 49008.
- J47. Missionary Influence in Latin America and Africa. Co-chairpersons: Margaret E. Crahan, 825 West End Ave., Apt. 12D, New York NY 10025; (Africanist to be designated).
- J48. The Integration of Oral Sources and Traditional Documentation in Historical Research on Africa and Latin America. Chairperson: Patrick Caulker, Dept. of History, Seton Hall University, South Orange NJ 07079.
- J49. The Civil Religion: Political Socialization through Public Education in Latin America and Africa. Co-chairpersons: Steven Stein, Dept. of History, SUNY/Stony Brook, Stony Brook NY 11790; L. Gray Cowan, Dean, Graduate School of Public Affairs, SUNY/Albany, Albany, New York 12222.
- J50. Indigenous Technology to Solve Development Problems in Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: Thomas DeGregori, Dept. of Economics, University of Houston, Houston TX 77004; Dennis Goulet, Overseas Development Council, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20031.

- J51. The Politics of Population in Latin America and Africa: Workshop on Research Strategies and Conceptual Issues. Chairperson: Robert H. Trudeau, Dept. of Political Science, Providence College, Providence RI 02918.
- J52. The Public Sector: State Corporations in Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: Sheridan Johns, Dept. of Political Science, Duke University, Durham NC 27706; Arturo Valenzuela, Dept. of Political Science, Duke University, Durham NC 27706.
- J53. Women: The New Marginals in the Development Process. Co-chairpersons: Helen I. Safa, Graduate Program in Anthropology, Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick NJ 08903; Ann Seidman, Center for Research on Women, Wellesley College, Wellesley MA 02181.
- J62. The Political Role of Organized Labor in Latin America and Africa. Chairperson: Sharon Stichter, Dept. of Sociology, University of Massachusetts-Boston, Harbor Campus, Boston MA 02125.
- J64. The Law of the Sea: Latin American and African Positions. Chairperson: Michael A. Morris, Dept. of Political Science, Strode Tower 407, Clemson University, Clemson SC 29631.
- J65. Problems of Teaching Latin American and African Studies at Small Colleges: Workshop. Chairperson: John Gardner, Dept. of Historical & Political Science, Delaware State College, Dover DE 19901.
- J66. Local-Level Politics and Political Career-Building in Latin America and Africa. Co-chairpersons: Bela Feldman-Bianco, Dept. of Anthropology, Columbia University, New York NY 10025; Patricia R. Pessar, Latin America & Caribbean Division, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Avenue, New York NY 10016.
- J67. Establishing Social Order in Multi-Ethnic and Immigrant Communities of Africa and Latin America. Co-chairpersons: Emilio F. Morán, Dept. of Anthropology, Indiana University, Rawles Hall, Bloomington IN 47401; Ivan Karp, Dept. of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington IN 47401.
- J68. The Impact of National and International Lending Institutions on Social and Political Structures in Latin America and Africa. Chairperson: Harry M. Makler, Dept. of Sociology, University of Toronto, 563 Spadina Avenue, Toronto M5S 1A1, Canada.

- J69. Economic Development and Human Rights in Latin America and Africa. Chairperson: Bryce Woods, Sandy Point, Langley WA 98260.
- J71. Economic Center-Periphery Models: Origins and Dissemination in Postwar Latin America and Africa. Chairperson: Felipe Herrera, S.C.L., Caixa Postal 740, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil. [Send copies of correspondence to Margaret E. Crahan, 825 West End Ave., New York NY 10025.]
- *L1. The Impact of U.S. Domestic Politics and Pressure Groups on U.S. Policy Toward Latin America. Chairperson: Robert Freeman Smith, Dept. of History, University of Toledo, Toledo OH 43606.
- L2. Congressional Influence on U.S. Policy Toward Latin America. Chairperson: Joseph Grunwald, Inter-American Affairs (ARA), Room 6263, U.S. Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520. [Send copies of correspondence to Margaret E. Crahan, 825 West End Ave., New York NY 10025.]
- L3. Latin American and Caribbean Migration to the United States.
 Section I: Latin American and Caribbean Migration to the East Coast. Chairperson: Elsa M. Chaney, Dept of Political Science, Fordham University, Bronx NY 10458.
 Section II: Mexican and Central American Migration to the West and Southwest. Chairperson: Alejandro Portes, Dept. of Sociology, Duke University, Durham NC 27706. (address from 2/77-8/77: The Ford Foundation, Caixa Postal 49 ZC-00, Rio de Janeiro, 20.000-RJ-Brazil.)
- L4. Social Welfare Policies and Social Inequality in Latin America. Chairperson: Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Center for Latin American Studies, University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15260.
- L6. The Making and Implementation of Population Policy in Latin America. Chairperson: Laura Randall, 425 Riverside Drive, New York NY 10025.
- L9. Economic Policy-making in Latin America: Growth with Full Employment Through Export Diversification. Chairperson: Alvin Cohen, Dept. of Economics, Lehigh University, Bethlehem PA 18015.
- L11. The Role of Technocrats in Latin American Politics and Development. Chairperson: Merilee S. Grindle, Dept. of Political Science, Wellesley College, Wellesley MA 02181.

*Panels with the "L" prefix are sponsored by the Latin American Studies Association.

- L13. Latin American Populism in Comparative Perspective. Chairperson: Robert H. Dix, Dept. of Political Science, Rice University, Houston TX 77001.
- L14. Political Participation in Latin America. Chairperson: John A. Booth, Dept. of Political Science, Division of Social Sciences, University of Texas, San Antonio TX 78285.
- L15. The Socialization of Political Leaders: The Role of National Universities in Latin America. Chairperson: Larissa Lomnitz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Apartado Postal 70-325, México 20, D.F., México.
- L16. The Peruvian Revolution, 1968-1977: A Reassessment. Chairperson: Cynthia McClintock, Dept. of Political Science, George Washington University, Washington DC 20052.
- L19. Spanish-American Wars of Independence. Chairperson: Richard Graham, Dept. of History, University of Texas, Austin TX 78712.
- L20. Revisionist Views of the Mexican Revolution. Co-chairpersons: Friedrich Katz, Dept. of History, University of Chicago, Chicago IL 60637; (Mexican co-chairperson to be designated).
- L22. Latin American Intellectuals and the "Myth of Underdevelopment". Chairperson: Howard J. Wiarda, Dept. of Political Science, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA 01002.
- L26. Current Trends in Latin American Literary Criticism. Chairperson: David W. Foster, Dept. of Foreign Languages. Arizona State University, Tempe AZ 85281.
- L28. Latin American Music. Chairperson: Sharon E. Girard, 11701 Sunset Blvd., Apt. 7, Los Angeles CA 90049.
- L29. Illegal Traffic in Artifacts from Latin America. Chairperson: Dwight B. Heath, Dept. of Anthropology, Brown University, Providence RI 02912
- L31. Social, Economic, Cultural and Political Relations between Chicanos and Mexican Nationals in the United States. Chairperson: Cesar D. Sereseres, School of Social Sciences, University of California, Irvine CA 92717.
- L32. Chicano Literature: Intellectual Implications. Chairperson: Tomás Rivera, Vice President for Administration, University of Texas, San Antonio TX 78285.

- L33. Chicano Art: Workshop. Chairperson: Felipe Reyes, Division of Art & Design, University of Texas, San Antonio TX 78285.
- L35. Non-Print Teaching Materials in Latin American Studies. Chairperson: Richard Woods, Latin American Studies, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio TX 78284.
- L36. Development and Exploitation of Library Resources for Latin American Studies. Chairperson: Daniel R. Cordeiro, Area Studies, E.S. Bird Library, Syracuse University, Syracuse NY 13210.
- L41. Peasant and Industrial Labor Organizations and the State in 20th Century Mexico. Chairperson: Ricardo Cinta, Centro de Estudios Sociológicos, El Colegio de México, Avenida Ajusco 20, México 20, D.F., México.
- L47. Twentieth Century Popular Culture in Mexico and the Southwestern United States. Chairperson: Linda B. Hall, Dept. of History, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio TX 78284.
- L48. How Can the Small Farmer Survive in Latin America? Co-chairpersons: Michael Whiteford, Dept. of Anthropology, Iowa State University, Ames IA 50011; Steffen W. Schmidt, Dept. of Political Science, Iowa State University, Ames IA 50011.
- L53. Teaching Latin American Studies at the Pre-Collegiate Level: A Symposium. Chairperson: Edward Glab, Jr., Latin American Culture Studies Project, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin TX 78712.
- L55. Methodological Problems in the Study of Pre-Columbian Art. Chairperson: Jacinto Quirarte, College of Fine & Applied Arts, University of Texas, San Antonio TX 78285.
- L56. Pre-Columbian Civilization: An Interdisciplinary Approach. Chairperson: Nancy Troike, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin TX 78712.
- L57. Latin American Colonial Art and Architecture: Workshop. Chairperson: Humberto L. Rodriguez-Camilloni, School of Architecture, Tulane University, New Orleans LA 70118.
- L58. Latin American Indigenous Music and Instruments (Dis-

- cussion and Demonstrations). Chairperson: Verna Gillis, Music Dept., Brooklyn College, Brooklyn NY 11210.
- L59. The Underground Academic: Films and Slide Shows Produced by College Teachers for Instructional Use. Chairperson: Jan C. Flora, Dept. of Sociology, Kansas State University, Manhattan KS 66506.
- L60. Special Topics in Latin American Studies. Co-chairpersons: Antonio Mitre, Dept. of History, University of Texas, San Antonio TX 78285; Brooke Larson, Dept. of History, Williams College, Williamstown MA 02167.
- L61. Workshop on Field Research in Latin America. Chairperson: Frank D. McCann, Dept. of History, University of New Hampshire, Durham NC 03824; (address from 7/76-8/77: Departamento de Geografia e Historia, Universidade de Brasília, Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
- L62. Brazil and Africa: Radical Perspectives (sponsored by the Union of Radical Latin Americanists). Chairperson: Ronald H. Chilcote, Latin American Perspectives, P.O. Box 5703, Riverside CA 92507.
- L63. The United States in Africa and Latin America (sponsored by the Union of Radical Latin Americanists). Chairperson: Timothy Harding, Latin American Studies & History, California State University, Los Angeles CA 90032.
- L64. Audio Visual Materials as a Research Tool. Chairperson: Ximena Bunster, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Connecticut, Storrs CT 06268.

ROUNDTABLES ON RESEARCH IN PROGRESS
(breakfast or luncheon discussions)

- R1. Mexican Art in the 20th Century. Discussion leader: Joyce W. Bailey, 840 North Brooksvale RD, Cheshire CT 06410.
- R2. Teaching About Blacks in the Americas. Discussion leader: Charles F. Gruber, Social Studies, Marshall University, Huntington WV 25701.
- R3. Government/Press Relations in Latin America. Discussion leader: Marvin Alisky, Dept. of Political Science, Arizona State University, Tempe AZ 85281.
- R4. The Idea of "La Raza Cós mica" As Proclaimed by Vasconcelos: Applications in Teaching Latin American and Chicano History.

Discussion leader: Hubert J. Miller, Dept. of History,
Pan American University, Edinburg TX 78539.

- R5. Marxist Thought in Latin America and Africa. Discussion leader: Joel Edelstein, Dept. of Political Science, University of Colorado, Denver CO 80202.
- R6. Issues in Latin American Trade. Discussion leader: John Strasma, Dept. of Economics, University of Wisconsin, Madison WI 53705.
- R7. The Impact of Immigration on Africa and Latin America: Comparative Immigration Studies. Discussion leader: Michael P. Hall, UNICAMP-IFCH, Caixa Postal 1170, 13100-Campinas, Sao Paulo, Brazil.
- R8. How Can the Small Farmer Survive in Latin America?(follow-up to Panel L48). Discussion leaders: Michael Whiteford, Dept. of Anthropology, Iowa State University, Ames IA 50010; Steffen Schmidt, Dept. of Political Science, Iowa State University, Ames IA 50010.
- R9. The Oil Crisis and Latin America. Discussion Leader: Markos T. Mamalakis, Dept. of Economics, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee WI 53201.
- R10. Use and Misuse of Environmental Resources in Latin America. Discussion leaders: Robert H. Claxton, Dept. of History & Coordinator of Environmental Studies, West Georgia College, Carrollton GA 30117; Philip B. Johnson, Dept. of History, San Francisco State University, 1600 Holloway Ave., San Francisco CA 94132.
- R11. Transportation Systems and Development in Latin America. Discussion leader: Ralph Lee Woodward, Jr., Dept. of History, Tulane University, New Orleans LA 70118.
- R12. Marketing Systems in Latin America. Discussion leader: David L. Browman, Dept. of Anthropology, Washington University, St. Louis MO 63130.
- R13. The Politics of Private Foreign Investment in Latin America. Discussion Leaders: Robert J. Delorme, Dept. of Political Science, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840; Clair W. Matz, Dept. of Political Science, Marshall University, Huntington WV 25701.
- R14. Mercantilist Models of the State and the Economy (vs. Socialist and Capitalist Models). Discussion leader:

Marcello Carmagnani, Universita Di Torino, Via S. Ottavio
20, 10124 Torino, Italy.

- R15. Non-Institutional Religion in Latin America. Discussion
leaders: Leni M. Silverstein, Dept. of Anthropology,
New School for Social Research, New York NY 10011; Kaja
Finkler, Dept. of Sociology, Eastern Michigan University,
Ypsilanti MI 48197.
- R16. Latin American Poets and Authors under Dictatorial Regimes.
Discussion leader: Charles L. Stansifer, Center of
Latin American Studies, University of Kansas, Lawrence
KS 66045.
- R17. Theories of Latin American Identity: Historical and
Literary Approaches. Discussion leader: Henry C. Schmidt,
Dept. of History, Texas A&M University, College Station
TX 77843.
- R18. South American Geopolitics and La Plata River Basin Hydro-
electric Developments. Discussion leader: Rubén J. de
Hoyos, Dept. of Political Science, University of Wisconsin-
Oshkosh, Oshkosh WI 54901.
- R19. The Image of the North American in the Latin American
Novel. Discussion leader: Katherine Hampares, Dept. of
Romance Languages, Baruch College/CUNY, 17 Lexington Ave.,
New York NY 10010.
- R20. Democratic Political Systems in Latin America: Venezuela,
Colombia, Costa Rica. Discussion leader: Donald L. Her-
man, Political Science & Latin American Studies, College
of Arts & Sciences, Grand Valley State Colleges, Allendale
MI 49401.
- R21. Interdisciplinary Evaluation of Cuba's Socialist Develop-
ment as a Model for Latin America. Discussion leaders:
José A. Moreno, Peace & Conflict Studies, Faculty of Arts
& Sciences, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15260;
Max Azicri, Dept. of Political Science, Edinboro State
College, Edinboro PA 16444.
- R22. Political Corruption and Public Administration in Latin
America. Discussion leaders: Nathaniel Leff, School of
Business Columbia University, New York NY 10027; Richard
Hartwig, 3104 W. End, P-12, Nashville TN 37203.
- R23. Mexico and the United States: Political and Economic
Relations. Discussion leader: Manuel Camacho, Centro

de Estudios Internacionales, El Colegio de México,
Avenida Ajusco #20, México 20, D.F., México.

- R24. Caribbean Development Problems and International Relations. Discussion leader: Jacqueline A. Braveboy-Wagner, 1828 East 7th St., Tucson AZ 85719.
- R25. Border Awareness: New Sources for the Study of Chicano Culture. Discussion leaders: Richard Ahlborn, Dept. of Cultural History, NHMT 4102, Smithsonian Institution, Washington DC 20560; Johanna S.R. Mendelson, 4510 Drummond Ave., Chevy Chase MD 20015.
- R26. Field Research in Latin America (to deal with a specific Latin American country selected on the basis of the interests of those attending session L61, "Workshop on Field Research in Latin America"): Roundtable "A". Discussion leader: To be designated after session L61 is held.
- R27. Field Research in Latin America. Roundtable "B" (see above note). Discussion leader: To be designated after session L61.
- R28. Field Research in Latin America. Roundtable "C" (see above note). Discussion leader: To be designated after session L61.
- R29. The Green Revolution in Africa and Latin America: The Impact of New Agricultural Technologies. Discussion leader: (to be designated).
- R30. Strategies for Development for Economically 'Marginal' Regions in Africa and Latin America. Discussion leaders: Erwina E. Godfrey, Dept. of Political Science, Adrian College, Adrian MI 49221; Parbati Kumar Sircar, Dept. of Geography, SUNY, New Paltz NY 12561.
- R31. Peru and Ethiopia: Experiences with "Revolutionary" Military Regimes. Discussion leaders: John Weeks, Dept. of Economics, American University, Washington DC 20016; Elizabeth Dore, Dept. of History, Columbia University, New York NY 10025; John W. Harbeson, Division of Social Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha WI 53140.
- R32. Political Violence in Latin America and Africa. Discussion leaders: Clifford E. Landers, Dept. of Political Science, Jersey City State College, Jersey City NJ 07305;

David T. Geithman, Dept. of Economics, Hartwick College,
Oneonta NY 13820.

