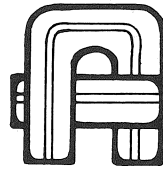


NEWSLETTER


VOL. IX NO. 1
MARCH 1978



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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. For information regarding membership, please see final page of Newsletter. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association or its officers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

A CLASP Professional Workshop award in the amount of \$2000 has been granted to the California State University and Colleges Council in partial support of a summer, 1978, workshop to be held at San Diego State University. The workshop, for undergraduate history instructors, will focus upon new approaches to the teaching of the history of the Americas, a lower-division course offered at a number of California educational institutions. Persons and institutions interested in applying for a CLASP Professional Workshop grant are invited to write the Secretariat for current guidelines. Applications may be made at any time during the year, for any time period, and awards are limited to a maximum of \$2500.

The 1978 Fact Sheet is now out and will soon be mailed to all members. If you wish additional copies, please write the Secretariat. The Fact Sheet contains membership rates and an application for membership. Please note that our special Introductory membership rate of \$12.00 has been renewed for 1978; persons who have been paid LASA members after 1 January 1973 are ineligible for this special rate. Other 1978 rates are as follows:

Regular--\$18.00: For those who do not qualify for another membership category.

Joint--\$27.00: For two family members at same mailing address. Will receive only one copy of the Latin American Research Review and other Association publications.

Graduate Student Associate--\$9.00: For students pursuing a higher degree, who are so certified by their graduate advisors. This rate is available for a maximum of 5 years.

Emeritus--\$9.00: For retired members.

Latin America, Caribbean and Puerto Rican Rate--\$9.00: For citizens of those areas currently residing there.

To insure that membership publications arrive on time, please send your change of address notices to the Secretariat as soon as possible, ideally with six weeks' lead time, but as soon as possible before you move.

EIGHTH NATIONAL MEETING
Second Report of the Program Committee

The Eighth National Meeting of the Latin American Studies Association will take place April 5-7, 1979, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

During the month of January, a letter was mailed to all LASA members listing proposals the Program Committee had received, and requesting new proposals, or modifications to proposals already made. The response to that mailing has been enormously useful. It will make it possible to implement our commitment that the LASA Meeting program be shaped by the membership as much as possible.

We encourage you to submit additional proposals for panels, sessions and roundtables until April 6, 1978. These should be mailed to the Program Coordinator: Jorge I. Domínguez, Center for International Affairs, Harvard University, 6 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138. The Program Committee will meet early in April, 1978, to act on all such proposals received by April 6. We expect to notify all those who have made proposals about our decision no later than mid-May, 1978. In order to consider your proposals seriously, we need a brief but informative description of your proposal (one-sentence descriptions are not enough), some biographical information about yourself and possible names of other participants. We also need to know whether you prefer a conventional panel, a workshop, or a luncheon roundtable.

When the receipt of proposals has been acknowledged by the Program Coordinator, an indication has been made whether each proposal lacks information. We urge all of those who have made incomplete proposals to submit additional materials to enable the Program Committee to decide on proposals on an informed basis. To repeat: one-sentence proposals are not enough.

We now urge you to turn to the list of conventional panels (marked S), workshops (marked W), and Roundtables (marked R) that are listed below. We would like to continue to receive proposals to present papers at conventional panels, or to serve as discussants at any of these sessions. We will forward this information to panel, session and roundtable coordinators when they have been selected; and we will use that information to assess membership interest in the different topics listed below.

If you have already submitted a complete proposal relating to any of these sessions, no further communication is necessary. But we welcome new proposals, and we urge those with proposals with insufficient information to provide us with descriptions and biographical materials. We need this not only for session coordinators but also for those who wish to present a paper or serve as discussants.

Some LASA members are unhappy about some of the procedures we have been using in the Program Committee. Let me offer apologies generally to those who have been offended, but let me also explain the reasons for some of our less well-liked procedures.

We have been using form letters to communicate with all those who make proposals: personal letters have been written in exceptional cases only. The reason for this is to simplify the handling of a very large volume of mail, running no less than a half-dozen letters per day. It is not possible, in the absence of a large staff or a lot of money and a lot of time, to write personal letters to everyone. We have chosen to seek to increase membership participation at the cost of some impersonality.

Biographical materials have been requested even of "eminent" members. This has been done for two reasons. First, we believe that we ought to ask everyone to bear a comparable burden in supplying information about proposed panels. Second, in an interdisciplinary association, and with a diverse Program Committee, it is likely that an eminent literary critic might not be known to a parochial political scientist, or perhaps even vice versa. My friends, too, have been asked to supply biographical information about themselves, not because I have suffered sudden forgetfulness, but for these same general reasons.

Some have complained that they have been left off listings in the Newsletter or in the January mailing. Thus far, no demonstrable error has occurred. What has happened often is that many proposals arrive shortly after copy has been submitted to the Newsletter. Because of the large volume of mail, and a lead time of a few weeks, some proposals are necessarily not listed when their originators think that they should be. There is not much that can be done about this.

But I do not want to close on a negative note. One thing has impressed me a great deal

in the months I have had this job: we have a very lively association. Members are eager to participate, have excellent ideas, and have been kind, helpful and courteous. While the job has been made difficult and time consuming by the interest of the membership as expressed through the mail, the task is also characterized by daily confirmation that this really is a community of scholars, with shared concerns and a willingness to come together to work with and learn more from each other.

The following proposals had arrived as of February 21, 1978:

PROPOSED PANEL TOPICS

- S1 Spanish, Creole and Afro-negro languages
- S2 Marxist perspectives on Latin American colonial history
- S3 European immigrant communities either in La Plata area or general
- S6 Environmental usage in Brazil
- S7 U.S. academic programs in Latin America
- S9 Popular support for regime norms in Latin America
- S10 Comparative studies of working class politicization
- S11 Historical evaluation of political participation in Latin America
- S12 Household Demography in Latin America: New Insights on Population Change
- S13 Preservation of cultural resources, especially architecture
- S14 Cultural/Linguistic Manifestations of Alienation: Sexism, Racism & Chauvinism in L.A.
- S15 Ecclesial and political dimensions of change in the church in Latin America
- S16a Nuclear materials proliferation
- S16b N-S Economic Dialogue
- S16c L.A. Industrialization and Mobilization
- S16d Oil Resources
- S16e Illegal Aliens
- S16f Soviet/Communist Intrusions
- S16g Panama Canal
- S16h Human Rights
- S16i Reform in Social and Political Terms
- S16j Drug Traffic and Control
- S16k Armed Conflict Potential/Arms Acquisition/U.S. Arms Sales
- S17a Modern forms of authoritarian states in L.A.
- S17b The problem of state capitalism in L.A.
- S17c Theoretical approaches for the study of authoritarian regimes in L.A.
- S17d The impact of transnational corporations on the regulatory role of modern L.A. states
- S18a Historical preservation and restoration LA/US
- S18b Wildlife preservation in L.A.
- S18c Environmental impact of L.A. economic development in L.A.
- S18d 19th century L.A. art, architecture and music
- S19a Current topics of the Borderlands area: migration, economics, politics, borderlands culture
- S19b Regional economies of Latin America: Markets, transportation networks, peasant culture
- S20 Cuba in the 1970's: Evaluating the institutionalization of the revolution
- S21 The politics, economics and geography of energy in Brazil
- S22a Positive and negative effects of U.S. Human Rights initiatives
- S22b Military Participation in government
- S22c Observer vs. Activist Roles for Academicians
- S23a Problems of Restoring Farm output in ex-colonial plantation economies
- S23b Mexican development and labor employment prospects
- S23c Functional economic integration (transport, power, labor, services) prospects in the Caribbean and Latin America
- S24 Probabilities of International Conflict in L.A.
- S25 Causes of or course of Mexican revolution
- S26a Transportation and regional development
- S26b Regional Development in Argentina: An Interdisciplinary Perspective
- S26c The social and cultural factors of modernization and development

- S26d Public policies at the regional and local level and regional development
- S27 Oral history research on the Mexican Revolution and on Mexican migration to the U.S. (1910-1940)
- S28 Impact of dependent development upon Colombian peasant women
- S29a Post-coup Chile
- S29b Regional efforts at economic integration from political perspective
- S29c Peru-Chile-Bolivia 100 years after the War of the Pacific: the issue of the corridor (social-political-economic implications)
- S29d Political violence/terrorism
- S30 The image of the black woman in Latin American theater
- S31 Latin American military
- S32 Brazil as Potential World Power
- S33 International Finance
- S34a Population Growth and Economic Growth in Latin America: Theoretical, Empirical, and Political Issues
- S34b The Politics of Population Control in Latin America
- S34c Puerto Rico: A "Showcase" for Population Control
- S34d Imperialism and Dependency Theory as Competing Paradigms
- S35 Party system evolution in Latin America
- S36 Environment and Development
- S37 Regulation of Foreign investment
- S38 Latin American Colonial Art/Architecture or Historic Preservation in L.A.
- S39 Impact of Multinationals on Labor (in U.S. and Latin America)
- S40 Profesores universitarios en America Latina: su relevancia e influencia nacional
- S41 Foreign Capital and Ethnicity in the Caribbean
- S42 Foreign policies of the major Latin American states
- S43 Theoretical and Comparative Analysis of Social Classes
- S44 Latin American Art
- S45 Theology of liberation/captivity
- S46 The United States and Latin America: Imperialism and Social Class in the 1980's
- S47 Women's Work and Changing Social Relations of Production
- S48 Military Rule and Capital Accumulation in Latin America
- S49 Worker-Peasant Alliance: Theory and Practice in Latin America
- S50 U.S. Strategies for Central America: Economic, Political, Social, and Cultural
- S51 Peronism Reinterpreted
- S52 Imperialism and National Minorities in Latin America and the United States
- S53 The Applicability of Latin American Scholarship to Research on Latin Americans in the United States
- S54 Methodological Approaches to the Study of Women in Latin America
- S55 Rural off-farm income and employment activities of small farmers and the rural landless population
- S56 Case studies of Decision-making, Operational Styles and Performance of State Enterprises and State Development Banks
- S57 The Mixed Experience of Developing Local Money and Capital Markets in Semi-Industrialized Capitalist Economies in Latin America
- S58 Social and Occupational Mobility in the Recent Latin American Setting
- S59 Migratory and Nomadic Agricultural Labor Forces in Latin America. Agricultural Modernization or Proletarianization?
- S60 Medicine and Public Health in Latin America: Historical and Contemporary Issues and Experiences
- S61 The Political Economy of the Sierra (Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia)
- S62 The Operation of Rural Financial Markets in Latin America
- S63 Comparative Perspectives on Slave Supported Societies: Economics, Capital, Dependence and Social Stratification
- S64 Export Promotion vs. Import Substitution Strategies in Latin America in the Current Energy Crisis Setting
- S65 The Benefits and Costs of Foreign Debt to Promote Economic Growth and Stability in Latin America
- S66 The Development and Underdevelopment of Puerto Rico: Historical Legacies and Con-

- temporary Challenges
- S67 Income Distribution in Latin America
 - S68 International mass culture
 - S69 Cuba's Institutionalization Process: An Assessment
 - S70 The Influence of the Spanish Constitution of 1812 in Latin America
 - S71 Latin American Cartoons, Comic Strips, and Comic Books
 - S72 Colonial economy or Marxist perspectives of the colonial economy
 - S73 Comparative Revolutions, Latin America and the World Political Economy
 - S74 Cuban economic development strategy
 - S75 Electoral Behavior in Colombia and Venezuela
 - S76 Culture and Ideology of Latin America
 - S77 New Directions in the Study of Inter-American Relations: Alternative Analytic Perspectives
 - S78 Trends in Cuba
 - S79 The Poetry of Rebellion in Latin America: Political Concern and the Committed Poet
 - S80 Latin American Literature of Exile
 - S81 Cooperation between Academic and Non-Academic Specialization in Latin American Studies
 - S82 The Financing of Development in Latin America
 - S83a The Enlightenment in Latin America
 - S83b Indian Mythology in Latin America
 - S84 Policy formation and Policy Outputs in Military (or Bureaucratic Authoritarian) Regimes
 - S85 Caudillos or Caciques: Dictatorship in Recent Latin American Novels
 - S86 Latin American Intellectuals and the "Myth of Underdevelopment"
 - S87 The Political Economy of Collaboration Among Elites in India and Brazil
 - S88 Latin American Periodicals: Evaluation and Trends
 - S89a Censorship and/or Repression and Contemporary Latin American Literature
 - S89b Message as Power in Contemporary Latin American Literature
 - S90 The Condition and Future of Regional Organization in the Americas
 - S91 The State and Dependency Analysis: Toward a New Theory
 - S92 The Plight of the Contemporary Artist in Latin America
 - S93 Political Process in Latin America
 - S94 Food Production and Peasant Agriculture or Population, Food Supply, and Agricultural Development
 - S95 The Development of Capitalism in Latin American Agriculture
 - S96 Latin America in World/Global Perspective or within World Context
 - S97 El realismo en el teatro hispanoamericano del siglo XX

PROPOSED TOPICS FOR WORKSHOPS

- W1 Possibility of war in South America
- W2 Politics and regionalism in the Caribbean
- W3 The role of films in teaching Latin American Studies
- W4 Economic and Political integration of Amerindian groups in National Societies
- W5 Latin Music as a teaching device
- W6 Creative teaching of Latin American-African materials in small colleges
- W7 Some aspects of U.S.-L.A. relations
- W8 Teaching Latin American Literature
- W9a Argentina
- W9b International American Relation
- W9c Problems of Publications
- W10 Problems of Research and Teaching in Non-Democratic Regimes
- W11 Women and Domestic Economy Frontier Expansion
- W13 The role of Technology in Latin American development
- W14 Optimum Means of aiding the small scale sector: experience from N.E. Brazil, Colombia and Mexico
- W15 Non Diplomatic aspects of U.S. Policy
- W16 Mass Media and Cultural Imperialism in Latin America
- W17 Arms Sales to Latin America
- W18 Civic education

- W19 Tendencies and Main Alternatives of Latin America in the World System
- W20 Financial Institutions and Impact on Growth and Class Structure in Latin America
- W21 Inter-disciplinary studies with art
- W22 Mass Media and Cultural Imperialism in Latin America and Caribbean

PROPOSED TOPICS FOR LUNCHEON ROUNDTABLES

- R1 Government-Press relations in Latin America
- R2 Factors which promote cultural exchange and improved personal as well as institutional understanding and appreciation regarding U.S.-Latin American relations
- R3 Small College teaching; historic preservation in the U.S. and L.A.
- R4 Folk medicine
- R5 Caribbean International Relations and Development
- R6 Territorial Sovereignty Disputes: United Kingdom vs. Argentina and Guatemala

For the 1979 Program Committee:

Jorge I. Domínguez
(Harvard, Coordinator)

Celia C. de Zapata
(San José State, California)

Douglas Graham
(Ohio State)

Shirley Harkess
(Kansas)

Mary Kay Vaughan
(Illinois-Chicago Circle)

TRANSFER OF LASA SECRETARIAT

As announced in the December, 1977, Newsletter, the LASA Secretariat will transfer from the University of Florida to the University of Illinois at Urbana in the summer of 1978. The actual physical transfer will be made in mid-August. The June and September Newsletters, however, will be published in Gainesville, so please send material for these issues (prior to July 15, 1978) to the Secretariat's current address: Box 13362 University Station, Gainesville, Florida 32604, Telephone (904) 392-0377. Executive Director-designate Carl W. Deal may be reached at the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Illinois, Urbana 61801, Telephone (217) 333-3182. Further details will be announced later.

SEVENTH NATIONAL MEETING, HOUSTON
FINAL REPORT
PROGRAM CHAIRPERSON WAYNE A. CORNELIUS

The Seventh National Meeting of LASA, held in Houston, Texas, from November 2-5, 1977, offered unprecedented opportunities as well as unparalleled risks. As the first four-day national meeting of LASA, as well as the first joint meeting of two national "area studies" organizations to be held in the United States, the Houston meeting posed formidable problems of coordination, diplomacy, logistics, financing, and intellectual coherence. At the same time, our joint venture with the African Studies Association enabled us to draw upon a very broad pool of talent (including Latin Americanists, Africanists, and comparative "generalists") in building a program. Moreover, an effort to examine in comparative fashion some of the basic problems confronting both African and Latin American countries seemed especially appropriate at a time when the United States and other industrialized nations were addressing their foreign policies increasingly to "North/South" issues equally affecting the African and Latin American regions.