- R33. Community Studies in Latin America and Africa: Recent Approaches and Models in Community Development. Discussion leaders: Enrique E. Codas, Research, University of Maryland, Baltimore MD 21201; Richard M. Fulton, Dept. of Political Science, Northwest Missouri State University, Maryville MO 64468.
- R34. Language Policies in Africa and Latin America. Discussion leader: Diane L. Zeller, Overseas Liaison Committee, American Council on Education, 11 Dupont Circle, Washington DC 20036.
- R35. Mass Communications and Political Change in Latin America and Africa. Discussion leaders: Christopher Mitchell, Dept. of Politics, New York University, Washington Square, New York NY 10011; John C. Pollock, Dept. of Political Science, Livingston College, Rutgers University, New Brunswick NJ 08903.
- R36. Images of Underdevelopment in African and Latin American Literature. Discussion leader: Sunday O. Anozie, 102 Normal Ave. (Symphony Circle), Buffalo NY 14213.
- R37. Agrarian Social Movements and Conflict Groups in Latin America and Africa. Discussion leader: Mauricio A. Font, Dept. of Sociology, 3012 Literature, Science & the Arts Bldg., University of Michigan, Ann Arbor MI 48104.
- R38. Problems and Concerns of Women in Latin America: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives. Discussion leaders: Mary Karasch, Dept. of History, Oakland University, Rochester MI 48063; Francesca Miller, Dept. of History, University of California, Davis CA 95616.
- R39. Mobilizing Youths for National Development in Africa and Latin America: Alternative Strategies. Discussion leader: Edward Chaszar, Political Science Dept., Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana PA 15701.
- R40. Teaching Latin American and African Studies in Small Colleges (follow-up to panel J65). Discussion leaders: John Gardner, Dept. of Political Science & History, Delaware State College, Dover DE 19901, Gerald M. Greenfield, Dept. of History, Division of Social Sciences, University of Wisconsin-Parkside, Kenosha WI 53140.

OPEN MEETINGS

- M1. Current Events in Latin America (discussion of events or situations of topical interest at the time of the 1977 meeting). Discussion leader: (to be designated).
- M2. Ethical Problems in Research on Latin America. Discussion leader: Jan K. Black, Division of Inter-American Affairs, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque NM 87131.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

- A1. Field trip to Galveston, Texas, to observe colonial architecture. Leader: Robert Mullen, Division of Art & Design, University of Texas, San Antonio TX 78285.
- A2. Tennis tournament. Organizers: Richard Sinkin, Dept. of History, University of Texas, Austin TX 78712; Louis W. Goodman, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Ave., New York NY 10016.
- A3. The Marimba: Origins and Development (discussion and performance). Artist: Carlos Monsanto, Dept. of Spanish, University of Houston, Houston TX 77004.
- A4. Concert: Performance of Latin American and African music; performing group to be designated.
- A5. Film Screenings: Eight showings per day, November 3-5 (feature films, slide shows, film strips, video tapes).

QUESTIONNAIRE-INVENTORY
AUDIO-VISUAL TEACHING MATERIALS IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The LASA Program Committee Sub-Committee on Audio-Visual Materials is putting together a census of classroom-related materials in Latin American Studies. Would you please fill out this form and return to the address below?

1. Name: _____

2. Teaching Field: _____

3. Mailing Address: _____

Phone: _____

4. Institutional Affiliation: _____

5. Check One: This information MAY (___) or MAY NOT (___) be included in any published summary by LASA.

6. What audio-visual materials do you now use in the classroom? (Check where appropriate)

a. Commercially-prepared materials:

- (1) slides _____
- (2) films _____
- (3) slide-tape productions _____
- (4) video tape _____
- (5) other (please specify) _____

b. Privately-produced materials:

- (1) slides _____
- (2) films _____
- (3) slide-tape productions _____
- (4) video tape _____
- (5) other (please specify) _____

7. What kind of audio-visual materials that are not now available would you like to see produced? Be as specific as possible.

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN
Executive Council Meeting
Atlanta, March 23-28, 1976

1. The Council approved the agenda for the Sixth National Meeting Business Meeting.
2. The Council drafted a letter to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger protesting the denial on March 19, 1976, of U.S. visas to the five-member Cuban delegation to the Sixth National Meeting.
3. The Council approved a per diem payment of \$200 to each member of the two-person Soviet delegation to the National Meeting to cover their expenses for four days.
4. The Committee on U.S. Press Coverage announced that its 1976 LASA award for distinguished reporting on Latin America was won by Penny Lernoux. A second award for distinguished scholarly reporting in a non-academic periodical, was won by Bradford Burns and Peter Winn. The Council authorized a travel subsidy of up to \$200 to fund future recipients of these prize awards to attend the National Meeting at which awards are to be presented, but only if recipients cannot fund their own travel and expenses. Citations and plaques will continue to be presented to the winners.
5. The Executive Director was authorized to continue arranging the joint 1977 National Meeting with the African Studies Association.
6. The 1977 Program Committee was reminded that panel coordinators must be members of LASA.
7. The perennial problem of reproduction of National Meeting papers was discussed at length. Outside funding sources, including foundations, are to be explored for help in making possible duplication of papers.
8. Thomas Skidmore's report on his attendance at the Quito CLACSO General Assembly was accepted with thanks and will appear in a future Newsletter.
9. The proposal by the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies to hold a joint meeting with LASA was referred to the Program Committee.
10. The request of the Council on Hemispheric Affairs that LASA presidents and past presidents serve as automatic ex-officio members of its board was considered. The Executive Council determined that LASA officers would, of course, be free to serve in such capacity as individuals, but that there could be no arrangement binding each LASA president now or in the future to accept such an arrangement.
11. The Council instructed President Grunwald to write to the appropriate University of Florida officials thanking them for continuing to support the Secretariat until, if necessary, August, 1977.

12. The Council extended the bidding period for the Secretariat to October 1, 1976. The June Newsletter will carry revised bid specifications. Candidates for Executive Director will be interviewed at the fall, 1976, Executive Council meeting. Council members and the Executive Director will make every effort to encourage interested institutions to bid for the Secretariat and, if possible, to obtain outside foundation matching funds for support of the Secretariat.
13. Vice-President Evelyn Stevens was authorized to spend up to \$1000 for office and secretarial expense should she succeed to the presidency, replacing Joseph Grunwald. At the fall, 1976, Council meeting, financial support for the future will be reassessed, and additional funds provided if the Council believes the situation warrants it.
14. The awards recommendations of the LASA Workshop Screening Committee as detailed in its memo of March 22, 1976 were approved. The Committee was to be reappointed for 1976-77 and its revised guidelines are to be sent to all LASA members.
15. The 1976-77 budget of the Latin American Research Review was approved.
16. The Council appointed an ad hoc committee consisting of John Martz, Wayne Cornelius, and the Executive Director to investigate the whole question of LARR's publishing selected proceedings of National Meetings and to report back to the Council.
17. \$1500 was approved for 1977 Program Committee expenses.
18. Recruiters at the Seventh National Meeting were approved in principle subject to investigation by the Program Committee and the Committee on Local Arrangements.
19. The Council approved establishment of a standing committee for membership recruitment and renewal. Four persons are to be named to this committee. Pending membership questions, including emeritus rates, joint husband and wife rates, regional rates, etc., were referred to this committee.
20. The minutes of the October-November, 1975, Executive Council meeting and the January, 1976, Ways and Means Committee were approved.
21. It was agreed that Patricia Fagen and William Wipfler would be reappointed to the Committee on Academic Freedom and Human Rights to serve with reappointed chairperson Brady Tyson. Kalman Silvert and Thomas Skidmore were to be added to the Committee. An ad hoc subcommittee of Brady Tyson, Riordan Roett, and Bryce Wood was appointed to discuss the future of the Emergency Committee to Aid Latin American Scholars (ECALAS) on behalf of the Academic Freedom and Human Rights Committee.
22. The Council took the following actions on motions presented at the Business Meeting March 26, 1976:

- 1) The motion dealing with LASA's commitment to Academic Freedom and Social Responsibility of the Higher Educational Committee was to be published in the Newsletter and sent to appropriate Congressional and State Department officials.
- 2) The action called for in the motion dealing with solidarity with the students and professors of the universities of Chile and Uruguay was to be undertaken.
- 3) Regarding the motion, "On the Free Movement of Scholars", the Executive Council accepted the motion as approved at the Business Meeting and ratified the nominations made by the Academic Freedom and Human Rights Committee of the following people to serve as members of the committee called for by the motion: Riordan Roett (chairperson), Henry Landsberger, Roberta Salper. This committee was instructed to report directly to the Executive Council.
- 4) The action called for in the motion "On Human Rights and Academic Freedom in Argentina" was approved.
- 5) Motion five, "On the Human Rights of U.S. Citizen Olga Talamante", was not acted upon by the Council since Miss Talamante was freed by the Argentine government approximately 24 hours after passage of the motion. Assistant Secretary of State Hewson Ryan was to be thanked for the dispatch with which this matter was handled by the U.S. Department of State.
- 6) The motion calling for the release of Chilean filmmakers Carmen Bueno and Jorge Muller was approved for forwarding to General Pinochet of Chile.
- 7) The motion dealing with possible U.S. Government invasion or blockade of Cuba was approved for forwarding to appropriate OAS and State Department officials.
23. The fall Executive Council meeting was set for Chicago, November 4-7, 1976.
24. A motion regarding the imprisonment by the Paraguayan Government of Miguel Chasse-Sardi was considered by the Executive Council. It was agreed to ask the Paraguayan Government and the U.S. State Department for clarification of his status.
25. Various Executive Council members agreed to write appropriate New York City officials regarding the closing of Hostos College.
26. A May, 1976, meeting of the Committee on Scholarly Resources was approved with a budget of \$1200.
27. A travel award to a maximum of \$150 was approved to permit the recipient of the Women's Committee Interdisciplinary Award in Latin American Women's Studies to attend the National Meeting at which the award is granted. The first prize will be awarded at the Houston meeting in 1977.

28. The Committee on Teaching was authorized \$1000 for 1976 activities.
29. The Council agreed to continue the Newsletter in its present format through 1976. The Secretariat was instructed to prepare a proposal for alternate formats for presentation to the fall meeting of the Executive Council.
30. The Secretariat was instructed to prepare a consolidated budget for circulation to the Ways and Means Committee in advance of its next meeting.

**PUBLICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE
ON THE TEACHING OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
AT ALL LEVELS**

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, ed. Miriam Williford (\$1.00)

The above publications should be ordered directly from Prof. Williford at Box 5102 Winthrop College Station, Rock Hill SC 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 contact Prof. Williford.

SUMMARY OF ACTIONS TAKEN

Executive Council

Atlanta, October 31-November 1, 1975

1. BIDS FOR THE SECRETARIAT
Since no firm acceptable bids for the Secretariat had been received to date, the Council agreed to keep the bidding process open until June 1, 1976. A sub-committee of Joseph Grunwald, Martin Needler, and the Executive Director was appointed to explore extra funding for the Secretariat. Carmelo Mesa-Lago was to replace Martin Needler on this sub-committee when the latter's Executive Council term expires on December 31, 1975.
2. 1976 NOMINATING COMMITTEE
The Committee's timetable was discussed; it was hoped to have all nominations in hand by mid-November 1975.
3. LASA/CLASP WORKSHOPS
A screening committee of Margaret Crahan (chairperson); Paul Doughty, Eugenio Chang-Rodríguez, and G. Micheal Riley was appointed to review workshop applications for 1976.
4. COMMITTEE ON WOMEN IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
The Committee will meet in December and present to the Executive Council a nomination for a new chairperson, since present chairperson Evelyn Stevens will become Vice-President of LASA on January 1, 1976.
5. COMMITTEE ON U.S. PRESS COVERAGE OF LATIN AMERICA
The Council approved the Committee's recommendation that a new prize for distinguished scholarly reporting in a non-academic periodical be established, in addition to the existing award for distinguished reporting on Latin America. The two prize committees were constituted.
6. COMMITTEE ON SCHOLARLY RESOURCES
Chairperson Mary Kahler has requested to be relieved of her duties, though she will continue to serve as a member of the Committee. Carl Deal was appointed to chair the Committee, beginning January 1, 1976.
7. SUB-COMMITTEE ON CUBAN BIBLIOGRAPHY AND REPRINTING
Ivan Schulman, chairperson of this subcommittee of the Committee on Scholarly Resources, requested to be relieved of his duties. The Council appointed Lourdes Casal to succeed Ivan Schulman as chairperson, beginning January 1, 1976.
8. COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS
Responding to a Committee request, the Council sent telegrams to 19 U.S. Senators expressing Executive Council support for the McGovern-Abourezk Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act on Human Rights. Joseph Grunwald was authorized to explore the university-military confrontation in Brazil and to take action as he sees appropriate in the name of the Executive Council. A LASA-sponsored report on the Chilean university

situation was approved in principle, pending further clarification from the Committee.

9. SUB-COMMITTEE ON THE ARGENTINE SITUATION
The Council approved publishing and distributing the Sub-Committee's English language report on Argentina in much the same way as the Guatemala report a few years ago. Richard Fagen and the Executive Director were to prepare the report for publication. The much longer Spanish-language report will be made available through the Secretariat in xeroxed form at cost. Permission to translate, publish, and reproduce the reports, both English and Spanish versions, will be freely given so long as LASA is credited.
10. COMMITTEE ON THE TEACHING OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES AT ALL LEVELS
The Council warmly commended Chairperson Miriam Williford's report on the National Seminar on the Teaching of Latin American Studies, Albuquerque, July-August, 1975. New members Daniel Mogan of ATLAS and Doyle Casteel of the University of Florida were to be appointed to the Committee, beginning January 1, 1976. Miriam Williford was reappointed as Chairperson.
11. CLASP
The Council approved and applauded the decision of the CLASP Steering Committee to reduce its membership to six persons. Paul Doughty was asked to review the forthcoming CLASP directory of Latin American Studies Programs for timeliness and accuracy. If updating is needed, the Secretariat was authorized to spend up to \$500 for so doing.
12. SPECIAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL COMMISSION ON INTER-DISCIPLINARY ASPECTS OF AREA STUDIES
The matter was discussed, but no action taken, pending further input from Council members and all interested parties.
13. INTERNATIONAL LIAISON
 - a. A program to send U.S. social-science journals to the Institute of Social Science of the Cuban Academy of Sciences was approved for one year, with preference shown toward continuing the program for a total of three years.
 - b. Thomas Skidmore, a former LASA President, was designated to attend the November, 1975, General Assembly of the Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) in Quito, as LASA's liaison representative.
 - c. The Council endorsed Cole Blasier's efforts to open contacts with Latin Americanists in Eastern Europe. He was to be asked to make further recommendations to the Council in this area.
14. AD HOC COORDINATING GROUP OF INTERNATIONAL AND AREA STUDIES ASSOCIATIONS
The Executive Director was instructed to continue meeting

- with the group.
15. SECRETARIAT
 - a. The Council approved the change in title from Executive Secretary to Executive Director. This can be done without a constitutional, by-law change.
 - b. The Executive Director will prepare cost estimates for several sizes of mimeographed 8 1/2 by 11 Newsletters to replace the format we now use. This will be an agenda item for the Ways and Means meeting in January.
 - c. There will be no extra charge for returned, postage-due Newsletters.
 - d. All LASA papers from the last five National Meetings will be deposited with Xerox University Microfilms.
 - e. The possibility of LARR's publishing selected National Meeting Proceedings as special issues of LARR will be explored.
 - f. The 1975 LASA membership list will be forthcoming by the end of the year.
 - g. Advertisements for LASA publications, National Meetings, and membership will be placed where possible in journals and newsletters, particularly those that are free or nearly free.
 - h. In line with the above, the Ways and Means Committee should consider the whole question of membership and how to expand it and how best to spend Secretariat funds to accomplish this.
 - i. The Humanities volume of the Handbook of Latin American Studies will be sold at the next National Meeting (along with other LASA publications). The Council approved the paperback edition of the upcoming Social Science volume of the Handbook.
 - j. A Spanish language LASA Fact Sheet is to be prepared and distributed.
 16. LASA ENDORSEMENT OF GRANT PROPOSALS TO GOVERNMENT AGENCIES
This was discussed at length by the Council. An effort was to be made to ascertain which government agencies actually require endorsement of grant proposals by professional associations.
 17. FUNDING OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
It was agreed to hold the January, 1976, meeting of the Ways and Means Committee in Washington, so that Committee members could call on appropriate government and congressional agencies to discuss the importance of Latin American Studies, and the need for increased funding.
 18. SEMINAR ON THE ACQUISITION OF LATIN AMERICAN LIBRARY MATERIALS (SALALM)
Emma Simonson met with the Council to discuss the work of SALALM. It was agreed that LASA and SALALM should exchange institutional memberships, cooperate on projects of joint

interest, and avoid duplication of effort. LASA will work through its Committee on Scholarly Resources to establish closer relations with SALALM.