Planning for the Houston meeting got underway with the formation of a program committee in December, 1975. The first meetings of our committee occurred in March, 1976, at the Sixth National Meeting of LASA in Atlanta. During the 18 months which followed, six additional meetings of at least two members of the program committee were held (in Houston, Cambridge, New York, and San Antonio), and we were in telephone communication almost continuously. Input for program planning was sought initially from LASA members attending the Atlanta meeting, through several informal "brain-storming" sessions open to all those interested in the 1977 national meeting, and through a printed questionnaire distributed to everyone attending the Atlanta meeting. The questionnaire asked respondents to evaluate various aspects of the Atlanta meeting, and to make suggestions for the 1977 national meeting in Houston. While only 55 persons returned completed questionnaires, these contained a great deal of useful information which did affect our planning for the Houston meeting. (For a summary of the questionnaire results, see the LASA Newsletter, December, 1976, pp. 26-32). In particular, the questionnaire elicited some concrete proposals for panels which were later incorporated into the program for the Houston meeting; and it also gave us a better understanding of which panels at the Atlanta meeting had "worked," and why. This modest survey represented the first attempt to systematically evaluate a LASA national meeting program, and we are pleased to note that the program committee for the 1979 national meeting in Pittsburgh chose to continue the practice by distributing evaluation questionnaires at the Houston meeting.

The first call for panel and paper proposals for the Houston meeting was published in the December, 1975, issue of the LASA Newsletter. Similar calls for proposals appeared in the March, June, and September, 1976, issues of the Newsletter, and in addition there were two separate mailings soliciting proposals for the Houston meeting, in April and May, 1976. The mass mailing in May--which reached all members of LASA and ASA and contained lists of 72 proposed topics for panels, open meetings, roundtables, and other activities--was spectacularly successful as a vehicle for stimulating participation in the Houston meeting. More than 300 persons responded to this mailing by proposing to chair panels, give papers, serve as discussants, organize luncheon roundtable discussions, or perform some other role in the Houston meeting. Others simply returned the questionnaire included in the mailing, indicating which of the proposed panels they would be likely to attend. The resulting data were used by the program committee in a variety of ways, including the final selection of panel topics (which could be based, at least in part, upon demonstrated membership interest), the selection of a topic for the Friday evening plenary session ("Marxist Perspectives on the Political Economy of Africa and Latin America" was the overwhelming favorite among the proposed topics listed in the mailing), and even the assignment of different-sized rooms in the Shamrock Hilton Hotel to particular panels.

This represented the first time in LASA's history that a national meeting program was put together 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 (or other) topics. The initial list of proposed panels--compiled from the questionnaires completed by those attending the Atlanta meeting and from suggestions by members of the program committee and the LASA Executive Council--was included in the May, 1976 mailing to

all LASA and ASA members. Expanded lists of proposed panels, incorporating suggestions received after the May mailing, were published in the June and September issues of the LASA Newsletter. The final selection of panel topics--from among the more than 130 topics which had been proposed since March, 1976--was made by the program committee in late October, 1976. ASA Program Director Robert Wren joined us in the last 2 days of that meeting, to participate in the selection of topics for joint LASA-ASA sessions. Chairpersons for LASA and joint LASA-ASA panels were also selected at that time, in most cases from among several persons who had offered to chair a panel on each topic.

This procedure for program-building was cumbersome and complex; it generated huge amounts of correspondence (e.g., all proposals received by the program chairperson were individually acknowledged, and copies of proposals to present papers or to serve as discussants were forwarded continuously to those who had proposed to chair relevant panels); and it led--inevitably--to some unfortunate misunderstandings on the part of some members (see, for example, the exchanges of correspondence appearing in the December, 1976, and March, 1977, issues of the LASA Newsletter, pp. 41-45 and 4-5, respectively). We believed, however, that this 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 also hoped that by soliciting paper and discussant proposals on all proposed panel topics before specific panel chairpersons were designated we could enlarge the pool of potential paper-presenters and discussants from which the chairpersons would ultimately make their selections. Once the panel chairpersons were chosen, each received a complete file of paper and discussant proposals pertaining to his topic which had been received by the program chairperson during the preceding six months. Panel chairpersons were urged to give these unsolicited proposals careful consideration, before inviting others to participate in their session.

The impressive diversity of the actual participants in the Houston meeting--in terms of age, sex, academic discipline, institutional affiliation, rank, geographic location within the U.S., country of research interest, previous participation in LASA national meetings, and personal views on the subject matter--probably owes much to the program-building procedure which we adopted. It enabled us to bring to the attention of many panel chairpersons the names of individuals engaged in research or having practical experience relating to their topics, who might otherwise have been unknown to the chairpersons and therefore unlikely to have been considered for inclusion in the panels. Not only were the 370 unsolicited proposals we received useful in discouraging premature closure of panels by chairpersons; the quantity and quality of paper and discussant proposals received on particular topics during the March-October, 1976, period were important factors affecting our final selection of panel topics.

More than 205 sessions of various types were held as part of the Houston meeting. They included 41 panels and open meetings devoted exclusively to Latin American topics; 41 panels dealing with African studies topics; 51 panels jointly sponsored by LASA and ASA, exploring topics relevant to both regions; 2 joint LASA-ASA plenary sessions; at least 38 "special interest" sessions; and 32 luncheon and breakfast roundtables sponsored by LASA. In addition, a large number of ad hoc meetings and encounters seemed to be occurring throughout the week, to discuss current policy issues, methodological and theoretical questions left unresolved in regular panel sessions, collaborative research ventures, and so forth. The publicly-announced "special interest" sessions involved Africanists as well as Latin Americanists; they dealt with everything from academic journals to regional area studies organizations, non-academic employment opportunities for Latin Americanists, the opening of scholarly communications with Cuba, and new directions of research on women in Latin America. Meeting rooms for the "special interest" groups were made available on a courtesy basis to any group requesting them, within our overall space limitations at the Shamrock Hilton. Due to the large number of sessions, almost every square inch of meeting room space was in use continuously during most of the Houston meeting. Especially during the first two days of the meeting, panels were so well attended that most rooms were filled to capacity, and in several cases persons had to be turned ~~away~~.

While exact parity between LASA and ASA was achieved in terms of the number of panels sponsored by each organization, there was also a good balance among the chairpersons of the joint LASA-ASA panels: 41% of the chairpersons could be classified as Africanists,

50% as Latin Americanists, and 9% as generalists. The number of panel sessions (excluding African studies panels) held in Houston was nearly 3 1/2 times larger than at any previous national meeting of LASA. There was also a significant increase in the proportion of panels chaired by younger scholars: 17% of the chairpersons of LASA and joint LASA-ASA panels were scholars within one or two years of receiving their Ph.D. Also represented in greater numbers than at previous national meetings were non-academic specialists (e.g., medical doctors, public health specialists, demographers, individuals in the arts), and foreign scholars. Finally, the reports received from panel chairpersons indicate that a very high proportion of the panel participants in Houston had never before participated in a LASA national meeting.

An enormous amount of time was invested in an effort to maximize the participation of Latin American and other foreign scholars in the Houston meeting. Extensive outside fund-raising was essential to achieve this goal, since few Latin American scholars have access to foreign travel funds from their universities. Because most foundations are in the business of sponsoring research rather than travel to professional meetings which is unrelated to a specific research project, the fund-raising effort proved long and tedious. A total of 123 foundations were canvassed by program committee member Margaret E. Crahan, but grants to support the travel of Latin American scholars to the Houston meeting were received from only five institutions (the Ford, Rockefeller, and Tinker Foundations, the Social Science Research Council, and the Population Council), plus the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State. Nevertheless, the grants obtained from these sources, combined with a \$3,000 allocation by the LASA Executive Council, were sufficient to cover the travel costs of 93 foreign scholars, of whom all but 6 actually participated in the Houston meeting.

We estimate that at least 150 Latin Americans attended some part of the meeting, including those whose travel was not funded from grants obtained by the program committee. This represents a huge increase over Latin American participation in previous national meetings of LASA; scores of sessions were enriched by the contributions of these scholars--as panel chairpersons, paper presenters, expert discussants, and active participants in discussion from the floor. Among the Latin American participants in the Houston meeting, those from Mexico (20) and Brazil (15) were most numerous; but scholars and non-academic specialists from ten other Latin American countries (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Jamaica, Peru and Venezuela) were also present in addition to Latin Americanists based in Austria, England, France, the Netherlands, and the Soviet Union. Finally, there was a large contingent of African scholars, five of whom participated in joint LASA-ASA panels and whose travel to Houston was covered by special Rockefeller and State Department grants arranged by the LASA program committee.

The Houston meeting was made particularly memorable by the participation of ten scholars from Cuba--the first such group to attend a scholarly meeting in the United States since diplomatic relations between Cuba and the U.S. were broken in 1961. LASA members may recall that strenuous efforts were made to secure the participation of Cuban scholars in the Atlanta national meeting, but their participation was blocked at the last minute by the personal intervention of then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who rejected the recommendations of most of his advisors and denied U.S. entrance visas to our Cuban delegates. Fortunately, no such difficulties were encountered for the Houston meeting. A detailed report, on Cuban participation in this meeting, by Margaret Crahan, appeared in the December, 1977, issue of this Newsletter (p. 5). No one who attended the Friday evening plenary session in Houston will fail to recall the incisive contributions of Cuban economic historian Oscar Pino Santos to that session; and many other sessions profited considerably from the participation of Cuban scholars. For example, Kay Lawson and Kenneth M. Coleman, co-chairpersons of the panel on "One-Party Regimes in Africa and Latin America," reported that:

"The presence of a group of about five Cubans in the audience greatly contributed to a sense of intellectual diversity. Professor Manuel Moreno Fraginals made numerous comments from the floor. The chair and other members of the panel made efforts to translate Prof. Moreno Fraginals's comments for the non-Spanish-speaking audience, and the comments of the English-speaking panelists and audience were translated into Spanish. A sense of intellectual openness seemed to characterize the interchange between U.S. and Cuban scholars....Prof. Moreno Fraginals asked the floor at the end of the session to thank LASA for the opportunity to parti-

cipate in the session, as in the convention, and to hope that the Houston convention would not be the last such occasion."

Generally speaking, the best-attended sessions at the Houston meeting were the joint sessions involving both Africanists and Latin Americanists. Considerable care had been taken by the program committee and the chairpersons of these joint sessions to maximize intellectual cohesion and opportunities for useful comparative analysis, and in most sessions of this type the results were encouraging. Even when Africanists and Latin Americanists succeeded mainly in convincing each other of the great differences between African and Latin American phenomena, the utility of a comparative analytic perspective in understanding the "unique" features of each region was clearly demonstrated. For many of us, the high point of the Houston meeting was the joint Friday evening plenary session on the political economy of Africa and Latin America. Attended by an overflow audience of more than 1,000 persons, the session was marked by provocative presentations, spirited discussion among panelists and members of the audience, and a general sense of intellectual excitement and community which is all too rare at professional meetings of any type.

For those seeking a respite from weighty academic concerns, the Houston meeting offered a variety of diversions, most of which were heavily patronized. These included two striking photo-art exhibits, a hard-fought tennis tournament; two musical performances, a festival of 21 feature and documentary films ("remarkably well attended," according to organizer Julianne Burton), and dozens of book and other periodical exhibits.

We estimate that the total attendance at the Houston meeting was about 2,300 persons. This includes 943 LASA registrants, approximately 750 ASA registrants, an estimated 450 LASA members who attended some portion of the meeting but failed to register, and an estimated 150 ASA members who also attended but did not register. These estimates of "attended-but-failed-to-register" are based on spot checks of panel sessions (where numerous persons who never registered were observed participating in panels) and room occupancy levels at the Shamrock Hilton and several "overflow" hotels. The number of Latin Americanists (not necessarily members of LASA) who actually registered at the Houston meeting was nearly twice as large as the registered attendance at any previous national meeting of LASA.

While the overall attendance figures are heartening, perhaps the greatest single disappointment arising from the Houston meeting was the sharp fall-off in attendance during the last day of the meeting. Based on attendance figures reported by approximately half of the chairpersons of LASA and LASA-ASA panels, average attendance at these panels on Wednesday, November 2--the first day of the meeting--was 72.3 persons. On November 3, the average attendance rose slightly, to 72.4 persons. But average attendance at Friday (November 4) panels, excluding the evening plenary session, fell to 40.8 persons; and the average attendance for Saturday panels was only 31.4. The high rate of room occupancy at the Shamrock Hilton and overflow hotels on Friday (more rooms were occupied by LASA and ASA persons on that day than on any other day of the meeting), as well as the overflow attendance at the Friday evening plenary session, suggest that most people were still in Houston through the third day of the meeting; they simply were not attending panels as frequently on Friday as they had during the preceding two days. A mass exodus did occur, however, on Saturday morning, and attendance at most Saturday panels as well as the Saturday evening plenary session (featuring an address by Anthony Lake, director of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff) was disappointing. For example, no more than 350 persons attended some portion of the Saturday evening plenary--only a third of the attendance at the Friday evening plenary.

This pattern of attendance is not unusual for professional meetings, but we had hoped to avert it by scheduling a very strong set of panels and other activities for the final day of the meeting. Given the very large number of sessions, and the relatively small number of meeting rooms available to us in the Shamrock Hilton, it would have been impossible to hold all sessions in fewer than four days. And even if it had been possible to compress the meeting into a three-day schedule, the scheduling of 20 or more sessions to meet simultaneously (and therefore compete with one another) in each available time slot during a three-day meeting would have been grossly unfair to panel participants as well as extremely frustrating to those seeking to attend.

Our "solution" was to disperse sessions of broad interest to the membership as widely

as possible through the four days of the meeting, but to make the Saturday schedule even more attractive than that of the preceding three days, in an effort to maintain high attendance levels through the last day of the meeting. Very high-quality panels on such important topics as the energy crisis, nutrition problems, colonialism and class formation, small enterprises among the urban and rural poor, state corporations, Cuban policy toward Africa, political participation, urbanization and urban development problems, adult education, one-party dominant regimes, migration and income distribution, and relationships between the State and the university in Latin America were scheduled for Saturday morning and afternoon. In addition, special open meetings on ethical problems of research in Latin America and the Carter Administration's Latin American policy were scheduled for Saturday afternoon, followed by Anthony Lake's address on the Carter Administration's foreign policy toward Africa and Latin America on Saturday evening.

Given the usual time and financial constraints operating on most people who attend our national meetings, we had not expected large numbers of them to attend all four days of the Houston meeting. Rather, we anticipated two "waves" of people: one arriving late Tuesday or early Wednesday and leaving by Friday morning, and another arriving late Thursday or early Friday and remaining until the end of the meeting. As it turned out, this "second wave" did not materialize; in fact, registration records and room occupancy figures show that most people who attended any portion of the meeting had arrived by Wednesday or early Thursday, and most of these had departed by Saturday morning.

Apart from the financial expense and fatigue which take their toll after two or three days of attendance at any professional meeting, there is clearly a psychological dynamic at work in the dramatic fall-off in attendance during the last day or so of a meeting. One is led to suspect that the last-scheduled sessions would probably be "wiped out" regardless of the length of the meeting, and regardless of the panel topics. I am reminded of the traditional behavior of patrons at Friday afternoon symphony concerts in Boston, who invariably leave in droves just before the last movement of whatever concluding work is on the program--"to escape the traffic." An exasperated music critic who had observed this behavior over a period of many years once suggested that the Boston Symphony should occasionally schedule programs consisting exclusively of the final movements of various works, which were undoubtedly unknown to the bulk of the Friday afternoon audience.

The solution to LASA's national meeting problem is not so obvious. In a meeting as large and protracted as the Houston meeting, the problem seems intractable. Last-day attrition should be less severe, however, in a two or three-day meeting, especially if each evening is also fully utilized for panel sessions. In any event, the program committee extends a sincere apology to the organizers and participants in poorly-attended Saturday sessions of the Houston meeting, whose efforts would have been much more amply rewarded in earlier time slots.