19. SIXTH NATIONAL MEETING, ATLANTA
 - a. Any LASA member who has paid dues up to the beginning of the Business meeting will be entitled to vote at that meeting.
 - b. Panel and roundtable chairpersons will be asked to join LASA if they are not already members.
 - c. Non-LASA students will pay a registration fee of \$4.00 at the National Meeting; other registration fees will remain the same as at the San Francisco National Meeting.
 - d. Authors of papers presented at the Sixth National Meeting must provide at their own cost 75 copies of their papers to be sold at 50 cents per copy until exhausted. If possible, additional copies of papers will be reproduced and sold at actual cost. A list of paper givers, with titles of papers, names of authors, and mailing addresses, will be furnished to National Meeting registrants so that papers can be ordered directly from authors, if necessary.
20. SEVENTH NATIONAL MEETING, HOUSTON, 1977
 - a. Philip Taylor was appointed to chair the Committee on Local Arrangements. Robert Dix was appointed as a member of the Committee.
 - b. The Council agreed to appoint the 1977 Program Committee in advance of the Sixth National Meeting, Atlanta, 1976, to enable its members to attend the 1976 meeting to observe actual operations, problems, etc.
21. MARCH 1976 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING

This meeting is to be held in conjunction with the Sixth National Meeting in Atlanta. The Council will convene Tuesday, March 23, 1976; March 24; and Sunday, March 28.

SIXTH NATIONAL MEETING
ATLANTA, GEORGIA, MARCH 24-28, 1976
PROGRAM EVALUATION

Analysis of the 55 "Evaluations of Program for the Sixth National Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association, Atlanta, March 24-28, 1976" returned indicates that the respondents felt the panels were generally responsive to the interests of those who attended. Heaviest criticism was levelled at the adherence to traditional formats and at the cost and quality of the hotel accommodations. In evaluating the response to the questions it should be noted that 95% of the respondents planned to attend the Seventh National Meeting in Houston, November 2-5, 1977.

1. OF THE PANELS YOU ATTENDED WHICH WERE THE MOST USEFUL OR EFFECTIVE? WHAT PARTICULAR STRENGTHS DID THEY HAVE?

Of all sessions--both regular panels, open meetings, luncheon roundtables--the most frequently singled out for praise were Panel 9: Dependency Theory Reassessed (12 respondents) and Panel 10: Will the Real Corporatism Please Stand Up? (8 respondents). Six sessions were singled out by 4-5 respondents as being useful/effective (24: The Multiple Roles of the Military in Latin America, 6: Human Rights in Latin America, 13: Selected Topics in Latin American Studies, 16: The Mexico-United States Border Interface, 25: Applied Technology in Regions of Latin America, and the open meeting on Funding Research in Latin America).

In all, 23 sessions were commented upon favorably, including 19 of the 28 regular panels. The reasons most often adduced for designating sessions as useful or effective were well-integrated, relatively brief, cogent, well-founded and focused presentations. Further, those sessions that allowed time for discussion among the panelists and with the audience were clearly preferred. Finally, the participation of Latin American scholars at Atlanta was regarded as greatly improving the quality of the meeting.

2. WITH REGARD TO THOSE PANELS YOU CONSIDERED LEAST SATISFACTORY, WHAT WERE THEIR MOST IMPORTANT WEAKNESSES?

The most frequent complaint (mentioned by 20% of the respondents) was the verbatim/lengthy reading of papers. This was clearly painful for the audience and limited the amount of discussion and audience response. Related criticisms were levelled by 10% of the respondents against not keeping to the time limits and not starting and finishing on time (particularly afternoon and evening sessions). There was

one strong appeal for discussants to be included on all panels and one for eliminating them.

Among the suggestions:

That there be a precis from the chair summarizing the panelists' papers and then a focussed discussion of specific questions.

That chairpersons ensure that all panelists and discussants have read the papers beforehand.

That sessions be focussed on aspects agreed upon beforehand so that there can be adequate time to explore ramifications.

If presentations are not in English copies or summaries of the paper be available in English.

That there be breaks for coffee and air.

That smokers be asked to smoke outside.

CHAIRPERSONS:

Overall, there was a sense that chairpersons could have conceptualized and coordinated their sessions to a greater degree and made the presentations and discussions more integrated and focussed.

There was heavy criticism of chairpersons who failed to cut off long-winded presentations and comments from the floor, as well as not stopping personal attacks on panelists by other panelists as well as by members of the audience. This latter was mentioned by 20% of the respondents. Presentation of papers by chairpersons was criticized as inappropriate, as well as taking too much valuable time.

PANEL COMPOSITION:

15% of the respondents mentioned that most sessions had too many participants. The same percentage complained about unrelated topics on the same panel. The participation of panelists, etc., who have often appeared at past LASA meetings, or at other professional meetings, presenting the same data was heavily criticized. Related to the above was criticism of not enough panelists recently returned from extensive field research or who are residents of the area under discussion.

There were strong objections to the fact that "Many chairpersons have already selected their participants when the panels are announced in the Newsletter, thus forcing applicants to flock to the open sessions or make no application. I think this a poor practice and should be firmly dealt with...No panel should be filled before it is announced."

QUALITY OF PRESENTATIONS:

There was a general sense that presentations had improved. There were, however, numerous criticisms of:

1. Lack of conceptual focus and unsophisticated analysis of some papers. (10%)
2. Papers that were too academic, esoteric, diffuse, repetitive, and laden with methodology. (16%)
3. There was a strong feeling that some presentations were too polemical, biased, and given to attacking strawmen, rather than addressing basic questions. Heavy criticism of the lack of courtesy and offensiveness of some panelists towards other panelists and the audience. (16%)
4. Panelists and discussants that were clearly unprepared. In several instances, it was mentioned that there were individuals who often appear and yet are rarely prepared or say the same thing repeatedly irrespective of the topic.
5. Titles of sessions and presentations should better reflect content.

SCHEDULING:

Frequent criticism that panels dealing with related or comparable topics ran at the same time.

One suggestion that sessions be grouped according to disciplinary interest so that individuals with specific interests could attend for a day and leave.

Criticism that the topics were too heavily political science and sociological in orientation rather than in the humanities.

One suggestion that since attendance at the last day's session tended to be light that there only be one, very strong, plenary session.

3. ON THE BASIS OF YOUR EXPERIENCE AT THE ATLANTA MEETING AND PREVIOUS NATIONAL MEETINGS OF LASA, WOULD YOU PREFER TO HAVE:

FEWER PANELS BUILT AROUND FORMALLY PRESENTED PAPERS AND MORE ROUNDTABLE OR WORKSHOP-TYPE PANELS FEATURING EXPERT DISCUSSANTS

YES--49%
 NO--33%
 SAME--4%
 CHOICE TOO LIMITED--4%

MORE PLENARY SESSIONS (SUCH AS THE SESSION ON "DEPENDENCY RECONSIDERED" IN ATLANTA)

YES--29%
 NO--29%
 NO RESPONSE--42%
 COMMENT: Of those who did favor more plenaries, a number

specified no more than 2 and only if first-rate people were gotten. One interesting suggestion was that one plenary should be scheduled in to discuss last-minute developments or crises.

4. WAS THE DURATION OF THE ATLANTA MEETING:

TOO LONG--36%
TOO SHORT--2%
ABOUT RIGHT--51%
NO RESPONSE--11%

COMMENT: Several respondents remarked that the meetings are getting to be more and more expensive as they get longer, while at the same time fewer institutions pay for attendance.

HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU (WILL YOU) SPEND AT THE ATLANTA MEETING?

TWO DAYS--15%
TWO AND ONE-HALF DAYS--11%
THREE DAYS--35%
THREE AND ONE-HALF DAYS--4%
FOUR DAYS--13%
FOUR AND ONE-HALF--4%
FIVE DAYS--2%
SIX DAYS--2%
NO RESPONSE--16%

IF YOU BELIEVE THE ATLANTA MEETING TO HAVE BEEN TOO LONG, WOULD YOU PREFER:

A 2 DAY MEETING--7%
A 3 DAY MEETING--84%
A 4 DAY MEETING--6%
NO PREFERENCE--3%

5. WHAT TOPICS (FOR PANELS OR PLENARY SESSIONS) WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE INCLUDED IN THE PROGRAM FOR THE SEVENTH NATIONAL MEETING?

Since, by and large, the topics suggested were distilled into the possible sessions included in the spring mailing to the LASA/ASA membership they will not be reviewed here. What is of interest is the fact that 69% of the suggested topics were in the area of social sciences and 31% were related to the humanities and the arts. The 1977 Program Committee has increased the number of sessions dealing with humanities and the arts.

6. SINCE THE SEVENTH NATIONAL MEETING WILL BE HELD JOINTLY WITH THE AFRICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION, WE ARE INTERESTED IN DEVELOPING A SERIES OF PANELS WHICH WOULD INVOLVE BOTH AFRICANISTS AND LATIN AMERICANISTS, EXPLORING THEIR TOPICS CROSS-CULTURALLY. WHAT TOPICS WOULD YOU RECOMMEND FOR SUCH PANELS?

Again, since the suggestions have, by and large, been subsumed into the spring mailing suffice it to say that 74% of the suggestions fell in the realm of the social sciences and 26% in that of the humanities and the arts. The 1977 Program Committee is attempting to respond to such interest.

7. DO YOU HAVE ANY SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING LOCAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LASA MEETINGS (ACCOMMODATIONS, EXHIBITS, SOCIAL ACTIVITIES, ETC.)?

FACILITIES:

1. Strongest criticism was related to the luncheon roundtables (over 20% of the comments were aimed at them). It was felt that there were too many people at the tables for easy conversation and exchange, too much noise, poor food, and high prices. Suggestions included:
- a. limiting tables to 8-10 people with a stand-by system for no-shows
 - b. smaller rooms
 - c. buffet or cafeteria style
 - d. lower prices
 - e. Some recommended expanding such gatherings to breakfast and dinner with the option of brown bagging it in small conference rooms or the chairperson's room. (The 1977 Program Committee is attempting to incorporate these suggestions.)
- A common comment was that the roundtables, with all their problems, were still a good idea.
2. The next most frequent complaint about the facilities was the cost and quality of the hotel and accommodations and food service. (13%)
- In this respect, one respondent suggested returning to university sites and the utilization of dormitory facilities. Others urged that cities like Austin, Madison, Atlanta, and Houston be avoided due to limited flights. New York, Washington, and Chicago were suggested instead.

Since we are committed to Houston and the Shamrock Hilton for the November, 1977 meeting there is not much to be done at this stage. These comments will be kept in mind in choosing the 1979 site.

Recommendations re: food service, etc.:

- a. a list of restaurants including price range should be included in the registration packet.
- b. coffee shop, or similar inexpensive and quick service facilities, should be open if there are evening sessions.
- c. coffee be available for purchase near conference rooms.

(These recommendations are being acted upon for 1977.)
N.B., The San Francisco and Atlanta hotels were praised for being small and "homey enough" to encourage interchange in a relaxed atmosphere.

PANELS:

1. Frequent complaints that some panelists could not be seen or heard.

Suggestions included:

- a. panelists be on a raised platform
- b. panelists stand
- c. everyone use microphones

CONFERENCE ROOMS:

1. Fair number of critical comments re: poorly ventilated rooms.
2. Strong sentiment that there be no smoking in conference rooms or that smokers sit in special section. Some rejected this latter due to number in audience and generally poor ventilation of such facilities.

PRINTED PROGRAM:

1. The program format at Atlanta was generally thought to be confusing and not informative enough.
2. Strong calls for a map of the conference site to be included in the program with larger maps and directions posted at strategic points in hotel, etc.
3. Requests for maps of locale or information as to where to obtain them in preregistration materials.
4. Strong pleas for more blackboards, bulletin boards, etc., to catch up on the latest info.
5. A supplement to the program indicating last-minute changes in program.
6. Participants should be listed in program in order of appearance.

PAPERS:

1. The only available comment about the papers was that they should all be available.
2. How to accomplish this is currently under discussion.

CULTURAL EVENTS:

1. A fair amount of interest was expressed in having non-academic sessions or events such as tours, art or artisania exhibits, concerts, or a species of film festival.
2. In this respect, it was suggested that there be a particular focus around which a number of cultural events would be developed.
3. A variety of comments were made about the film showings at Atlanta which reflected the problems that were detailed by Julianne Burton on pp. 54-55 of the LASA Newsletter (Vol. VII, No. 3, September, 1976).
4. It was also suggested that a greater effort be made at outreach to the local community to stimulate interest in Latin America. The cultural events would be a prime means of doing this.

BOOK EXHIBITS:

1. It was urged that there be more exhibits in better facilities.
 2. Also, that exhibitors be kept around at least until Saturday.
8. DO YOU EPXECT TO ATTEND THE SEVENTH NATIONAL MEETING, IN HOUSTON, TEXAS, NOVEMBER, 1977?

YES--52 of 55 respondents said yes

NO--2 of 55

PROBABLY--1 of 55

Questionnaire devised by: Wayne Cornelius
Department of Political Science
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Responses analyzed by: Margaret E. Crahan
Herbert H. Lehman College
City University of New York

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.

CLASP Publication #7: Latin America. An Acquisition Guide for Colleges and Public Libraries (Earl J. Pariseau, Editor)

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.

HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

SPECIAL LASA PAPERBACK EDITION

Volume 36--Humanities, ed., Donald E.J. Stewart (1974)
\$7.90, postpaid.

Volume 37--Social Sciences, ed., Donald E.J. Stewart (1975)
\$7.90, postpaid.

Volumes 36 & 37--\$13.30, postpaid

This special paperback edition of these volumes is available ONLY to LASA members.

All orders must be prepaid, with checks made payable to LASA. Florida residents, please include 4% sales tax.

ORDER BLANK

QUANTITY	VOLUME	AMOUNT
	Vol. 36, <u>Humanities</u> , Handbook of Latin American Studies, ed. Donald E.J. Stewart (1974), \$7.90, postpaid	
	Vol. 37, <u>Social Sciences</u> , Handbook of Latin American Studies, ed., Donald E.J. Stewart (1975) \$7.90, postpaid	
	Volumes 36 & 37, \$13.30, postpaid	
	Florida Sales Tax (4%), if applicable	
	TOTAL (Order MUST be prepaid)	

Ship to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

ZIP CODE _____

Return to: LASA Secretariat
Box 13362 University Station
Gainesville, Florida 32604
U.S.A.



THE PROFESSION

CHINA IN THE EYES OF A LATINAMERICANIST

Laura Randall
Hunter College

The central question about China for a Latinamericanist is whether one of the poorest nations on earth can achieve an ideal state of Marxist equality and growth, when Marx himself wrote that this could be attained only after capitalist development. In general, China has so little capital available that it takes a larger share of the labor force (72.9% in 1957, slightly less now) to produce a subsistence income than is needed in most poor countries (60%). By contrast, output per worker in modern industry is more than three times that of agriculture, an inequality in efficiency of production twice that of other poor countries. The implication of this is that labor is used extensively and hard; however, income inequality among workers is different from that suggested by efficiency considerations, as the Chinese have broken the link between output and income to a greater extent than other nations.

The Chinese performance can only be understood against a background of fifty years of civil and foreign war before the consolidation of control by the present government. In 1933, a possibly low estimate placed Chinese food consumption at 1,940 calories a day. The underreporting of food production by the Communists before 1957 is so severe that they cannot be correct; 1957 grain consumption per capita was about ten per cent less than it was in 1933.

By 1974, per capita grain supplies were four per cent below 1957 levels, if relatively high population estimates are accepted. They are about the same as 1957 if a moderate population growth is believed. A French Communist source claims that the Chinese have now regained 1937 levels of consumption. The reason for the apparent disaster is that grain output fell twenty per cent from 1958 levels during the Great Leap Forward, and did not recover until 1965. In the following decade, food output increased 21 per cent, while population increased 23 per cent. In the last three years, improvements in prices paid to peasants, and decreases in prices of goods they purchase did not lead to a strong increase in grain output, which partly explains the continuing doubt about the usefulness of material incentives.

Because there is either less or no more food per capita available than in 1957, that year's food rationing schedule is probably an optimistic estimate of what people eat: children are nursed for one year. Grain for children under three is just over 1/4 lbs. a day; children three to five years have 1/2 lb. of grain a day. A worker doing extremely heavy labor would get 7.7 pounds of grain; a worker who did not do physical labor would get 1.1 pounds of grain a day. This would be

supplemented with vegetables, meat, fish, or bean curd, which are not rationed. The result is that Chinese children are about half the volume of ours; that adults are so small that at first our group frequently thought we observed children doing heavy labor, when in fact we saw young adults. There are no fat people in China; the only picture of a slightly portly Chinese I have ever seen is that of Chairman Mao.

This compares to Latin American food consumption as follows: the F.A.O., assuming a lower population growth than some U.S. observers, states that "Asian Centrally Planned economies" provided 2,020 calories per capita in 1961, and 2170 calories per capita in 1969-71; as small bodied Chinese need fewer calories than somewhat larger Latin Americans, this was calculated as supplying 86 per cent of needed energy in 1961, during the worst of the reaction to the Great Leap Forward, and 92 per cent of minimum energy needs a decade later. In Latin America, an average of 2,410 calories per capita were supplied in 1961, and 2,530 in 1969-71. Allowing for slightly greater Latin American minimum energy requirements, this came to 100 per cent of minimum needs in 1961, and 105 per cent of minimum needs a decade later. The difficulty in making comparisons comes in the distribution of food availability to different groups within each country. In 1960 in Brazil, the lowest levels reported are for urban households in the East, where the poorest five per cent had an estimated 1,180 calories per capita each day; in the rural South, the richest one per cent had an estimated 4,770 calories of food each day. For all of Latin America, recent, although challenged, studies by the World Health Organization and the Pan American Health Organization assert that "more than one half of child deaths under the age of five years in Latin America are directly or indirectly caused by nutritional deficiencies"; not all of this is inadequate food supply: some reflects the unwise abandonment of breast feeding before the age of one year in much of Latin America. In Latin America, the F.A.O. estimates that thirteen per cent of the population receives less than the minimum necessary protein and energy supplies. Only Bolivia, El Salvador, and Haiti are listed as nations of acute malnutrition in Latin America; Northeast Brazil and El Salvador are singled out for Vitamin A deficiency. In Latin American countries, between 5 and 15 per cent of the men and between 10 and 35 per cent of the women have been found to have significant anaemia; in some communities, more than half the children were in this category. The F.A.O. has no data for China for any of these categories, but asserts that "food is somewhat better distributed..,and the percentage of undernourished may be less than in the rest of Asia (Asian figures indicate that 30 per cent have less than minimum food supplies)."

Carl Riskin believes that most Chinese cities have roughly

similar food availability, allowing for differences in kinds of foods in the region. However, since agricultural taxes paid in kind, and sales of food which must be made to the State are often set for relatively long periods of time, increases in food output to some extent accrue to the commune which produces them. Thus, the rural communes and production teams with the best land, weather, and efficiency have larger incomes and available food supplies than do communes or production teams with poor land, weather, or inefficient production. Rural variation in food supply is difficult to estimate nationally.

To summarise the admittedly crude evidence available: if the thirteen per cent of Latin Americans who get less than the minimum of food that they need were to move to Chinese cities, many of them would be better off; not all would be better fed, because the average Chinese food ration is roughly 85 per cent of the Latin American average, and about 6 per cent below minimum Latin American needs. If the malnourished of Latin America were to move to the rural areas, it is hard to judge how much they would eat, but more of their children would survive, because of longer periods of breast feeding. I would like to add that in none of the parts of China that we were permitted to visit did anyone look as underfed as many Bolivian peasants, or pictures of Haitian children.

Is there any way that the Chinese can feed their people better? Many American observers believe that giving land to the peasants would not increase agricultural output in China because peasants would necessarily continue to depend on the State, which would have to control the water supply to keep the land in production, and supply credit to small landholders. If the State did not assume these two functions, a landless class would emerge, and a new land reform be necessary. The Chinese government believes that it has done as much as possible under present physical and technical conditions, so it is in the process of changing them: land now is in small terraces, currently worked by shovels, plows, and hand tractors. In order to use large tractors, and increase productivity, the stones and earth of small terraces are to be carried across fields and down mountains to make large terraces. This is to be completed by 1980. At the same time, chemical fertilizer plants, using the oil China has brought into production during the last decade, are to provide fertilizer needed for modern techniques of agricultural production. The labor of building terraces will be done on Sundays and during the times that can be spared from tending crops. There is little chance of any days off for peasants in terrace building regions: the weak will probably die sooner from heavy labor on a limited diet; yet, given the food needs of growing children in a 920 (or, Mao says, 850 million) population, it may well be necessary to sacrifice the present generation if the next is to survive.

Chinese peasants' attitudes toward this varies from that of members of the Ta Chai brigade, famous for building broad terraces with little equipment in a steeply mountainous zone, to that of some of the members of a model commune we saw in Sian, whose leader complained that peasants used rumor techniques to claim, falsely, that things were worse than ever, that right deviationist followers of Liu Shao-Chi wished to divide communally owned fruit trees among themselves, and that it was necessary to take strong measures against five per cent of the peasants who disagreed with Chairman Mao's policy. The problem here was that the Commune, in deciding how much fruit to sell, took too much of urban worker's needs into account and sold a large amount of produce to them, leaving the peasants only a small share for their own consumption.

Although we don't know very much about conditions of peasants in areas we didn't see, those in areas we travelled through had many things that Latin America might copy. This included some day care centers, old age homes, schools, and new housing. In only one area did it seem that school-age children were not in class. In general, there are six periods of school a day, except during harvest season. However, two of the six periods can be devoted to study at home. In practice, there is probably one-half day of school. Children's labor continues to be needed. If in theory school goes through senior middle school (high school), politically important peasant leaders can go to a university or higher training institute if they have completed junior high school. Peasants would be trained in agricultural and other applied sciences and techniques useful to the commune. They would almost certainly return to it after training.

In addition, there are clinics run by barefoot doctors, and, if the commune is lucky, access to some better trained doctors and a hospital. There are more roads, and some tractors and trucks. The commune has a film projector and a T.V. set. Although urban high school students are supposed to spend two years in the countryside learning from peasants, when the peasants are lucky, the high school students may practice their specialties in the commune to which they are assigned: teaching English in grade school, or putting on performances as members of a regional drama troupe. However, in one commune we visited, such specialists were hard to come by: a high school graduate taught high school; only four members of the commune had gone on to a university or higher institute.

Because of the shortage of transport facilities as well as the stress on military preparedness, stress has been placed on regional economic autarchy. This makes sense at a regional level, but not at a commune level: attempts to put factories in the fields have reduced grain output because of air pollution by the factories. Similar attempts to keep Latin American

peasants on the farm by creating industry in rural areas may also turn out to be inadvisable unless expensive anti-pollution devices are part of the factories.

Life in the cities benefits from higher wages and more services: neighborhood service centers provide for laundry, tailor shops, shoe repair, and barber shops. There are kindergartens and nurseries. There are more cultural activities, and probably a wider range of consumer goods, which have brightened considerably under the influence of Chou En Lai in the last three years. The factories themselves look about one hundred years behind the United States and lack many health and safety precautions. The pace of work is uneven, as factories sometimes run out of supplies. The factories control housing for their workers in the neighborhood, and are self defense centers: there are miles of tunnels 16 to 22 meters deep underneath them in case of attack. Improvements in factories seem to come from conversion of peasants into trained industrial workers. Much hand labor is done that would elsewhere be mechanized. If administrators consult with workers, there is no worker control in the Yugoslav sense; decisions are in accord with the plan, which takes the factories' capabilities into account. Workers can criticize management, but do not determine their own work assignment or work conditions. Because Chinese factories are historically behind many Latin American operations, it is hard to envisage a Chinese industrial model for Latin America.

However, a possible Chinese model does exist in China's attention to health, both through preventive medicine and exercise. Public education has reduced communicable diseases; neighborhood vigilance has eliminated venereal disease. A friend of mine resident in China was told that one neighborhood had a crime wave: one case of bicycle theft and five of pre-marital sex. It is hard to be promiscuous with everyone watching.

Schools stress games; hotels have sports facilities. Sports banners proclaim "Friendship first, competition second," and that is how people look when they play. Physical culture, from Tai Chee through Wu Shu through calisthenics is widely practiced, and I've waked up too often at 6 AM to the sound of crunching cinders as people jog outside the hotel.

The dark spot is culture: the operas of Chiang Ching, Mao's wife, are deplorable. Cardboard characters in mundane plots in imitation Russian style show white face painted communists defeating yellow face painted KMT and landlords. Peasants sit stony faced through tedious performances. Acrobatics and shadow puppets are beautiful, and sometimes humorous: the audience smiles and comments continuously. Almost all traditional art, song, dance and literature has been suppressed. Traditional characters will be replaced by the Roman alphabet within 30 years. Private access to art, music, dance, drama and other

training is gone. In Mao's view, traditional culture was part of traditional feudal oppression, and had to be extirpated. If a Latin American Maoist state were to be set up on the same premises, it would be worth doing only if it is believed that Latin American culture isn't worth a candle.

Despite China's many achievements and stress on decent distribution of opportunity, it started from so low a base that I think that it is not now a model that is likely to be acceptable for Latin America.

Editor's Note: The above article is based upon the author's tour of China March 6-31, 1976. The communes she visited were primarily in the region of Peking and Sian. Other areas visited included Chenchow, Changsha, Kweilin, and Canton.

LETTERS TO
THE EDITOR

November 16, 1976

Professor Wayne A. Cornelius
Dept. of Political Science
E53-413
M.I.T.
Cambridge MA 02139

Dear Professor Cornelius:

I am responding to your form letter of November 1, 1976 and referring you to my letters of July 5 and October 4, 1976.

In my letter of October 4, 1976, I noted that the panel I had proposed (with an Africanist) on "Non-Institutional Medicine and Health Care in Latin America and Africa" was being considered for the 1977 programme. I now find that Panel J-33 is being chaired by Thomas Bossert. Surely if there were two panels that were relatively close in terms of content, you would have made some attempt to combine them. I will not buy such arguments as conceptualization and specificity--for there was little room for either in the short description allowed for those proposing panels. In addition, I accept all such arguments as age, sex, academic discipline, institutional affiliation, etc., as merely specious. As an unknown committed to teaching at a small Southern college I invariably run up against professional nepotism. But what irks me is the fact that the LASA Newsletter of September, 1976, uses the same wording to describe panel J-33 that I used in my panel proposal, which of course led me to believe until receipt of the final programme that the panel I had proposed had been accepted. This definitely needs some explanation, and as such I am taking this matter up with the President of LASA.

Cordially,

/s/Klaus de Albuquerque
30, Male, Sociology, Small Southern
College, Asst. Prof., decidedly critical,
Commonwealth Caribbean &
Eastern Africa, infrequent participation
because the above criteria obviously limit my participation.

P.S.--I am including the criteria by which you claim to have made decisions, because I doubt you had the information in my case.

Editor's Note: We have been asked to publish this exchange of correspondence in the LASA Newsletter.

November 30, 1976

Professor Klaus de Albuquerque
Department of Sociology
Wofford College
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301

Dear Professor de Albuquerque:

The following is in response to your recent request for a clarification of the Program Committee decision to disapprove your proposal to chair a panel on health care at the 1977 LASA/ASA national meeting.

For the first time in LASA's history, a national meeting program was put together this year by publishing lists of proposed panel topics, and asking the membership to submit proposals to chair panels, present papers, or serve as discussants on these topics. Our objectives in following this procedure were as follows: (1) to maximize the membership's input into Program Committee decisions on panel topics and chairpersons; (2) to secure a substantial number of paper and discussant proposals before specific chairpersons were designated, thereby enlarging the pool of potential panel participants from which chairpersons would ultimately make their selection and enabling the Program Committee to gauge the volume of current research in specific subject areas before panel topics were approved; and (3) to provide the Program Committee with quantitative estimates of membership interest in attending various proposed panels. The initial list of proposed panels, compiled from questionnaires completed by those attending the Sixth National Meeting in Atlanta and from suggestions by members of the Program Committee and the LASA Executive Council, was mailed to all LASA and ASA members in May, 1976. Expanded lists of proposed panels, incorporating suggestions from proposals received since the May mailing, were published in the June and September issues of the LASA Newsletter.

The Program Committee believed that this rather complex procedure was necessary to generate the information we needed to assemble the best possible set of panels and chairpersons, and to ensure that the program planning process itself would be as open as possible to membership influence. We realized that this procedure would inevitably lead to misunderstandings on the part of some members, which we sought to avoid through repeated warnings about the preliminary (i.e., proposed) nature of the lists of panel topics which we disseminated. In most cases, several persons proposed to chair a panel on each of the topics included in our lists; a total of more than 175 LASA and ASA members submitted such proposals.

The facts relating to the health care panel are as follows. On May 6, 1976, Dr. Laura Randall wrote to me proposing to chair a panel on health care delivery systems in Latin America, sug-

gesting an organizational plan and a list of possible participants. Subsequently, Dr. Randall submitted a more detailed proposal for a panel on population policy in Latin America, and expressed her preference to chair that panel rather than the health care session. On July 3, 1976, Thomas J. Bossert wrote to me expressing his interest in chairing a panel on health care, suggesting a possible panelist, and providing detailed information on his professional qualifications and research interests. On October 22, 1976, Dr. Bossert submitted a more detailed, four-page proposal for such a panel, including a rationale and statement of objectives, an outline of specific topics to be discussed, and a list of 15 potential panelists.

On July 5, 1976, you wrote to me proposing a panel on "Non-institutional (indigenous or traditional) medical systems and health care delivery in Africa and Latin America," to be co-chaired by Dr. Charles Good. Your description of the proposed panel was limited to a one-sentence statement of the title; no further information was provided. On October 4, 1976, you wrote again to me reiterating your interest on chairing a panel on health care in Latin America and Africa. No additional information on the proposed panel was provided. The LASA Program Committee met in San Antonio October 27-29, and on the basis of the information at hand, a decision was made to approve the health care panel, with a substantive focus on health care delivery by government agencies, and with Thomas Bossert as chairperson, subject to final approval by the ASA Program Committee. At the joint meeting of the LASA and ASA Program Committees in Houston, October 31, this decision was reviewed and approved by the ASA Program Chairperson.

You note that the listing of the health care panel in the September, 1976, Newsletter includes some of the same wording employed in your one-sentence description of the panel you proposed to chair. It was routine for us to incorporate wording from proposals received into our published descriptions of proposed panels. Our description of the health care panel drew upon the proposals received from Drs. Randall and Bossert, as well as yourself. The Committee's letter acknowledging receipt of your letter of July 5 clearly noted that no decisions to approve panel topics and chairpersons would be made by the Committee until its meetings during the last week of October, and cautioned you to make this clear to any persons you might approach as possible panelists. Moreover, the listings of panel topics which appeared in the June and September Newsletters are clearly labelled as "proposed" panels, and the dates of the Program Committee meeting to make the final selection of topics and chairpersons were repeated on each occasion.

Your proposal was rejected primarily because it lacked specificity and conceptualization, and because we had virtually no information to use in evaluating your qualifications to organize

a panel on the proposed topic. You state that you did not provide more information because of the "short description allowed for those proposing panels." You are referring, apparently, to the questionnaire form which was mailed to the membership in May. This form was never intended to be the only vehicle for communicating information to the Program Committee. In fact, the vast majority of those who proposed to chair panels supplemented the questionnaire form with a detailed cover letter and in many cases a curriculum vitae--without being specifically instructed to provide this information. You also provided a cover letter, but as noted above, you did not go beyond a one-sentence description of the proposed panel. Our letter of acknowledgement specifically encouraged you to submit to us the names and other information on persons who might be considered as participants in your panel. No such information was received from you. Our program planning efforts have generated hundreds of pieces of correspondence. With several hundred proposals to chair panels, present papers, or serve as discussants being received, and lacking unlimited secretarial staff and financial resources, it was not possible to solicit more detailed information from each proposer who did not initially provide it.

Your charge that your proposal was rejected because of "professional nepotism" directed against "an unknown committed to teaching at a small Southern college" is totally groundless, as anyone who reviews the final list of approved panels and chairpersons will appreciate. Forty percent of the chairpersons of LASA and LASA/ASA panels and roundtables who are employed as academics come from small colleges and small campuses of state university systems; 26 percent are based in the U.S. South (including Texas and border states); 17 percent are young, relatively "unknown" scholars within a year of receiving their Ph.D.