Among the other problems relevant to future national meetings which were evident in Houston, I would emphasize the following:

- (1) While we succeeded in increasing the proportion of panels dealing with topics in the humanities, by comparison with previous LASA national meetings, the number of sessions of primary interest to anthropologists and economists was still too small. This was also a problem in the Sixth National Meeting in Atlanta. More strenuous efforts will have to be made to encourage submission of proposals in these fields.
- (2) Distribution of panel papers remains a major problem. Our program committee was unable to persuade the officers of LASA and ASA to assume the costs of advance, bulk reproduction of panel papers, to be sold at the time of the Houston meeting. The potential financial risks posed by unsold papers were deemed to be too great. As a result, there was no central distribution facility for papers at the Houston meeting. All paper presenters were encouraged to bring 25-50 copies of their papers for distribution to those attending their sessions, but most papers were not available in sufficient quantity. All persons who registered for the meeting did receive a 7-page list containing the names and addresses of all paper presenters, from whom copies could be requested after the meeting. In addition, authors of papers not exceeding 25 pages in length were encouraged to submit a copy of their paper to the African Studies Association's executive office, which plans to reproduce and distribute the

papers at cost to individual and institutional requestors. But such procedures are no substitute for making panel papers available in sufficient quantity to those attending LASA's national meetings, at the time of the meetings. I continue to believe that it should be possible to negotiate a low-cost, bulk reproduction agreement with a commercial or university-affiliated copying service which would not carry unacceptable financial risks to the association. If the selling price for panel papers is low enough, the demand for them at the national meeting should be quite sufficient to recover costs.

- (3) There was considerable experimentation in panel formats at the Houston meeting, but future meetings would profit from even more such experimentation. For example, the format adopted for the Houston panel on Mexican migration to the United States, chaired by Alejandro Portes, merits wider use in future meetings: It calls for each panelist to use most of the time available to him to comment upon the papers prepared by the other members of the panel, instead of summarizing his own paper. Above all, new tactics should be developed to discourage ponentes from reading their formal papers. Our experience in Houston suggests that no amount of exhortation--verbal or written, from the program committee or individual panel chairperson--will suffice to stop some people from reading papers. But many more might be discouraged from doing so, perhaps through adoption of a roundtable format eliminating formal paper presentations, or by requiring ponentes to circulate copies of their summary statements--as well as the papers themselves--to other panelists in advance of the meeting.
- (4) Procurement of audio-visual equipment for those panels needing it continues to be a problem. To the best of my knowledge, LASA has never allocated funds for rental of A-V equipment to be used at its national meetings. The alternative is to seek donations of equipment from nearby universities or other institutions. Donated equipment often is not available in sufficient quantity or quality, and since both the equipment and its operators must be brought to the meeting hotel from some distance, the potential for foul-ups in delivery is high. All hotels in which LASA is likely to hold national meetings possess their own A-V equipment for rental to groups holding conventions in the hotel. Rental of A-V equipment from the meeting hotel is far preferable to the "beg-and-borrow" approach which was used in Houston and elsewhere. If the association is unable or unwilling to allocate the necessary funds for equipment rental, I would recommend that future program committees not approve panels which depend heavily upon A-V equipment, unless the panel organizers agree to provide their own equipment.
- (5) A final, nagging problem is highlighted by the following complaint received from David W. Foster, one of our panel chairpersons in Houston: "Despite abundant warnings, what do we do about refusals to abide by the no-smoking request? People smoked at will in all panels." In Houston, the warnings consisted of exhortations by many panel chairpersons at the beginning of their sessions, as well as the words "NO SMOKING DURING PANEL SESSIONS," printed at the top of every page of the program booklet. The deterrent effect of all this was apparently minimal.

An undertaking of the size and complexity of the Houston meeting is, necessarily, the work of many hands. I am deeply indebted to my colleagues on the program committee, Margaret E. Crahan (Lehman College, CUNY) and Jacinto Quirarte (University of Texas-San Antonio); to Richard Sinkin of the University of Texas, Austin; to the more than 140 chairpersons or co-chairpersons of LASA and joint LASA-ASA panels; to Julianne Burton, organizer of our film screenings as well as a panel chairperson; to LASA President Evelyn Stevens, Executive Director Felicity Trueblood, Administrative Assistant Kathleen Stipek, and a very supportive LASA Executive Council; to Claudia Bruce and James Duffy of the ASA executive office, which designed and typeset the program and abstracts booklets; and to the institutions which provided essential financial support for program organization, publicity, and travel of foreign scholars; the Center for International Studies at M.I.T.; the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas-Austin; the University of Houston; Yale University; the Ford, Tinker, and Rockefeller Foundations; the Bureau of

Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State; and the Population Council. Many others made important contributions to the Houston meeting; space restrictions and an imperfect memory prevent me from acknowledging them individually.

Final reports submitted by chairpersons of LASA and joint LASA-ASA panels at the Houston meeting will appear in the June Newsletter in accordance with LASA by-laws concerning the conduct of National Meetings.

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PEDAGOGY

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN AMERICA: RESOURCE SHARING AND INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COOPERATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN SYSTEM

In 1974 Latin Americanists in the University of Wisconsin System drafted a proposal for a multi-campus, inter-disciplinary, mediated course, Introduction to Latin America. The proposal was encouraged by the System Central Administration and was supported financially by the campuses at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Eau Claire, and Stevens Point, as well as by Central Administration. The course, benefiting from earlier experiences with introductory courses on the Madison and Eau Claire campuses, sought to meet one of the objectives set by the United States Office of Education for the NDEA-funded University of Wisconsin System Latin American Center, that is, "the development and improvement of undergraduate Latin American content instruction through more effective utilization of System-wide resources."

Improved content instruction was sought primarily by the sharing of faculty expertise through the use of video tapes. Use of audio tapes, largely deriving from UC-Madison's introductory course on Latin America, represented another aspect of resource sharing. Lectures were video taped by specialists in various disciplines, largely from UW campuses. In most cases the taping was done in the studios at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. A staff member of the Center for Latin America then edited the tapes, each of which runs approximately 40 minutes. Expertise from throughout the System was thus drawn upon and recorded on tapes which were then made available to campuses lacking a wide variety of Latin American specialists. By filling some of the gaps with video tapes, a sound, well-rounded introductory course in Latin American Studies could be offered. The tapes were, thus, the primary vehicle for achieving the course objectives: "to provide an innovative, inter-disciplinary introduction to the history, culture, and circumstances of the Latin American people," to strengthen "existing Latin American content instruction on the several System campuses," to utilize the "entire System's resources (in this instance its Latin American expertise) in the service of students on any one or all of its campuses," and to "stimulate student interest in Latin America and Latin Americans at an early study stage."

Furthermore, as taping proceeded (and will continue in the future), a video tape bank is being created. This bank can be drawn upon by interested faculty on any System campus for a single presentation in a Latin American content course, or for a course that might not be primarily devoted to the Latin American region; for example, Professor Gary Wynia's "Latin American Development Strategies" could be used in an economics course on economic development; Professor David Healy's "Latin America, the United States, and the World," might be used in a course on United States diplomatic history.

Introduction to Latin America, offered the second semester of 1976-77, was conducted through an existing course at Eau Claire, and specially created experimental courses at Milwaukee and Stevens Point. Although there were individual differences considered appropriate by the campus coordinators, the course, as offered, shared common elements.

All three campuses used the same textbook and the same guide to readings. There were standard evaluation forms for the course, video tapes, films, and other media. All campuses used the video tapes, although not in the same order; films, although not necessarily the same ones; and other media with local campus variations (audio tapes, slides, maps). All provided for class discussions and all included live presentations by on-campus specialists. Prior to each video tape presentation, each student received an outline of the material to be covered on the tape, a short list of suggested readings on the topic, and the lecturer's vita. The three offerings varied in the number and structure of examinations, the additional reading required, and the time the course was offered. Class enrollments were small, ranging from 11 to 23, but adequate, considering the limited "use" to which students could apply the credits earned.

The topics treated by lecturers, their specialties, and the media utilized reflected the multi-disciplinary, historical, and cultural nature of the course. Disciplines video taped included history, literature, agricultural economics, mass communication, political science, and social science. Live presentations drew upon faculty from art, history, anthropology, and literature. Presentations covered a wide range, but topics were fairly

well focused: pre-Columbian civilizations, colonial architecture, colonial and contemporary literature, the role of the Church, the military, urbanization, economic development, agrarian reform, the Mexican Revolution, the guerrilla phenomenon, the Afro-Latino in history, mass media and social change, the changing role of women, and the United States and Latin America. Film topics included: the population explosion, the Cuban Revolution, Chilean agrarian reform, Latin American music, the Panama Canal, the Maya (ancient and modern), and the Venezuelan government. Slide presentations dealt with colonial architecture, modern architecture, and urban life. Audio tape themes included music (ancient and modern), Latin American thinkers, race relations, political systems, and labor movements.

While the planners intended that a portion of each class would be devoted to discussion of the presentation (whether live, video tape, audio tape, or film), a few entire class periods were devoted to discussion of common readings by the whole class.