Dr. Bossert, our choice to chair the health care panel, is a 1976 Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin, where he currently has a teaching position. He has served as Program Director of the Center for International Health of the Midwest Universities Consortium for International Activities, and administered a health care delivery project in eastern Nicaragua. He is the author of a major paper on "Policy Analysis of Health Care Delivery in Less Developed Countries." Finally, Dr. Bossert has never participated in a LASA National Meeting; you presented a paper at the 1976 meeting in Atlanta. As stated in the Program Committee's letter informing you of our decision on your proposal, our practice in selecting panel chairpersons has been to attempt to give preference to those who have not previously participated in National Meetings, assuming that such persons possess the necessary professional qualifications and have submitted a detailed, high-quality proposal.

It was the responsibility of the Program Committee to make final selections of panel chairpersons for the national meeting.

Your proposal was evaluated fairly. The Committee felt that, on the basis of the information provided, it was not the best proposal received on the topic of health care.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Wayne A. Cornelius
Chairperson
LASA Program Committee
Department of Political Science
E53-413
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

December 9, 1976

Professor Klaus de Albuquerque
Box 9, Wofford College
Spartanburg, South Carolina 29301

Dear Professor Albuquerque:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of November 16, 1976, addressed to Professor Cornelius, the chairperson of the LASA 1977 National Meeting Program Committee. Perhaps by now you have received an answer from Professor Cornelius; at any rate, I have asked him to make sure that your complaint is promptly attended to, and that I be informed of the outcome.

While the Executive Council of LASA has complete confidence in the good faith and judgement of the Program Committee, it is nevertheless distressing that there should arise rare cases, such as yours, of individual dissatisfaction with the outcome. Please be assured that in such cases every effort is made to reassess the situation and to respond appropriately.

Sincerely,

/s/ Evelyn P. Stevens
President, LASA

RESEARCH

COMPLEJO SAMANCO EPS EN FORMACIÓN

A group of scholars from the Complejo Samanco EPS in Lima, Peru, has initiated a research project on the "Economic History of Peru in the Twentieth Century." The group, under the supervision of historian Sr. Heraclio Bonilla, is requesting bibliographic leads and/or leads on the subject. Of interest are specific works on economics and history of Peru, and works comparing Peru with other countries in these areas. The group also would appreciate receiving information on libraries and publishing companies from which such literature is available. Please contact: Javier Tantalean A., José de la Riva Agüero No. 184, Chacarilla de Estanque-Surco, Lima, Perú.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF VENEZUELA

Professor Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln is collaborating with the National Library of Venezuela by periodically submitting bibliographical information in the form of articles, reviews and books on Venezuela. He requests that anyone who has publications on Venezuela send him the bibliographical information. Send all information to: Professor Roberto Esquenazi-Mayo, Director, Institute for International Studies, 1034 Oldfather Hall, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Lincoln NB 68588.

SCHOLARLY RESOURCES COMMITTEE

The Scholarly Resources Committee encourages the submission of proposals or ideas for projects dealing with the compilation and dissemination of information regarding scholarly resources dealing with Latin America. Suggestions should be directed to Carl W. Deal, Center for Latin American Studies, 1208 West California, University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois 61801.

PEDAGOGY

FIVE REASONS FOR THE STUDY OF LATIN AMERICA

Edward Glab

University of Texas at Austin

One of the questions most frequently asked by teachers who hope to introduce area studies into their classroom is "why study Latin America?" Many teachers hope to introduce courses on Latin America into their school's curriculum or to present material about the Latin American heritage into current social studies, humanities, or foreign language offerings. Yet, at the same time, they know that colleagues, students, and supervisors will want to know what is relevant about the study of Latin America. There are many reasons that could be advanced but five in particular seem to stand out.

First, because of the distribution of bilingualism in the United States, Latin America provides one of the most relevant models for studying in a comparative way the concept of culture as such. In 1972, 79 percent of the federal funds for bilingual-bicultural education went for programs involving the Spanish language in the United States. Eighty-seven percent of the students in bilingual-bicultural programs were in those involving Spanish. Further, the United States is the fifth largest Spanish-speaking country in the world and Hispano-Americans constitute the second largest minority in the United States. Although statistics concerning the actual number of Hispano-Americans in the United States are imprecise, if current growth rates continue, they could become the largest minority group in this country within a decade.

Second, it has been well documented that Hispano-Americans in general suffer from the explicit, negative stereotyping of Latin Americans in general that has done incalculable psychological harm to millions of Spanish-speaking children searching for an identity in an English-speaking culture that tends to regard them as inferior. Much of the public and official negativism towards the Hispano-American ethnic group stems from the fact that Latin America is all too often reported in terms of superficial traits or features that leave one with the impression that Latin America, above all else, is a region characterized by military dictatorships, national disasters, and sleepy peasants. The U.S. Civil Rights Commission Report on Mexican American Education found that the lack of relevant culture studies in most classrooms led to the development of a negative perception among Mexican-American students of their culture and heritage. The two major reasons given for this were stereotyped treatment of Latin Americans in school textbooks and inadequate teacher preparation. A more careful study of the rich Latin American cultural milieu can therefore help to correct the simplistic and erroneous generalizations associated with Latin America, thereby contributing to a more positive view and self-

image of Hispano-Americans in general. At the same time, to the extent that Latin American studies can awaken or strengthen an interest in cultural and ethnic pluralism, one of the most positive features of the American national tradition is thereby reaffirmed.

Third, Latin American culture and the Spanish language are part of the American heritage. As many of the place names in the Southwestern United States would indicate, states like California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado formed the northernmost extension of the Spanish Empire in the New World. It should also be remembered that from the time of its independence from Spain until the war of 1848, most of the Southwestern United States belonged to Mexico. Thus, both the history of Mexico and of Spain in the New World form a very important part of United States history. For several states, the association with the Iberian cultural world forms a far larger segment of their history than does the association with Anglo-America.

Fourth, many Latin American countries are virtually next door neighbors, with close political, commercial, and cultural interactions with the United States extending over many years. For this reason it behooves us to know more about their cultures. Most of Central America, the Caribbean, and Mexico are readily accessible in terms of travel and information. Further, while most of the immigrants to the United States from Latin America and first generation Hispano-Americans came from Mexico, Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Dominican Republic, substantial groups have also arrived from other countries as well.

Finally, Latin America provides an ideal model for making available to students the enrichment that comes from exposure to cultural diversity. Although as a region Latin America is the most western of the non-western cultures, it contains a variety of cultural models, from the totally non-western indigenous Indian tribes to the modern Euro-American, cosmopolitan middle classes of Buenos Aires or Caracas. By studying the diverse cultures of Latin America, students can learn a great deal about themselves and gain a more accurate perspective on their own society and culture. It was Rudyard Kipling who summed this up best when he said, "What does he know of England who only England knows?"

THE LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE STUDIES PROJECT

Edward Glab

University of Texas at Austin

Over the past eighteen months the Institute of Latin American Studies with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities has been carrying out the Latin American Culture Studies Project. During this period, with the cooperation of the College of Education and Department of Curriculum and Instruction, the Institute has sponsored three two-day conferences and a two-week summer session workshop, attended by more than 300 educators from Texas and elsewhere. In addition, a handbook on Latin American Studies for teachers at the pre-collegiate level is soon to be published as part of the project.*

The general objective of all the activities of the Latin American Culture Studies Project was to explain why Latin America is an important and relevant area of study and to offer ways and means by which the teaching of Latin American Studies could be enhanced throughout grade levels and disciplines. The conferences and summer workshops were designed for teachers, curriculum consultants and coordinators, and school administrators responsible for curriculum development, working at the pre-collegiate level, primarily junior and senior high school, but also including elementary school. It included teachers in social studies, foreign language, humanities, and bilingual-bicultural programs who were interested in implementing or improving Latin American Studies content in their own classrooms and their schools' curricula. The project also included librarians to build up the information resource base throughout the school system.

At the conferences and summer workshop, participants received presentations on various aspects of Latin America; selecting teaching materials on Latin America; suggestions for library displays; and gathered recommendations for economical purchases by school libraries of relevant books and other materials. Through explaining and demonstrating various printed and audio-visual materials and services at the conferences, we hoped to make their availability and usefulness for Latin American Studies more widely known. Recognizing the diversity of teacher interests and needs, the conferences were multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural, dealing with a variety of

*Teachers interested in receiving a copy of the handbook when it is published or in joining the communications network, should write to: Dr. Edward Glab, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712.

Latin American countries and topics. Participants also learned of and met with resource people from around Texas who would be able to continue to consult with them after they returned home. The organizers of the conferences and workshop also received many practical suggestions and criticisms regarding the project format from the experienced educators who attended, as the gatherings were also designed to be dialogues for mutual benefit.

In addition to the implementation and improvement of course offerings with Latin American studies content, the eighteen month long project was designed to 1) establish a permanent communications network in Texas and to some extent elsewhere among teachers, librarians, administrators, and community leaders interested in Latin American Studies; and 2) contribute to the implementation of the cultural component of bilingual-bicultural education. Texas was one of the first states to provide a significant impetus to the study of Latin America through the passage of legislation that established a state-wide program of mandatory bilingual-bicultural education. Aside from the special requirements for bilingual instruction, the legislation obliges many of the school systems of Texas to give greater attention to the history and culture of Latin America which forms such an important part of our own heritage, and encourages teachers to develop new ways of integrating this knowledge into the curriculum.

The underlying philosophy of our Latin American Culture Studies Project has been the belief that an academic institution can and should be of service to the larger community beyond the all too often ivory-tower walls of the university. The author Simeon Strunsky once wrote, "People who want to understand democracy should spend less time in the library with Aristotle and more time on the buses and in the subway." The Latin American culture studies program for enriching our understanding of Latin America and for encouraging the study of Latin America in communities and schools throughout Texas exemplifies the spirit of Strunsky's remark.

NOTES & NEWS

AREA STUDIES & OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

American Personnel and Guidance Association

The American Personnel and Guidance Association has instituted an International Education Committee for the purpose of upgrading the guidance and counseling skills of members of the Association through an understanding of models of counseling and guidance used throughout the world. Oliva M. Espin is area coordinator for Latin America and member of the Committee's Steering Council. She is currently developing a list of bibliographical resources in the field of guidance and counseling. There are plans for educational trips to and from Latin American countries in order to foster professional contacts and knowledge concerning counseling and guidance as practiced in different countries.

Professionals in the fields of counseling, guidance and psychology who are interested in serving as resources, helping in the organization of trips or otherwise participating or learning more about the committee should write to: Oliva M. Espin, Ph.D., Dept. of Counselor Education, Boston University, 232 Bay State Road, Boston MA 02215.

CONFERENCES

McPherson College

On October 1 and 2, 1976, a conference on Forces for Change in Rural Latin America was held at McPherson College. The following papers were presented: "Rural Development and International Cooperation;" "Rural Structure and Institutions;" "The Political Perspective;" "The Economic Perspective;" "Paraguayan Development: An Intercultural Perspective;" "The Dynamic Impact of Major Cities on the Mexican Countryside;" "Women in Population Change;" "Confronting the Separation of Town and Country in Latin America;" "Rural Development--A Latin American Viewpoint;" "The UN Role in Rural Development;" "Interaction of Agriculture, Business, and Government in Latin American Rural Development;" "The Role of Private Sector in Rural Latin America."

Society for the History of Discoveries

The Society for the History of Discoveries held its annual meeting in Charleston, S.C., on November 4-6 of this year. For information on papers delivered, please contact Ralph E. Ehrenberg, Secretary, 9219 Bells Mill Road, Potomac MD 20854.

The University of Texas at Austin

An international conference on "Conflict, Order and Peace in the Americas" was hosted by the University of Texas from November 10-12, under the auspices of the LBJ School of Public Affairs. Focusing on the problems of economic and social development in Latin America and on the elimination of violence, the conference was opened by Ms. Helvi Sipila, UN Assistant Secretary-General for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs. A special feature of the conference was a series of evening dialogues between "incompatibles." The initial exchange was between William Colby, former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and Jacques Chonchol, former Chilean minister of agriculture in the Allende government, on the subject of foreign investment in Latin America. Discussions by other participants included the roots of maldevelopment and dependency and interdependence as determinants of hemispheric peace.

Papers were presented on "The Roots of Dis-development in the Southern Cone," "Culture and Conflict in the Latin American Experience," "Distributive Inequity in Latin American Development," "The Image and Reality of Violence in Latin American History," "Women and Development in Latin America," "The Military Role in the Developmental Process: Reflections and Self-Reflections," "Democracy as a Social Value in Latin America," "Contemporary Violence in Latin America," "Education and Social Structure in Latin America."

EMPLOYMENT

Amherst College

Amherst College will make a three-year appointment in Spanish (instructor/assistant professor level) beginning the 1977-78 academic year. Candidate should have Ph.D. or be close to completing the dissertation. Residence and extensive travel in Latin America and Spain are important, and candidate should have native fluency in Spanish and English. Publications are desirable. The candidate should show enthusiasm for teaching some beginning/intermediate Spanish each year in addition to advanced courses, specifically poetry and Latin American thought. Reading and experience should be broad enough to provide the versatility necessary in a small department. Amherst College is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer. For further information please contact Prof. E.A. Johnson, Jr., Head, Spanish Department, Amherst College, Amherst MA 01002.

University of Denver

The University of Denver announces a faculty opening at the Graduate School of International Studies, in American and Comparative Foreign Policy. Candidates are being sought for the position of Assistant or Junior Associate Professor. The University is an equal opportunity employer and encourages applications from women and minorities with special interests. Applicants' Ph.D. must be completed by September, 1977. Applications should be sent to: Foreign Policy Search Committee, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, Denver, CO 80208. Interviews will begin in late January, 1977.

George Mason University

George Mason University is seeking an Assistant Professor in Spanish with a primarily non-literature orientation, capable of developing innovative courses in language (translation, bilingual education, business communications, etc.). Ph.D. required, salary will be based on qualifications. Send a curriculum vitae by March, 1977, to Dr. Thomas A. Seward, Dept. of Foreign Languages and Literatures, George Mason University, 4400 University Drive, Fairfax VA 22030. George Mason University is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill is seeking a Latin American historian for the fall of 1977. The position is a tenure-track assistant professor, able to teach Brazil and/or colonial period. The University is an equal opportunity/affirmative action employer. Inquiries may be directed to: Dr. Joseph S. Tulchin, Dept. of History, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill NC 27514.

Rutgers University/Douglass College

The Department of History at Douglass College is looking for a person in United States Women's History, 19th Century, with a preference for an historian concentrating upon working-class women. The position will be available in fall, 1977, and only applicants with a Ph.D. or several available dissertation chapters should send resumes. Persons interested should contact Mary S. Hartman, Chairperson, Search Committee, Dept. of History, Douglass College, New Brunswick NJ 08903.

University of Southern California

The Department of Political Science at the University of

Southern California currently has a half-time position in the Latin American field to be filled by the Spring, 1977, semester. Persons interested in this position should apply to the Chairperson of the department, Professor Carl Christol, Dept. of Political Science, University of Southern California, University Park, Los Angeles CA 90007.

Temple University

Temple University is seeking a Program Director for its Puerto Rican Studies program. The candidate must be a Ph.D. in Spanish with a solid background in Puerto Rican literature and one or more allied fields. Evidence of administrative ability is required. Rank and salary are negotiable. Contact Prof. Barbara E. Aponte, Chairman, Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese, Temple University, Philadelphia PA 19122. Equal opportunity employer.

University of Texas at Austin

A Director is being sought for the Center for Mexican-American Studies at the University of Texas at Austin. The position is for a tenure-level person, with a joint appointment (50-50) in Mexican-American Studies and in the academic department corresponding with the applicant's expertise and/or discipline. Administrative experience and research-oriented program is preferred. Salary is negotiable. Send vita to Search Committee, Center for Mexican-American Studies, Speech Building, Room 307, The University of Texas at Austin, Austin TX 78712.

The Ford Foundation

The Ford Foundation is looking for a Financial Advisor (International Auditor). Primary job responsibility will consist of conducting financial and operational audits for twenty overseas offices on a continuing basis. Some domestic auditing of clients, indoctrination and training of overseas local personnel and procedural writing will also be required. Based in the New York Comptroller's office, the auditor will be expected to travel internationally to areas of Africa, Latin America, and Asia. The candidate should have an accounting degree with at least 3-5 years financial/operational auditing experience with major commercial company and/or public accounting firm. Willingness to travel internationally 60% of the time; ability to deal effectively with all levels of management; good written and oral communication skills are essential. Additional preferred qualifications include CPA/MBA, knowledge of the Tax Reform Act, and fluency in Spanish or French. Send confidential resume to Ms. Joan C. Carroll, Assistant Administrative Officer, The

Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York NY 10017.
Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

Yale University

The Department of History at Yale University announces two positions to be filled. A senior tenured position in Latin American history is sought for the fall, 1978. Also, an Assistant Professorship is to be filled, effective, fall, 1977. The candidates for this position should have Hispanic Peoples of 20th Century USA as a central field, and a secondary field such as family history, urban history, history of immigration, modern Mexico, modern Caribbean, or U.S.-Latin American relations. This candidate should have a Ph.D. or be near completion. Send inquiries and resumes to Henry A. Turner, Chairman, Dept. of History, 237 Hall of Graduate Studies, Yale University, New Haven CT 06520.

EMPLOYMENT SOLICITED

T. Brendan Mooney

A young and energetic individual seeks a position where his educational and professional experience can be combined to contribute toward personal and organizational objectives. He has lived abroad and wishes to have the opportunity either to travel or relocate in Iberoamerica through employment in a research capacity with an international governmental, business, or scholarly institution. Though he is fluent in Spanish and knowledgeable in Portuguese, his most recent experience is in public employee labor relations. His education includes a Certificate of Labor Studies from Cornell University, M.A. from Indiana University in Latin American Studies, and a year's study in Spain at the University of Madrid. Write or phone T. Brendan Mooney, 318 State St., Albany NY 12210. Telephone: (518) 436-8684.

Alejandro Soto

Alejandro Soto (Universidad de Chile, Valparaíso) is seeking a teaching position or a research or study grant outside Chile. Prof. Soto has been a full-time professor of history for fifteen years, at several Chilean universities. He is a specialist in history of the Americas, and has taught History of Chile, methodology of historical research, and directed numerous seminars. Prof. Soto has conducted graduate research at Bowdoin College and at the University of California at Berkeley, and can provide U.S. references. Prof. Soto knows English and has published various articles in Chile. For background information and a resume,

please write to Prof. Alejandro Soto, Pasaje Juan Moya 339, Santiago, Chile. (Tel: 265286).

FELLOWSHIPS & GRANTS

Doherty Foundation

The Henry L. and Grace Doherty Charitable Foundation is making available a limited number of fellowships for advanced graduate students and scholars, for study in Latin America (Spanish- and Portuguese-speaking areas). Applicants may be from the disciplines of anthropology, economics, geography, history, politics, and sociology. The fellowship provides for a full twelve months in residence and covers travel costs, living expenses and minimal research needs. Applicants should be U.S. citizens under forty years of age, and should have a primary interest in Latin American Studies. Deadline is February 1, 1977. For further information contact: Doherty Fellowship Committee, Program in Latin American Studies, 240 East Pyne, Princeton University, Princeton NJ 08540.

The Ford Foundation

Research Grants on the Movement of Caribbean Peoples

The Ford Foundation announces a program of competitive awards for research on the movement of Caribbean peoples. Support will be available for selected, modestly-scaled individual and collaborative projects.

For purposes of this program, the movement of Caribbean peoples encompasses migration, adaptation and interaction both within the countries of origin and in host countries, and interactions among Caribbean and other populations. Research projects may be historical or contemporary, and may draw upon both basic social science fields and methods and applied fields of inquiry. The competition is open to all researchers without regard to national origin. Proposals from Caribbean scholars are encouraged. The competition is not restricted to holders of doctoral degrees. The potential for research findings which strengthen understanding of the nature and significance of the movement of Caribbean peoples will weigh heavily in the Committee's assessment of applications.

Rewards may be made for periods of up to two years. However, applicants should seek complementary sources of funding since the majority of research competition will provide only partial coverage of research costs. Completed applications must be received by March 1, 1977; awards will be announced April 15, 1977. For further information and application forms write Advisory Com-

mittee on the Movement of Caribbean Peoples, Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York NY 10017.

Fellowships for Caribbean Scholars

The Foundation's Office for Latin America and the Caribbean also is offering a limited number of graduate fellowships, available on a competitive basis, to scholars from the Caribbean region. These awards are primarily designed to promote the development of social science doctoral-level studies and research. For purposes of these fellowships, the social sciences are broadly defined to include basic social science disciplines and applied fields. Support is offered for the completion of coursework leading to the Ph.D.; applications will also be considered for a small number of doctoral dissertation research awards. Applicants must be of Caribbean origin (interpreted to include all the islands in the archipelago and the Guyanas, but not citizens of the U.S. or its territories). Awards may be made for terms of up to two years. For information and application forms contact Caribbean Fellowships Committee, Office for Latin America and the Caribbean, The Ford Foundation, 320 East 43rd Street, New York NY 10017 USA. Deadline for application is April 30, 1977.

Latin American Teaching Fellowships

LATF is continually seeking highly qualified persons to undertake teaching, administrative and research assignments in universities and other institutions in the developing countries of Latin America and the Asia-Pacific region. LATF Fellows represent virtually every academic discipline and range in age and experience from retired university professors to mid-career experts on sabbatical to recent Master's and doctoral degree recipients. There are no citizenship requirements and LATF appointments are made on a year-round basis. Anyone wishing further information or application materials may contact the LATF Headquarters, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University, Medford MA 02155.

National Endowment for the Humanities

Division of Education Programs

The Endowment's Humanities Institutes program invites applications from college faculty to sponsor summer or year-round institutes at which faculty from a number of colleges and universities may join one another in study, seminars, workshops, and joint curriculum planning. The purpose of these institutes is

to enable participants to learn to apply new scholarly approaches to the enrichment of the undergraduate curriculum in the humanities.

Each institute should have a core program which addresses a demonstrated national or regional interest in humanities education, rather than the particular concerns of the host institution. Institutes should, however, reflect the special strengths of those institutions. They may be oriented to a single discipline, an interdisciplinary problem, or a topic, and may be directed toward a particular kind of institution of higher learning.

Requests for guidelines should be accompanied by a brief statement about the type of institute planned and should be addressed to: Cynthia W. Frey, Humanities Institutes Program, Division of Education Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities (NFAH Mail Stop 202), Washington DC 20506.

NEH Summer Seminars for College Teachers

The National Endowment for the Humanities Summer Seminars for College Teachers will offer approximately 75 eight-week seminars during summer, 1977. These seminars will cover the various disciplines of the humanities and the humanistic social sciences and will be located at universities in all regions of the country. Twelve college teachers will be selected to attend each seminar, and participants will receive a stipend of \$2,000 for a tenure of two months plus a housing and travel allowance of up to \$300. The purpose of the program is to provide opportunities for faculty members of undergraduate and two-year colleges to work with distinguished scholars in their fields at institutions with library collections suitable for advanced study. Through research, reflection, and discussion with the seminar director and their colleagues in the seminar, participating college teachers will sharpen their understandings of the subjects they teach and improve their ability to convey these understandings to their students. Information about seminar topics, directors, and locations for 1977 is available from the Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street, N.W., Washington DC 20506. Deadline for submission of applications is March 15, 1977.

Ohio University

In 1977-78, as in the previous two years, Ohio University will be offering a substantial number of tuition and fee scholarships to Latin American and other foreign students wishing to pursue the Master of Arts in International Affairs degree with a specialization in Latin American Studies. Interested students should contact the Director, Latin American Studies Program, Center for

International Studies, 56 East Union Street, Ohio University,
Athens, Ohio 45701.

Organization of American States

OAS Regular Training Program

The OAS offers fellowships to citizens of any OAS member country for study in other OAS member nations. The fellowships are of two kinds: those for advanced study at the graduate level and those for research. There is no limitation as to field, but for U.S. citizens preference is given to studies and/or research contributing to understanding development problems and processes of Latin America. The applicant must choose the university, institution or study center in which he wishes to pursue educational or research activities, and must secure the necessary acceptance from the Latin American institution. The fellowship covers international travel expenses for the fellow; registration and tuition fees, the cost of study materials; and a subsistence allowance for the fellow. No family benefits are provided.

Applicants should present evidence that they have: (a) advanced training in the field of study for which the fellowship is requested; (b) sufficient knowledge of the language of the study country; (c) evidence of good health; (d) proof of acceptance at the study institution or availability of facilities for research; (e) detailed plan of the proposed study or research. The OAS Advisory Fellowship Board meets twice a year, in June and November of each year. Applications should be completed not later than April 1 and September 1, but initial papers should be submitted as much as six months in advance. For information and forms, please write Office of Direct Service Operations, Secretariat for Development Cooperation, Organization of American States, Washington, DC 20006.

Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund

The Leo S. Rowe Pan American Fund, administered by the OAS, provides study loans for Latin American citizens for study in the U.S. Applicants must be undergraduate students in the last two years of their programs, or graduate students who wish to specialize or carry out scientific or technical research in any field. Loans of up to \$1500 per year are made to students according to financial need, and must be repaid within five years after graduation. Applicants must show an outstanding academic record, be enrolled in or accepted by an institution of higher education in the U.S., be able to complete studies or research within two years, and have a student visa or equivalent for the U.S. For further information write the Secretariat, Leo S. Rowe

Pan American Fund, Secretariat for Development Cooperation,
Organization of American States, Washington, D.C. 20006.

The Rockefeller Foundation

The Rockefeller Foundation will continue its fellowship program in the field of international relations for 1977-78. The Conflict in International Relations Fellowships annually support approximately twenty individuals from a variety of countries, academic disciplines, and institutional affiliations. The program has three principal objectives: 1) To identify and assess the critical and emerging issues likely to shape the international community in the decade ahead; 2) To encourage fresh thinking about sources of conflict in an interdependent world and the capabilities of contemporary societies for coping with emerging conflict; 3) To help develop the additional expertise in the above areas needed to improve policymaking and to better inform the public through the dissemination of materials of use to opinion leaders and in teaching programs.

Fellowships are generally awarded for a one-year period in varying amounts to cover maintenance, travel and other approved costs. While there are no specific eligibility criteria, previous experience or a demonstrated research ability--normally a Ph.D. plus publications--in areas related to the focus of the fellowship program is likely to be minimally necessary if an applicant's proposal is to be competitive. Special considerations will also be given to applicants with relevant practical work experience in the conduct of international relations. Those wishing to apply for a fellowship under the program should write to: Conflict in International Relations Fellowships, The Rockefeller Foundation, 1133 Avenue of the Americas, New York NY 10036. (Telephone: (212) 869-8500). Deadlines for submission are December 1 and May 1, respectively.

FILM

The New Latin American Cinema: An Annotated Bibliography of English-Language Sources, 1960-1976

Julianne Burton, professor of Latin American literature and film at the University of California at Santa Cruz, has prepared this 33-page bibliographical guide. In addition to summarizing and evaluating some eighty articles and books in English, this comprehensive guide also includes summaries of major books and periodicals published in Spanish and lists American and European periodicals which most consistently publish material on the "New Latin American Cinema." In an effort to make the guide as useful as possible for students, teachers, and film scholars,

sources are provided for all publications mentioned. Copies of The New Latin American Cinema are available at \$1.00 per copy (postage included) from Cineaste Magazine, 333 Sixth Avenue, New York NY 10014.

FOREIGN SCHOLARS IN RESIDENCE

Columbia University

Prof. Milton Santos is Edward Larocque Tinker Visiting Professor of Geography at Columbia University. He is associated with the Department of Geography, the Institute of Latin American Studies, and the Faculty of Architecture.

United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners

The Committee is currently coordinating a tour for the Brazilian poet Amadeu Thiago de Mello, scheduled for this coming March, April and May. During his stay in this country, Sr. Mello will be available for poetry readings and lectures. Anyone interested in sponsoring a campus visit by Sr. Mello may write to the United States Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners, 853 Broadway, Suite 414, New York NY 10003, detailing the proposed program of activity and proposed dates.

University of Texas at Austin

David Browning, British geographer and Latin Americanist, is at the University of Texas for the 1976-77 academic year under an exchange program between the geography departments of UT and Oxford University. Prof. Browning's major research has been on historical populations in Latin America, and he is currently working on the distribution and structure of the Spanish American population from 1760-1800.

Professor Norman E. Long, British anthropologist of the University of Durham, will be at UT spring semester as a visiting professor in Latin American Studies. He will teach two courses, one on problems of rural development and one contrasting cooperatives and entrepreneurship in Africa and Latin America.

Kazuya Sakai, a painter born in Argentina, educated in Japan and currently living in Mexico City, will be the Visiting Tinker Professor in Latin American Studies for the 1977 spring semester. In 1968, Sakai, with Francisco Icaza, founded the Sal6n Independiente in Mexico City, a group of artists that calls for freedom to work in any style or medium. Prof. Sakai, who is on the faculty of philosophy and letters at the Universidad Nacional

Autónoma de México (UNAM), will teach painting at the undergraduate and graduate levels.

Affonso Romano de Sant'Anna will be teaching courses in Brazilian literature during his spring semester stay as visiting professor. He is director of the Department of Arts and Letters at the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro. His book Análise Estrutural de Romances Brasileiros is a basic work in structuralist studies.

Argentine economic historian Roberto Cortes Conde will also be a spring visiting professor, under the Fulbright Senior Visiting Lecturer Program. He will teach two history courses: "Argentina: 19th and 20th Centuries" and "Latin American Economic History".

Fulbright Senior Lecturers

The Council for International Exchange of Scholars announces that the following Latin American scholars will be in U.S. residence during the winter and spring, 1977:

<u>NAME, COUNTRY HOME INSTITUTION</u>	<u>HOST INSTITUTION, DURATION OF STAY</u>	<u>PROJECT IN THE UNITED STATES*</u>
<u>[EDUCATION]</u>		
DE GAZZINI, Enriqueta C. Peru, Assoc. Prof. Soc. Sci., U. Piura	Syracuse U., Sch. Educ., 9/76-2/77	Educational technology; design of instructional units (R)
EISNER LLOVET, Alberto Uruguay, Prof. & Adviser, U. Uruguay; Planning Officer, Ministry of Educ, Montevideo	Stanford U., Sch. Educ., 1/77-3/77	Curricula and systems evaluation (R)
SEVILLA IDIAQUEZ, E. Honduras, Consultant, Ministry of Natural Resources, Tegucigalpa	New Mexico State U, Las Cruces; U. Texas, 8/76-5/77	Latin American higher education; political & legal background (L)
<u>[HISTORY & CIVILIZATION]</u>		
JARA HANTKE, Alvaro Chile, Prof. Hist., U. Chile, Santiago	Arizona State U., Dept. History, 8/76-12/76	Latin American economic history; historiography (L)
MURARO, Rose Marie Brazil, Editor-in-Chief, Editora Vozes Ltd., Rio de Janeiro	Five Colleges, Inc., Amherst MA 1/77-5/77	Social role of women in Latin America (L)
<u>[LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE]</u>		
HUNEEUS PAGE, Christian	Columbia U., Writing	Creative writing

*L=Lecturing; R=Research

<u>NAME, COUNTRY HOME INSTITUTION</u>	<u>HOST INSTITUTION, DURATION OF STAY</u>	<u>PROJECT IN THE UNITED STATES*</u>
<u>[LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, continued]</u>		
Chile, Lect., English Lit., U. Chile.	Div., 6/76-12/76	(R)
SOUZA E. SILVA, Luiz A. Brazil, Prof. English American Lit., Nova Iguacu U.	Brown U., Dept. English 9/76-6/77	American society & its influence on American literature (R)
<u>[LAW]</u>		
MALAMUD, GOTI, Jaime E. Argentina, Legal Adviser, Buenos Aires firm	U. Cal. Berkeley, 10/76-2/77	Social impact of punishment (R)
<u>[MUSIC]</u>		
WOLTZENLOGEL, Celso P. Brazil, Asst. Prof. Mus. Fed. U. Rio de Janeiro	New England Conser- vatory Music, Boston MA, 1/77-4/77	Teaching method- ology in music, especially flute (R)
<u>[PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION]</u>		
GOMEZ-LOBO MORELLI, Al- fonso, Chile, Prof. Philosophy, Catholic U. Santiago	U. Puerto Rico, Dept. Philosophy, 1/74- 12/74; Penn. State U. Philosophy Dept. 12/74 3/77	Ancient Greek & modern logic (L)
<u>[POLITICAL SCIENCE]</u>		
SANDOVAL, Orlando Ecuador, Dean, Acad. Coordination & Prof. Pol. Sci., Catholic U., Quito	U. Neb., Lincoln, Inst. Int'l. Studies 1/77-5/77	Latin American re- gional integration, government & politics (L)
<u>[SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY]</u>		
BUNSTER, Ximena Chile, Prof. Anthropol., Sociology of Educ., U. Chile, Santiago	Rutgers U. 9/75-6/76; Fordham U. 1/76-5/76; Rutgers U. 7-76/8-76; U. Conn. Dept. An- throp. 9/76-5/77	Latin American people and culture (L)
<u>[THEATER AND THEATER ARTS]</u>		
POSSI NETO, José Brazil, Coordinator, Faculty Theater Direction, Federal U. Bahia, Salvador	New York U. Drama Dept. 10/76-7/77	Avant-garde theater (R)

Although most of these exchange visitors have a single institutional affiliation during the period of their grants, many have broad academic interests and would welcome opportunities to visit other colleges and universities in order to become better acquainted with higher education in the United States and to meet and exchange ideas with American colleagues. Many would be pleased to accept invitations to give occasional lectures, either

in their special fields or on general topics relating to the history and culture of their home countries, providing they can arrange for brief absences from teaching or research assignments. Institutions or individuals may contact scholars directly. It is hoped that scholars invited as guest speakers will be offered travel and maintenance expenses and, when possible, an honorarium. The Council is glad to assist with arrangements for Fulbright-Hays scholars to give occasional lectures; limited funds are available to facilitate visits to interested colleges and universities which have had little opportunity to participate in educational exchange programs. The Council will be pleased to respond to inquiries and to provide additional information about any of the scholars. Address the Council at 11 Dupont Circle, N.W., Washington DC 20036. (Phone: (202) 833-4950).