Introduction to Latin America, therefore, maintained elements of commonality on the three participating campuses, while allowing flexibility to take advantage of individual campus strengths and interests. Of major importance, in fact, in the development of the course was its applicability to several campuses and the flexibility possible in the utilization of the materials. The experimental course provided a basic format that could be tailored to the needs and interests of different campuses and, similarly, selection could be made from the various materials available--audio and video tapes, films, slides, reading materials--and substitution made as desired.

The course coordinators believe that their expectations were fulfilled and their objectives achieved. The students' overall response to the course was enthusiastic. They liked the various instructional tools and approaches, the access to otherwise unavailable expertise, and the informality made possible by small class size. Students responded positively to video taped presentations and appreciated having a variety of lecturers, rather than the same one for the entire semester. Most did not become bored or "turned off" by what might have been an excessive use of "canned" presentations. The students appreciated, as well, the outline that accompanied the video tapes so that they knew what was to be covered and could more readily judge how to take notes.

The quality and the content of the tapes were generally very high, although presentations varied in appeal with the different styles, personalities, and mannerisms of the speakers. In the one case in which students could compare a live with a taped presentation, they seemed to prefer a live lecture. The films and slides graphically brought home to students particular conditions and problems in Latin America.

Media can, however, be overused. Probably one-third of the classes conducted by video tape represents a desirable maximum. Part of the difficulty with tapes, certainly, is the inability to interrupt the lecturers, to ask questions, or to slow the speaker in order to catch on note taking.

Although the students considered the diversity of topics covered and the discussions of the materials as strengths of the course, some also commented that there were too many topics covered and too little time for discussion. Students generally had too little background and had done too little reading to make discussions very productive. Some thought the course was too broad and lacked depth, covering too great a time span and too many topics. The course was designed, however, as a broad introduction to the region, its history and culture.

There was virtual unanimity on all three campuses that the textbook should be replaced. A major reason for this dissatisfaction was the impossibility of finding any text that corresponded in coverage and format to the topical approach of the course. In the future the text and supplementary reading requirements will be changed in favor of a few substantial readings on a limited number of topics. Some students recommended a short project or paper in place of one exam or of some readings. Some were bothered by the format of the course and urged reorganization.

Students were asked to suggest other topics of interest and importance to Latin America that might be added to the course. Recommendations included topics on sports, folk life and folklore, education, cooking, transportation, and everyday life. The intention from the beginning was to continue video taping in order to build an extensive tape collection. Since the course ended in May, 1977, other tapes have been completed, for example, on

health problems and programs and on pre-Columbian art and architecture. Others are planned on Indian languages, race relations and family patterns, modern art, social change, the colonial search for social justice, machismo/marianismo, and political ideology.

As projected, then, a large bank of video tapes will be available for use either singly in a variety of course offerings or extensively in a single course, to make possible the offering of a high quality introductory course that otherwise would not be possible on many campuses.

In conclusion, criticisms and suggestions notwithstanding, the students in Introduction to Latin America rated the course above average in interest and challenge and above average overall as a course. The coordinators, therefore, consider the experiment a success and hope to continue offering the course, with some alterations.

For further information, write Robert J. Knowlton, Department of History, The University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point WI 54481, or Donald Shea, Director, Center for Latin America, University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee WI 53201.

"THE MEXICAN MURALS: A REVOLUTION ON THE WALLS"

A new 30-minute color videotape presentation highlighting the "big three" Mexican muralists is now available from Ohio University. "The Mexican Murals: A Revolution on the Walls" combines history from pre-Columbian to modern, art technique used in projecting historic works, and social philosophy, into an integrated audio-visual introduction to Clemente Orozco, Diego Rivera, and David Siqueiros. Created and narrated by John Baldwin, professor of art at Ohio University and assistant to Siqueiros on a mural project, the program features many high-quality slides which reveal a deep insight into the works of three of the world's great muralists. The videotape presentation would be appropriate for classes in Mexican history, art forms and those dealing with the concept of social revolution. The presentation is available on 3/4" umatic videocassette and 1/2" reel to reel videotape, EIAJ at a cost of \$30 (one-week rental) or \$250 purchase for either videocassette or videotape. To order, contact: Director of Instructional Telecommunications, Telecommunications Center, Ohio University, Athens OH 45701.

"LINGUISTIC GUIDE TO TEACHING SPANISH PRONUNCIATION"

A free copy of this pamphlet is available to individuals requesting it. Send a stamped, self-addressed #10 envelope to: Foreign Language Study Project, Linguistic Research Foundation, P.O. Box 1012, San Diego CA 92112.

FOCUS ON BRAZIL: A CASE STUDY OF DEVELOPMENT

The Global Development Studies Institute announces publication of a new case study, Focus on Brazil: A Case Study of Development. It begins with introductory sections on the geography and history of Brazil (from the pre-colonial era until 1964), highlighting social, economic, and political developments which produced contemporary Brazil. These are followed by "The Process of Development" which looks first at the international economics of development and then at economic growth and supportive political developments in Brazil since 1964. "Social Aspects of Development in Brazil" considers health and nutrition, education, and incomdistribution and employment opportunities. A concluding section compares and summarizes the economic and social aspects of the Brazilian development model, and some possibilities concerning future directions are raised.

Focus on Brazil is designed as a teaching material suitable for advanced high school and college students. Each section, with the exception of the conclusion, is followed by annotated suggestions for further reading, and all are followed by questions for research, study, and debate or discussion. The case study also contains a glossary and selected bibliography. Focus on Brazil, 130 pages, is available from Global Development Studies Institute, at \$3.60 per copy (prepaid). For further information, please contact Deborah L.

Truhan, Program Director, at P.O. Box 522, Madison NJ 07940, or (201) 822-0210.

RESEARCH

Mesoamerican Archaeology: A Guide to the Literature and Other Information Sources by Susan Fortson Magee is a 72-page document which provides annotations and comments on seventy-three reference and information sources of interest to students of Mesoamerican archaeology. Sections of the work are devoted to relevant bibliographies, periodicals, review sources, theses and dissertations, associations, grants and research centers, governmental agencies, data bases, special collections, museums, atlases, maps, aerial photographs, and nonprint materials. An author-title index is included as well as an appendix which covers pertinent sections of the Library of Congress classification schedule. The Guide is being sold for \$5.50. Interested buyers should send a check or money order to Susan Fortson Magee, Mesoamerican Guide, Box 1026, Edinburg TX 78539.

The PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY (PAIGH), Commission on Cartography, is sponsoring a study to determine the feasibility and desirability of the participating nations of PAIGH preparing a 1:250,000 scale Unified Hemispheric Map Series. The purpose of this series would be for use in international and national development projects and would provide a standard base on which to prepare other thematic information. Anyone interested in obtaining further details concerning this program can write to: Jack E. Staples, PAIGH Coordinator, Drawer 934, Fort Clayton, Canal Zone.

TRANSFER OF SECRETARIAT CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY (CLAH)

At the December meeting in Dallas Professor G. Micheal Riley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Conference, announced to the General Committee that he will leave his CLAH office at the close of his present term not later than December 31, 1979. The University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee will relinquish its support of the CLAH Secretariat when he leaves office. The General Committee is therefore soliciting proposals from interested institutions to house and service the Secretariat of the Conference for a five-year term beginning as soon after January 1, 1979, as possible and no later than January 1, 1980. Members interested in serving as Secretary-Treasurer and providing support for the Secretariat should initiate discussion with appropriate institutional authorities immediately. The following items of use in preparation of proposals are available from the CLAH Secretariat:

- I. A Brief Account of the Organization, Functions and History of CLAH
- II. A Description of the Functions of the CLAH Secretariat
- III. A Summary of the Institutional Support Necessary to Maintain the CLAH Secretariat's Present Level of Services

Proposals should be submitted to the Secretariat, CLAH, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Box 413, Milwaukee WI 53201 not later than October 15, 1978. Please contact the Secretariat for further information.

The General Committee will evaluate proposals on the following criteria:

1. Adequacy of the level of financial support offered.
2. Qualifications of proposed Secretary-Treasurer
3. Overall quality of institutional support offered.