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

Canadian Association of Latin American Studies CALAS/ACELA

The 1977 Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Association of Latin American Studies will be held in Bogotá, Colombia, at a time to be announced. Through an arrangement with ATLAS, a \$278 excursion rate has been established which allows participants a thirty day maximum to use their return ticket. Papers are being solicited for presentation at the conference. For further information contact Claude Morin, Dép. d'Histoire, Université de Montréal, Montréal, Québec, H3T 1J4, or the Secretariat, Room 452, St. Patrick's College, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6.

Caribbean Studies Association

The Third Annual Conference of the Caribbean Studies Association will be held in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, from January 11-13, 1977. For information on participation, contact Dr. Basil A. Ince, Conference Director, Institute for International Relations, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad and Tobago.

Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference

The Seventh Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference will be held in Pensacola, Florida, February 18-19, 1977. The theme is "The Military Presence on the Gulf Coast." Papers and major topics of concern include: Military Education on the Gulf Coast; The European Military Presence: Spain, France and Great Britain; and the United States Military Presence: Army, Navy, Marine

Corps, and Air Force. Proceedings of this conference will be published. Further information and copies of the published proceedings of the six previous conferences are available by writing to Professor W.S. Coker, Program Chairman, GCHHC, The Library, University of West Florida, Pensacola FL 32504.

National Women's Studies Association

The founding convention of a National Women's Studies Association, hosted by the Women's Studies Program at San Jose State University will be held January 13-16, 1977, in San Francisco. The aim of the national organization is to provide and encourage non-sexist, non-racist feminist education in traditional and non-traditional areas. Individuals committed to Women's Studies in a variety of educational settings--Women's Centers, Post-Secondary Women's Studies Programs, Women's Prison Projects, Centers for Research on Women, Elementary and Secondary Schools, Women's Re-Entry Programs, and Vocational Projects for Women, among others--will be attending the meeting.

The convention and proposed formation of a national organization will be an historic occasion. Delegates will join together to establish a national association responsible to the needs of programs and individuals engaged in Women's Studies. Task forces, workshops, and panels on the practical problems facing Women's Studies and the substance of feminist education and culture will be held.

For further information, contact Sybil Weir, Women's Studies, San Jose State University, San Jose CA 95192.

University of Oklahoma

The University of Oklahoma will host the Third Oklahoma Symposium on Comparative Frontier Studies on the Norman campus, March 10-11, 1977. The University of Oklahoma also publishes the Comparative Frontier Studies Newsletter, which is mailed to interested parties without charge. Individuals who would like to be placed on the mailing list to receive the newsletter and information concerning the symposium should send their full names and addresses to Prof. David H. Miller, Dept. of History, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK 73069.

Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM)

The University of Florida at Gainesville will be the site of the Twenty-Second Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, June 12-17, 1977. The theme of this seminar will be "The Multifaceted Role of the Latin American Subject

Specialist." A series of workshops, panels and roundtables will examine the activities engaged in by present day subject or area specialists. Activities range from selection of library materials in all formats, through the technical procedures involved in acquiring material and making it available to the public, to the provision of reference service and classroom instruction. Special sessions are planned on such topics as the preparation of bibliographies and reference guides, archival collections, and the ramifications of the political situations in Argentina, Peru and Chile for publishing activities. Book exhibits by a variety of North American, Latin American, and European publishers are also planned. Tours of the University of Florida Library will be scheduled for interested participants.

Registration for the Seminar is \$20.00 for members and \$30.00 for non-members. Librarians and scholars from Latin America and the Caribbean may register without charge. Students from all areas will be admitted free to the conference but must register and pay a fee of \$12.50 if they desire sets of the preprinted papers and abstracts and the Final Report and Working Papers.

Information and registration forms for the Twenty-Second SALALM will be distributed soon. Information on the content of the program and working papers may be procured from Mrs. Mary Magruder Brady, University of Saskatchewan Library, Saskatoon, Canada S7N 0W0. News on local arrangements will be supplied by Rosa Q. Mesa, Latin American Documents, University of Florida Libraries, Gainesville, Florida 32611. For other information, contact the Executive Secretary, Miss Lou Wetherbee, University of Texas Austin, Benson Latin American Collection, Sid Richardson Hall 1-108, Austin, TX 78712.

Stanford University

Stanford's Center for Latin American Studies and the Urban Studies Program will jointly sponsor an international conference on comparative urban growth in April, 1977, to be held on the Stanford University campus.

The theme will be the crisis of rapid urban development as manifested in the case of 19th century Manchester and 20th century São Paulo, two paradigm cities that exemplify explosive urban growth under industrial capitalism. Manchester, the world's first great industrial city, experienced that combination of rapid change, opportunity and exploitation now being repeated in São Paulo, the Third World's premier industrial complex. A collection of papers from the Conference will be published in Volume XIII of the Stanford Journal of International Studies.

INSTITUTIONAL

Fundação Carlos Chagas

The Department of Educational Research of the Fundação Carlos Chagas, São Paulo, Brazil, is preparing a survey of studies and research on the situation of Brazilian women, and intends to publish an annotated bibliography on the subject. This project is part of a larger research program on the work and education of women that is being developed in this institution.

For this reason the Department is now seeking information from other institutions and documentation centers in Brazil and in other countries. Of interest are studies dealing specifically with the situation of Brazilian women, and other studies which include relevant data about women in Brazil. Such studies might include studies on manpower; research on education, family and socialization; analysis of social problems; urban and habitation studies; ethnic and regional group studies; research on public health; law; etc.

Any material such as books, articles, summaries of articles, theses or notice concerning still unfinished work would be of great value, and the Department would welcome either references or the material itself. The Fundação Carlos Chagas would gladly pay any large shipping charges for materials if advance notice can be given. The institution would also like to exchange publications with other institutions. Please contact Elba S. Sá Barretto, Departamento de Pesquisas Educacionais, Fundação Carlos Chagas, Rua Cardenal Arcoverde Nº. 1897, Pinheiros, São Paulo, SP, Brazil.

Institute for Latin American Studies of Northwestern Pennsylvania

The Institute for Latin American Studies of Northwestern Pennsylvania (ILAS) and Mercyhurst College of Erie, Pennsylvania, announce the publication of the first in a new series of Latin American Monographs. Monograph No. 1 is The Effective Rebel: Social Origins of Successful and Unsuccessful Latin American Revolutionary Elites, by H. Michael Erisman.

The new series will represent an open forum where the social, political, economic and cultural reality of Latin America can be freely discussed and analyzed from a variety of disciplinary perspectives. Submission of manuscripts is invited, and unorthodoxy of approach or thoughts will not disqualify manuscripts from consideration. The monographs will be published trimestrally by ILAS and Mercyhurst College, and distributed to ILAS members. Annual membership fees are \$1.00 for students and \$5.00 for others, and should be mailed to Dr. Miguel Sague, ILAS Treasurer, Spanish

Department, Gannon College, 109 West 6th Street, Erie PA 16501.

Inter-American Institute of Puerto Rico

The Inter-American Institute of Puerto Rico announces that it will again offer six undergraduate and two graduate-level courses on Caribbean subjects during the summer of 1977. Courses view various Caribbean areas comparatively and many include travel to several of the islands. Students can participate on an individual basis or as part of a class sent by a cooperating U.S. college or university. Costs vary from \$390 to \$779 per course, depending upon the course and the U.S. city of origin, and are all-inclusive, except for passports (where necessary) and spending money. Instruction is in English by local Caribbean faculty. For further information, write the Inter-American Institute, El Monte Apartments B 732, Hato Rey PR 00918.

New York University

Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies

In September, 1976, New York University's Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies published The Germans of Misiones by Stuart Sutin, No. 23 in their series of occasional papers. For information on ordering this paper, interested persons may contact Ms. B.J. Kowalski, Center for Latin America and Caribbean Studies, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, New York University, 566 Waverly Building, Washington Square, New York NY 10003.

New York University Press/
Center for Inter-American Relations

The Center for Inter-American Relations in conjunction with New York University Press announces the publication of Latin American Literature in Translation, An Annotated Bibliography by Bradley Shaw. The book is designed as a comprehensive guide to the literature of Latin America. Current through December, 1974, it provides an up-to-date listing which should be useful in compiling reading lists for Spanish America, Brazil and the Caribbean. The book is available from New York University Press, Washington Square, New York NY 10003.

Northwestern University

Northwestern University Library has been selected to administer a \$1.4 million bibliographical project for the National Library of Venezuela. The program, planned by the National Library, consists of two phases. The first phase will be the identification of the complete bibliographical record of Venezuelan

history in all formats. The second phase is the retrieval, on a selective basis, of materials from this bibliographical source. Northwestern will be responsible for two principal objectives. First is the compilation of a machine-readable project Catalog of the holdings on Venezuela and by Venezuelans in the major research libraries in the United States. The catalog will cover the fields of humanities, social sciences, science, technology, and archival materials. The second important objective is the training of three librarians from Venezuela each year of the Project, emphasizing bibliographical techniques. Special attention will center on cataloging, search techniques, bibliographical skills, international standards and computer technology for library operations. The visiting librarians will also have an opportunity to observe research methods and modern library techniques in other libraries in the United States. Mr. John P. McGowan will serve as Project Director.

The Shattuck Library
Pan American Society of New England

For LASA professionals, the Pan American Society (75A Newbury Street, Boston MA 02116) offers enriching and time-saving resources. On display Monday through Saturday in their Shattuck Library are the newest titles treating Latin America, the Caribbean, or the education of USA immigrants from those areas. Referring to these pre-publication copies saves hours of waiting for examination copies, and the PAS "bookletters" noting new acquisitions are consulted from Seattle to the Virgin Islands.

All new titles enter the 10,000-volume open-shelf library, joining rare items presented by specialist collectors, OAS publications, and those of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials. Limited circulation privileges are granted only to PAS members, but university libraries or other teaching institutions in the Boston area may become "members". Institutional members secure special borrowing privileges for books, slides, and records for designated faculty; their students can study in the Shattuck Library to supplement limited library holdings.

For library hours--especially if coming from a distance with specific questions--call (617) 526-1680, or write well in advance. For membership information, inquire of Eleanor Holstein, librarian, at the address above. A long stamped, addressed envelope should be enclosed with any request for a booklet.

University of Texas at Austin

The Institute of Latin American Studies has received a grant of up to \$62,896 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to encourage the study of Latin American culture in community

colleges. The focus of the new project will be to foster the study of the Latin American heritage in two-year and small four-year institutions.

INTERNATIONAL

Institute of Development Studies
University of Sussex

The Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex has published Development Studies: Register of Research in the United Kingdom, 1976-77. This is the fourth compilation of ongoing research projects published by the Institute, which now proposes to publish such a register biennially. The series attempts to fulfill the twofold purpose of (1) keeping British researchers abreast of colleagues' interests and activities in development studies, and (2) informing overseas development personnel and researchers of current work and possible sources of information available to them in the United Kingdom. The Register lists only current research and the present issue lists 450 projects which meet its criteria for inclusion. For copies of the Register contact IDS Communications, University of Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9RE, U.K.

Instituto Torcuato Di Tella

El Consejo de Administración del Instituto Torcuato Di Tella, tiene el agrado de informar que, a partir del 1° de Septiembre pasado, ha designado al Dr. Virgilio R. Beltrán, Director Interino del Instituto, en reemplazo del Dr. Ezequiel Gallo, quien se halla en uso de licencia.

El Dr. Beltrán se ha especializado en Sociología, habiéndose desempeñado como Profesor de Sociología, Ciencias Políticas y Problemas Sociales Contemporáneos en las Universidades del Salvador, Católica Argentina y Nacional de Mar del Plata.

Asimismo ha ocupado los cargos de Director de los Departamentos de Sociología y Ciencia Política de la Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata; Director del Departamento de Sociología de la Facultad de Ciencias Sociales y Económicas de la Universidad Católica Argentina y Profesor de Sociología en la E.S.G y en la Facultad de Teología de la Universidad Católica Argentina.

El Instituto ha publicado Memoria 1975, en el cual da cuenta de las actividades e investigaciones de sus varios centros durante aquel año. Personas interesadas en adquirir una copia del informe puede dirigir su petición al Instituto Torcuato Di Tella, Conde 1717, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

JOURNALS & NEWSLETTERS

Brazilian Studies/ Latin American Research Unit (LARU)

Brazilian Studies and LARU announce the incorporation of their activities and publications. This represents a widening and combining of efforts to address issues of interest to Latin America in general. The three former publications put out by Brazilian Studies (Articles, Studies, and Documents) will now be joined together into a single series, to be published at least three times every year, under the title LARU Studies. The former Brazilian Studies fourth series (Books) will continue to be published separately under the title LARU Monographs.

Previous sponsors and subscribers to Brazilian Studies will now receive the two new LARU series instead of the previous four Brazilian Studies. In addition, LARU will mail occasional materials on internal activities, such as new courses, workshops and seminars. Audiovisual materials will also continue to be available, but will have to be bought (or rented, in Canada only) separately.

Further information is available from LARU, Box 673, Adelaide St. Post Office, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada.

Cuba Resource Center

The Cuba Resource Center, an independent organization which does educational work on Cuba for a U.S. religious constituency, is offering their two most recent issues of Cuba Review as a two-issue package on U.S. foreign policy. The two issues are Vol. VI, No. 1 ("U.S.-Cuban Relations") and Vol. VI, No. 2 ("CIA: Conspiracy Makers"). The two issues are available at \$1.00 each. Yearly individual subscriptions to the Review are \$5.00; institutional subscriptions are \$10.00. Address correspondence to: CRC, P.O. Box 206 Cathedral Station, New York NY 10025.

EKISTICS

EKISTICS, Reviews on the Problems and Science of Human Settlements, an international journal published by the Athens Center of Ekistics, announces the publication of its 1976 issue on "Planning for Growth". This issue examines, from worldwide perspective, questions about urban and rural growth and the planning issues they raise. Copies of this number and back issues of the journal may be purchased for \$3.00 each from Ekistics, Page Farm Road, Lincoln MA 01773.

Pan American Institute of Geography

The Pan American Institute of Geography, a division of the Organization of American States, regularly publishes three journals: Revista de Historia de América, Boletín Bibliográfico de Antropología Americana, and Folklore Americano. A new series on folklore, "Colección Documentos," is being added. Each number of the three journals listed is U.S.\$10.00 plus \$0.80 postage. Address inquiries to: Servicios Bibliográficos, Instituto Panamericano de Geografía e Historia, Ex-Arzobispado 29, México 18, D.F., México.

Pontífica Universidad Católica del Ecuador

The Department of Social and Political Science of the Pontífica Universidad Católica del Ecuador publishes a journal, Ficha de Información Sociopolítica which provides basic social data about Ecuador. The journal's fundamental objective is to offer academic and governmental specialists a basic source of information, which can serve as a point of departure for further study. For further information about the Ficha, please contact Prof. José María Egas, Director, Ficha de Información Sociopolítica, Av. 12 de Octubre y Carrión, Casilla No. 2184, Quito, Ecuador.

The Wilson Quarterly

The Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars of the Smithsonian Institution announces the publication of a new journal, The Wilson Quarterly. It is to be a "news magazine of the world of ideas...written and edited for the intelligent, concerned lay person who wants to be kept current with the early thinking, the probings out of which will grow tomorrow's debates and probably tomorrow's public policy." The magazine will contain reviews of selected current periodicals, essays by Wilson Center Fellows, reviews of background books, and of the best new books and reprints of important articles from the past. For further information, address inquiries to The Wilson Quarterly, Smithsonian Institution, Charter Subscription Desk, P.O. Box 2450, Greenwich CT 06830.

MANUSCRIPTS SOLICITED

Editorial Posada

Editorial Posada, S.A., de México, instituye con carácter permanente un premio anual de (pesos Mexicanos) \$100,000, que llevará el nombre de "José Revueltas," para una obra original sobre aspectos políticos de la América Latina. El certamen se

sujeterá a las siguientes condiciones (entre otras). La obra deber ser producto de investigaciones en el campo de las ciencias sociales, con indispensable énfasis en los aspectos políticos--teóricos o prácticos--de la realidad latinoamericana tal como se ha presentado dentro del período posterior a la Segunda Guerra Mundial. Debe cubrir de preferencia una problemática global o regional, e identificar las fuentes empleadas, precisando las tesis en las cuales cristalice la interpretación o aportación personal del autor. Pueden concursar individual o colectivamente autores de cualquiera de las nacionalidades latinoamericanas, y de España, cualquiera que sea su residencia; los trabajos deben ser totalmente inéditos y escritos en castellano. El Editorial Posada, S.A. publicará la obra premiada en su serie "Ideas Políticas."

Para recibir más detalles, incluyendo los derechos y obligaciones del autor respecto al Editorial Posada, S.A., y del editorial al autor, puede dirigirse al Sr. Mario Monteforte Toledo, Coordinador del premio "José Revueltas", Editorial Posada, S.A., José María Rico No. 204, México 12, D.F. México.

University of Massachusetts

The Program in Latin American Studies of the University of Massachusetts is pleased to announce the establishment of an Occasional Papers Series in Latin American Studies. The Series will feature interdisciplinary papers of a general orientation which will be of interest to students of Iberian and Latin American civilization. The Series has been established to serve as an outlet particularly for younger scholars with new and innovative ideas, although contributions from senior scholars are also welcomed. It will be oriented toward the exploration of general approaches, theories, and perspectives on Iberian and Latin American development. Case studies, histories, and reports of empirical research are welcomed so long as they, too, are informed by a broader and more general or theoretical orientation.

Evaluation of manuscripts will be based on overall quality and clarity of style and presentation, as well as the criteria mentioned above. Papers should be 25-40 pages in length, typed, double-spaced. Two copies should be submitted for publication. Decisions will be made by an editorial review board. Publication in the series does not preclude later publication in another form. For more information on guidelines and the series contact Prof. Howard J. Wiarda, Chairman, Program in Latin American Studies, Thompson Hall, University of Massachusetts, Amherst MA 01002.

Ohio University

The Ohio University Center for International Affairs Papers in International Studies, which has published many volumes on Africa and Southeast Asia, is initiating a Latin American Series and would welcome studies or research tools concerned with any topic relevant to Latin America. Prospective manuscripts should be of sufficient length and depth to yield a monograph of 80-150 pages (single or 1 1/2 spacing) in the finished volume. Maps and illustrations in clear reproducible form are welcome. Please contact: Dr. Lynden Williams, Acting Editor, Latin American Series, Center for International Studies, 56 East Union Street, Burson House, Ohio University, Athens OH 45071.

PERSONAL

MAX AZICRI (Edinboro State Coll.) has been promoted to Full Professor effective fall semester, 1976. He has two recent publications: "Cuba: The Woman's Revolution Within a Revolution," in Patricia A. Kyle, (ed.), Integrating the Neglected Majority, Brunswick, Ohio: King's Court Communications Press, 1976; and "Las Estrategias de Gobierno y la Decentralizacion del Poder en Cuba," Areito, August-September, 1976.

BARBARA L.C. BRODMAN has published The Mexican Cult of Death in Myth and Literature (Gainesville: University of Florida Humanities Monograph No. 44, 1976).

CARLOS E. CORTÉS (U. of California, Riverside) has been promoted from Assistant Professor to Professor; he recently received the Distinguished Teaching Award. He has collaborated in the writing of two books: Understanding You and Them. Tips for Teaching About Ethnicity, with Fay Metcalf and Sharryl Hawke. (Boulder, Colo.: ERIC Clearinghouse for Social Studies/Social Science Education Consortium, 1976); and Three Perspectives on Ethnicity: Blacks, Chicanos, and Native Americans, with Arlin I. Ginsburg, Alan W.F. Green, and James A. Joseph (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1976).

DOROTHY DILLON (former Assistant Director for Latin America of the U.S. Information Agency) is Diplomat-in-Residence at the School of International Service of American University during the 1976-77 academic year.

BRUCE ERGOOD (Ohio U.) has been named Associate Director of the Latin American Studies Program.

RAWLE FARLEY (SUNY/Brockport) has published two papers: "Fiscal Planning and Development: An Interpretation of Purposes, Constraints and Conflicts" in Proceedings and Papers of the Regional and International Economic Development Planning Conference, Virginia State College, Petersburg VA, 1976; and "Professional Migration: The Brain Drain from the West Indies and Africa: Abbreviated Remarks," in Simon B. Laporte and D.M. Mortimer (eds.) Caribbean Immigration to the United States, Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1976.

LUIS E. GONZÁLEZ-VALES (U. of Puerto Rico) was awarded the Premio Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico for his essay "La Primera Diputación Provincial 1813-1814: Un Capítulo de Historia Institucional," published in the May, 1976, number of Revista del Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico.

RICHARD GRENNES (U. of Texas at San Antonio) recently lectured in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe on contemporary Latin American literature, under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies and the U.S. State Department.

JAMES D. HENDERSON (Grambling State U.) did cross-cultural research in southern India during June and July, 1976. He has published "Doing Violencia to Local History: José del Carmen Parra and His Archive," South Eastern Latin Americanist, Vol. 19 (December, 1975) and, in collaboration with Roland Ebel (Tulane U.), "Patterns of Continuity in Latin American Society: Political and Historical Perspectives," SECOLAS Annals, Vol. VII (March, 1976).

JOEL JUTKOWITZ (NYU) has been appointed Associate Director of the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies (CLACS) of New York University.

THOMAS KELSEY (U. of Pittsburgh) served as Director of the Center for Latin American Studies' Undergraduate Certificate Field Program in Brazil, Spring, 1976. While directing students in the field, he also conducted research on the environmental effects of rapid urban growth.

MARKOS MAMALAKIS spent a year at the Ibero-Amerika Institute for Economic Research of the University of Gottingen (Germany), doing research on oil and minerals in Latin America. He also lectured at the Institute for World Economics of the University of Kiel.

EMILIO F. MORÁN (Indiana U.) has been appointed Assistant Professor of Anthropology. He has received a Fulbright-Hayes Lecture/Research Grant for 1976-77. His monograph "Agricultural Development in the Amazon Basin" will be published by the Center for

Latin American Studies at Indiana University.

SUSAN RAMÍREZ-HORTON (Ohio U.) has joined the Department of History where she will be teaching Latin American history.

STANLEY R. ROSS (U. of Texas/Austin) lectured in five Central and South American countries in December on the Bicentennial Presidential Election.

JOAQUÍN ROY (U. of Miami) read a paper entitled "La Nueva Narrativa Hispanoamericana: Premisas y Problemas Críticos" at the Forty-Sixth Annual Convention of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association in Atlanta.

RON SECKINGER is Visiting Professor at the Instituto de Ciências Humanas e Filosofia, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Niterói, Brazil.

STEPHEN STOAN was Visiting Professor of Latin American History at Ohio University during the fall quarter of 1976.

GODFREY HARVEY SUMM has been appointed Director of the Latin American Studies Program of Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.

LARMAN C. WILSON (American U.) was awarded an OAS Fellowship to attend, and was the U.S. participant in, the four-week Tercer Curso de Derecho Internacional, held during the summer of 1976 in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

REGIONAL

NECLAS

The Annual Fall meeting of the New England Council of Latin American Studies was held October 16, 1976, at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut. Program sessions included discussions on new directions in colonial Latin American history, class structure and elite formation in Brazil, Latin Americans and their self-image, and language, nation, and society in the Americas.

NECLAS OFFICERS

President: Jane M. Loy, History, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (1976-1977)

Vice President: Howard J. Wiarda, Political Science, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (1976-1977)

Executive Council: Jorge I. Domínguez, Government, Harvard University (1976-1978)
Susan Eckstein, Sociology, Boston University (1976-1978)
Luis B. Eyzaguirre, Romance & Classical Languages, University of Connecticut, Storrs (1975-1977)
Louisa S. Hoberman, History, Wesleyan University (1976-1978)
Shane Hunt, Economics, Boston University (1976-1978)
Dorothy J. Joba, graduate student, University of Connecticut, Storrs (1975-1977)
Georgia Kilpatrick, Spanish, Fairfield Woods Junior High, Fairfield CT (1976-1978)
Frederick C. Turner, Political Science, University of Connecticut, Storrs (1975-1977)
Secretary-Treasurer: Joseph T. Criscenti, History, Boston College (1976-1978)

PCCLAS

Arizona State University hosted the 22nd annual meeting of PCCLAS from October 21-23, 1976. The theme of the conference was "Revolution in the Americas: 1776-1976", and all papers and panel discussions were relevant to the theme. Sessions included revolutionary aspects of culture, politics, art, film, literature, music, human rights, and interdisciplinary studies. The featured speaker was Harold E. Davis, who presented a paper on "Revolutionary Theories and Ideologies in the Americas." Other presentations ranged from "The Panama Canal Question" to "Spanish Arizona's Role in the American Revolution" to "Revolution in the Americas: The Introduction of Exotic Species and Some Ecological Consequences." The conference also featured a Mayan dance troupe and Mexican and Mexican-American art displays.

WASHINGTON

Department of State

The Department of State has released Foreign Relations of the United States, 1949, Volume I, National Security Affairs, Foreign Economic Policy. The Foreign Relations series has been published continuously since 1861 as the official record of American foreign policy.

Foreign Relations, 1949, Volume I, was prepared in the Office of the Historian, Bureau of Public Affairs, Department of State. Four volumes for 1949 and the first half of a fifth have already

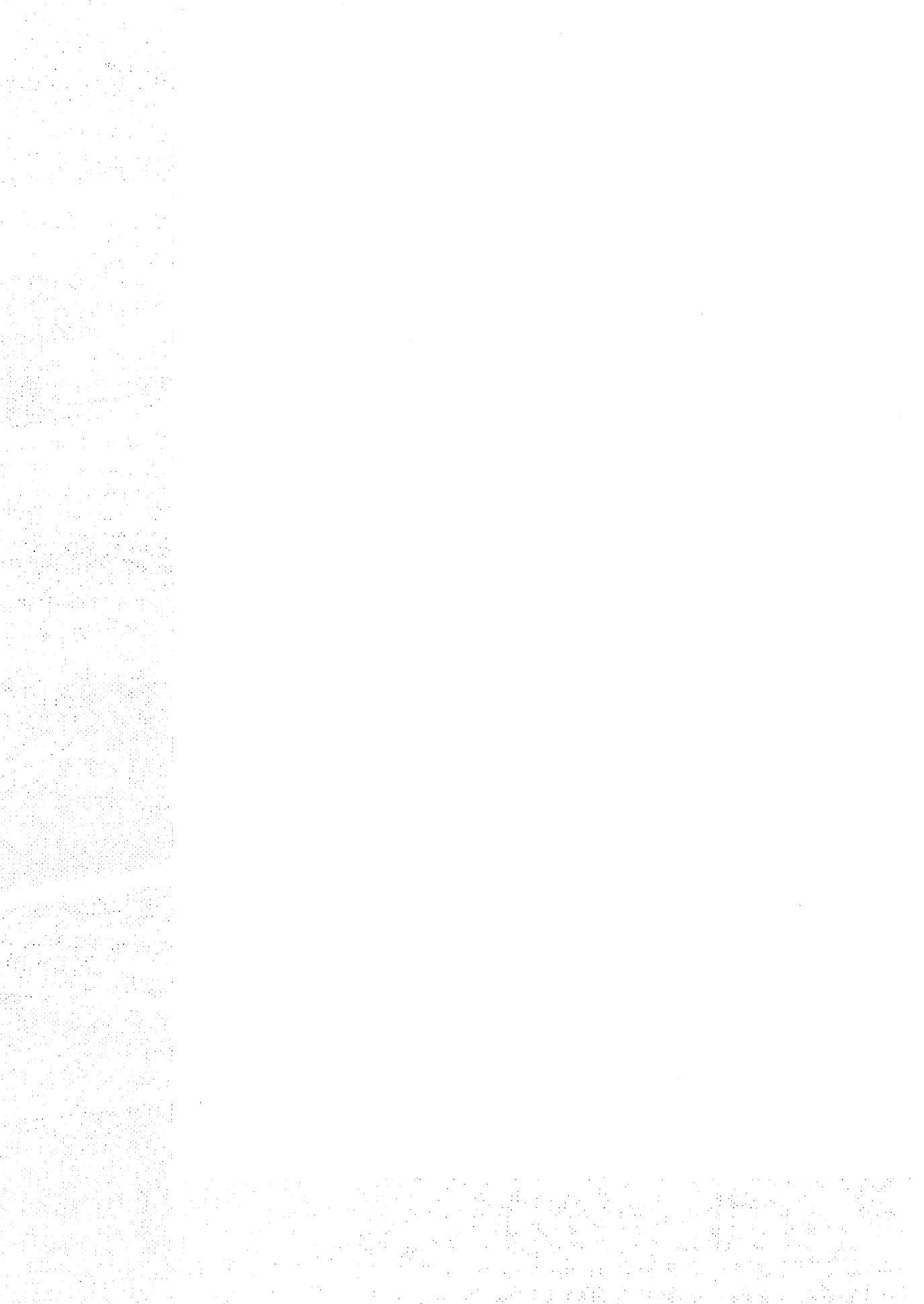
been published, and three and one-half are in preparation. Copies of Volume I (Department of State Publication 8850) may be obtained for \$11.00 (domestic postpaid). Checks or money orders should be made out to the Superintendent of Documents, and should be sent to the U.S. government Book Store, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520.

Washington Office on Latin America

The Washington Office on Latin America publishes a bimonthly newsletter entitled Legislative Update: Latin America. For information or subscription, write: Washington Office on Latin America, 110 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington DC 20002.

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE FOR PANAMANIAN SOVEREIGNTY

The USCPS is currently seeking to expand its membership among Latinamericanists concerned with the Panamanian situation. The USCPS is engaged in educational and lobbying activities in order to encourage the drafting and ratification of a new Canal Treaty which will be to the social, economic, and political benefit of Panama as well as in the best long-range interests of the U.S. For more information on the USCPS and membership applications, contact: United States Committee for Panamanian Sovereignty, 3410 Baring Street, Philadelphia PA 19104.



CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Please check your address. If it is incorrect in any way,
please fill out form below and return to the LASA Secretariat,
Box 13362, University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

PERSONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

Please use this form for short items to be included in the
Newsletter. Longer items may be attached or sent separately.
Return to LASA Secretariat, Box 13362 University Station,
Gainesville, Florida 32604.

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

NAME _____

SEX _____ DATE OF BIRTH _____ PLACE OF BIRTH _____

MAILING ADDRESS _____

_____ ZIP CODE _____

HOME TELEPHONE _____ OFFICE TELEPHONE _____

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION _____ DISCIPLINE _____

COUNTRY INTEREST/
SPECIALIZATION _____

GRADUATE STUDENT yes no _____
SIGNATURE OF FACULTY ADVISOR

Membership dues include receipt of the Latin American Research Review, LASA Newsletter, and occasional publications of the Association for one calendar year. Dues are \$18.00 for Members and \$9.00 for Graduate Student Associates. A special membership rate of \$9.00 exists for citizens of Latin American and Caribbean nations and Puerto Rico, who are currently residing in those areas. Graduate Student Associates must obtain faculty advisors' signatures to qualify for the reduced membership rate. All membership categories enjoy full voice and vote in the affairs of the Association. Please mail with remittance to:

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

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Founded and Incorporated May, 1966

PURPOSES

The Latin American Studies Association is a charitable and educational body. It is a national, non-profit learned society of scholars and specialists that fosters the interests, both educational and professional, of persons concerned with the study of Latin America and that promotes education through more effective teaching, training and research. The Association provides both a forum and 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 (Chpn., U. of New Mexico), Eugenio Chang-Rodríguez (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.).

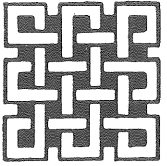
PUBLICATIONS

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.

Latin American Studies Association

Box 13362 University Station

Gainesville, Florida 32604



L A S A

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED

Non-Profit Org.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Gainesville
Florida
Permit No. 118