Selection will be announced during the 1978 annual meeting or as soon as possible thereafter to allow for the orderly transfer of the Secretariat.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

From June Nash, February 28, 1978:

Editor, Newsletter:

Recent events in Bolivia have shown the effectiveness of a people's determination to resist the violations of human rights backed by support from the U.S. and international agencies. On December 28, seven women and their children from the mining communities began a hunger strike. In response to a declaration by President Hugo Banzer granting amnesty to political prisoners and exiles, they demanded that their husbands, who were still kept in jail seven days after the announcement, be released and be reinstated in their jobs. They brought their demands to the attention of national and international leaders when they went to La Paz, seeking asylum in the office of the Archbishop, churches, and Presencia, a national newspaper. As their numbers increased with supporters who joined them, they included in their demands amnesty for all political prisoners and exiles, and termination of the military occupation of the mines. When the Minister of the Interior refused to negotiate, and threatened them with forceable removal from their asylums, they gained more supporters. These included a broad spectrum of political, religious and trade union leaders in Bolivia, including Bolivia's last constitutional president, Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, among the 1200 supporters.

The demand that political prisoners be freed and political exiles be permitted to return to Bolivia is significant in this election year, with elections promised for July, 1978. The government's "plan for democracy" (David Vidal, New York Times, Feb. 28, 1978) was to have been a controlled process resulting in the "election by popular vote" of General Banzer, who seized the presidency in a military coup in August, 1971. As the strike gained supporters throughout the country the pressure for fundamental democratic principles in the election process far exceeded the government plan to create a facade of democracy in response to President Carter's call for the restoration of civil government in Latin America. When Banzer threatened to remove the strikers by force, and proceeded to jail hundreds of them, an alarm signal was sent out to concerned church and academic groups throughout the world. LASA's Committee on Academic Freedom and Human Rights was contacted by the Washington Office on Latin America, and those committee members who were able to get in contact sent a telegram on January 8 calling for consideration of the safety and health of the hunger strikers and negotiation of their demands. Perhaps the most significant factor in the protest was a team of international church observers representing the Conference of the Roman Catholic Bishops of the U.S.A., the World Council and the National Council of Churches along with the Washington Office on Latin America. These representatives met with the Archbishop of La Paz, the Minister of the Interior, two of President Banzer's leading civilian advisors, the U.S. Embassy staff and Ambassador on January 15. With their presence, negotiations were resumed and precipitate action by the army was averted.

The negotiations resulted in President Banzer announcing a general amnesty, back-pay for the miners who were held, no retaliation against strikers, free elections for union officials, and guarantees to be given to a permanent assembly. Since that announcement on January 18, exiled political and trade union leaders have returned to the country and are engaged in mobilizing parties for the elections, as well as trade union ranks for democratic negotiations in the industrial setting.

Among those leaders who have returned are Juan Lechín Oquenda, Federation of Bolivian Mine Workers Unions leader, Víctor López of the same organization, and former President from 1956-1960, Hernán Siles Suazo. While it is not yet clear whether this democratic climate will continue up to and during the elections in July of this year, it is a remarkable turn of events in a country which has existed under military rule since the Banzer coup.

The sequence of events in Bolivia gives one hope that the resistance to false claims of Democracy by the people of Latin America, combined with support from the U.S. and

other countries, will make a reality of the human rights movement launched when President Carter took office.

/s/June Nash
Professor of Anthropology
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Member, LASA Committee on Academic Freedom
and Human Rights

Guatemala: A People Beseiged, a 30 minute slide show interpreting the economic, social and political realities of Guatemala, is now available from the American Friends Service Committee. The show presents a general description of the country, a review of the principal political events since 1944, a look at the problem of land ownership, and an examination of the role transnational corporations and tourism have played in Guatemala. It also raises questions about the future of political freedom and social justice in Guatemala. The slide show packet includes 160 color slides, narration on cassette tapes, instructions, documentation and background reading, and an action/study guide. The cost is \$40, and the packet can be ordered from: Latin America Program, American Friends Service Committee, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102. Tel.: (215) 241-7000.

The LETELIER-MOFFITT SPEAKERS BUREAU has been formed to provide speakers in forums sensitive to human rights issues. This bureau is a service of the Letelier-Moffitt Fund for Human Rights established in October, 1976, by the Institute for Policy Studies in honor of Orlando Letelier and Ronni Moffitt. The Fund is also actively engaged in research into the human rights policies of various countries and a fund-raising effort to support this research. For information about the Speakers Bureau or any of the Fund's other activities, please contact Martha Graff, Coordinator, Letelier-Moffitt Memorial Fund for Human Rights, 1901 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009 Telephone: (202) 234-9382.

NOTES & NEWS

AREA STUDIES & OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

The ASOCIACIÓN DE LITERATURA FEMENINA HISPÁNICA invites writers, scholars, and students interested in Hispanic feminine literature to join the association founded in 1974 by Costa Rican writer, Victoria E. Urbano, Regent's Professor of Spanish, Lamar University. The purpose of the association is to promote the study of feminine literature throughout the Hispanic world, with emphasis on the contemporary woman writer, and to encourage the publication of original, artistic works and of scholarly research by its members. The program of the association includes an annual meeting and publication of a scholarly journal, LETRAS FEMENINAS. Annual membership dues are \$10.00 the calendar year. Please direct all correspondence, manuscripts, dues, etc., to Dr. Urbano at the Department of Modern Languages, Lamar University, Box 10049, Beaumont TX 77710.

The INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION has formed a Study Group on Political Finance and Political Corruption. They are most eager to establish contact with persons having Latin American expertise in this field. They would also like to hear from persons who would like to take part in the panel on political finance and political corruption at the IPSA Congress in Moscow in 1979. For further information, please contact Executive Secretaries Herbert E. Alexander and Michael Pinto-Duschinsky, c/o Citizen's Research Foundation, 245 Nassau ST, Princeton NJ 08540.

CONFERENCES

The Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN HISTORY (CLAH) in affiliation with the American Historical Association was held December 27-30, 1977, in Dallas, Texas. Topics covered included assimilation of ethnic minorities, the secular clergy in Spanish American colonial society, Latin American family structure in the 19th century, dependency in Latin America, Indian treaties, and regular meetings of CLAH committees. For information on panels and papers, please contact the CLAH Secretariat, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, College of Letters & Science, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee WI 53201.

The FOURTH OKLAHOMA SYMPOSIUM ON COMPARATIVE FRONTIERS was held March 2-3, 1978, at the University of Oklahoma, Norman. It was sponsored jointly by the Departments of Anthropology, Geography, and History at the University to provide a forum for the discussion of theories and methodologies of comparative frontier studies and their application to the general problem of the frontier as a focal point for social, economic, and political change. Topics covered included frontier policies of expanding nations, Mesoamerican frontier concepts, economic and political dynamics of frontiers, and the frontiers of the Carolingian Empire. For information on papers presented, please contact Stephen I. Thompson, Dept. of Anthropology, University of Oklahoma, Norman OK 73069.

A new Executive Committee for the INTERAMERICAN PROGRAM IN LINGUISTICS AND LANGUAGE TEACHING (PILEI) was elected at that organization's VIII Symposium held in Caracas January 4-8, 1978. The new committee consists of: Dr. Francisco Gomes de Matos, Director, Yázigí Centro de Lingüística Aplicada, São Paulo, Brazil; Dr. Rodolfo Cerrón Palomiro, Director, Centro de Investigaciones de Lingüística Aplicada, Universidad Nacional de San Marcos, Lima, Peru; Dr. María Teresa Rojas, Universidad Central de Venezuela, Caracas; Dr. Norman McQuown, University of Chicago; Dr. Beatriz R. Lavandera, Stanford University; Dr. Xavier Albó, Director of CIPCA, La Paz, Bolivia; Dr. Nelson Rossi, Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Brazil. At the VIII Symposium, PILEI's Assembly approved 3 top-priority objectives to be achieved by the new Executive Committee: 1) the establishment and functioning of information and communication services; 2) the organization and offering of Interamerican Linguistic Institutes; 3) the organization of Symposia. For further information on PILEI's plans and activities for 1978-1980 write to its Executive Secretary,

Dr. Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, C.I.E.A., UNMSM, Av. Arequipa 2960, Lima, Peru or to PILEI, Av. 9 de Julho, 3166, São Paulo, S.P. 01406, Brazil.

The Second Annual Latin American Conference sponsored by the WESTERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY LEAGUE OF LATIN AMERICANISTS was held at Western Illinois University, March 16 and 17, 1978. The theme was "People and the Land in Latin America," a multi-disciplinary conference covering a wide range of topics, including the salt industry of Honduras, Julián del Casal as antithesis of his land, rural migration in western Puerto Rico, the coastal adaptations of the Miskito and Cuna Indians, the creation of a landless peasantry in Paraguay after the War of the Triple Alliance, and multinationals in Latin America. For further information please contact: A. Richard Longwell, Dept. of Geography, Western Illinois University, Macomb IL 61455 or Nancy C. Morey, 140 S. Yorktown, Macomb IL 61455.

EMPLOYMENT

The Graduate School of International Studies, UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, seeks an outstanding scholar in the general area of international studies to fill the position of Andrew W. Mellon Professor. Preferred candidates will show outstanding teaching and research background in an area or areas of interest to the Graduate School of International Studies. These areas include: international relations, comparative politics, diplomatic history, international economics. The thrust and quality of the candidate's work is considered more important than the specific discipline with which he/she is affiliated. Research support and some secretarial assistance accompany the chair. Letter of application should be sent to: William Loehr, Associate Dean, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Denver, Denver CO 80208. Affirmative Action Employer.

An expanding library school in north-east Brazil wishes to offer a Masters level course and will shortly require teachers in most professional areas. Candidates should combine one or all of the following: teaching experience; Ph.D.; experience in and commitment to developing countries; Portuguese or Spanish fluency; public or children's library background. Competitive salary; return air fares. Send resumes by air mail to: UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DA PARAÍBA, Reitoria, Att.: Dr. Lynaldo Cavalcanti de Albuquerque, Campus Universitário, 58.000 Joao Pessoa, Paraíba, Brazil.

The FORD FOUNDATION is seeking candidates for the positions of Program Advisor in Agriculture and Rural Development for Andean Region and Southern Cone of Latin America and Program Advisor/Project Specialist in Rural Development for Mexico and Central America. These positions plan, develop, and monitor Foundation activities in rural development, agriculture, and allied fields in these regions. For information on position qualifications, please contact Reed Hertford, Program Officer-Agriculture and Rural Development, Office of Latin America and the Caribbean, The Ford Foundation, 320 E. 43 ST, New York NY 10017. To submit applications, and c.v.'s, write Ms. Joan C. Carroll, Administrative Officer, Office of Personnel Services. Applications should be submitted by May 1, 1978.

EMPLOYMENT SOLICITED

DR. IRIS MABEL LAREDO, an Argentine expert in international relations, is seeking a one-year position as a researcher in a Latin American Center or International Studies Center, beginning in May, 1978. For a copy of her curriculum vitae, please contact her at Department of History 112210, Southeast Missouri State University, Cape Girardeau MO 63701.

FELLOWSHIPS & GRANTS

The AMERICAN COUNCIL OF LEARNED SOCIETIES provides support for scholars in the humanities, including cultural anthropologists, to participate in international conferences and

congresses held outside of the U.S., Canada, and Mexico. Only individuals who read papers or have a major, official role in the meeting are eligible. For further information, write: American Council of Learned Societies, 345 E. 46 ST, New York NY 10017.

The WILSON CENTER Latin American Program announces the selection of 1978 Fellows. Those selected and their research topics are:

Genaro Arriagada, Instituto de Estudios Políticos, Santiago, Chile (Recent Politico-Military Thought in Latin America)

Lourdes Casal, Dept. of Psychology, Rutgers University (Cuba: On the Transition to Socialism)

Paul Drake, Dept. of History, University of Illinois (Money Doctor in the Andes: U.S. Expansion in Latin America from World War I to the Great Depression)

Louis Goodman, Latin American and Caribbean Program, Social Science Research Council (Bargaining between Latin American Nations and Transnational Corporations)

Oswaldo Sunkel, Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex, England (The Neocapitalist World System in the Postwar Period and its Effects on Latin America)

Laurence Whitehead, Nuffield College, Oxford University, England (Economic Stabilization in Mexico: The Political Dimension)

FILM

FILM AS A REVOLUTIONARY WEAPON: A PEDAGOGICAL ANALYSIS, by Leon Campbell and Carlos Cortes, has been published by the Latin American Studies Program at the University of California, Riverside. This is their third book on the use of film-and-history published by the Latin American Studies Program. The previous books are Latin America: A Filmic Approach and A Filmic Approach to the Study of Historical Dilemmas. The books can be purchased for \$2.36 (including tax) from the Program, University of California, Riverside CA 92502.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

A conference on ATTITUDINAL AND BEHAVIORAL CHANGES IN RURAL LIFE will be held at the Lincoln Hilton, Lincoln, Nebraska, April 13-15, 1978. The conference will focus jointly on Latin America and Eastern Europe and will meet in conjunction with the Commission on Rural Development of the International Geographic Union. Themes of the meeting will examine changes in peasants' relationship to land, family, work unit, place of residence, and political environment. The topics dealt with may be covered from the perspective of any academic discipline. For further information contact William P. Avery, Dept. of Political Science, University of Nebraska, Lincoln NB 68588.

Representatives of worldwide historical institutions will attend a congress to commemorate the BICENTENNIAL OF GENERAL D. JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN in Buenos Aires, Argentina, in October, 1978. The conference, one of many events scheduled by the Argentine government during the month, will focus on San Martín's life and political philosophy. For further information, please write: Hernán Massini Excurra, Embassy of the Argentine Republic, Washington, D.C. 20009.

In August, 1978, the FIRST NEW WORLD FESTIVAL OF THE AFRICAN DIASPORA will be held in Salvador da Bahia and in Rio de Janeiro. The festival is being coordinated by Professor Richard A. Long of Atlanta University and a U.S. Advisory Committee of artists and scholars. The Festival will present performing arts groups, soloists, and scholars from the two countries in a series of events intended to demonstrate the richness of the Africa-derived culture of the two largest countries in the Americas. The Festival will open officially August 7 in Salvador da Bahia, where much of Brazil's African culture is centered, and will continue in Rio de Janeiro on August 13 to close on August 17. For further information, please contact: Prof. Richard A. Long, Atlanta University, Atlanta GA 30314 telephone: (404) 681-0251 ext. 321 or Mr. Jim Lee, Henderson Travel Agency, 931 Martin Luther King, Jr.

DR, NW, Atlanta GA 30314. Telephone: (404) 522-6886 or 522-6881.

The FIFTH SAINT LOUIS CONFERENCE ON MANUSCRIPT STUDIES will be held at St. Louis University October 12-14, 1978. An invitation has been extended for papers dealing with one of the four following aspects of the manuscript: codicology, illumination, paleography, and texts. Those wishing to participate should request additional information from the Conference Committee, Vatican Film Library, Pius XII Memorial Library, 3655 W. Pine, St. Louis MO 63108.

Florida International University is sponsoring an international symposium on INTEGRATION OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY WITH DEVELOPMENT NEEDS IN LESS DEVELOPED COUNTRIES-CARIBBEAN/LATIN AMERICAN PROBLEMS ON THE EVE OF THE U.N. CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT. The Institute of Social and Economic Research at the University of the West Indies and The Institute of Development Studies at the University of Guyana are co-sponsors. The symposium is scheduled for April 6-8, 1978, in Room 150 University House on the Florida International University Tamiami Campus, Miami, Florida. The symposium will consist of 19 papers written by scholars and policy makers primarily from the Caribbean, Central, and South America.

The focus of the symposium is two-fold: 1) To establish continuing dialogue among the scholars and policy makers and other participants in the symposium, and 2) to examine and analyze the 1979 U.N. Conference, specifically its lack of practical orientation in addressing problems associated with the expeditious building of scientific and technological capability in less developed countries.

For further information about the symposium, contact: Dr. D. Babatunde Thomas, Dept. of Economics, Room DM 383-A, Florida International University (Tamiami Campus) Miami FL 33199.

The SECOND ANNUAL NDEA SEMINAR ON FOREIGN AREA STUDIES will be held at Columbia University on April 7-8, 1978. This is a two-day conference to review research frontiers in area studies along with the strategies and techniques for teaching area studies. The conference is particularly designed to emphasize issues and raise questions relevant to area studies programs at the small college. For further information please write to: Area Studies Conference, Rm. 1301 International Affairs Bldg., Columbia University, New York NY 10027.

Given the success of the Third World Conference of 1977, the University of Nebraska at Omaha announces plans to hold the SECOND NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE THIRD WORLD, November 16-18, 1978, at the Hilton Hotel, Omaha, Nebraska. An attempt will be made to broaden the spectrum of those attending by bringing more scholars and practitioners from third world nations to facilitate more scholarly exchanges of information, analyses, and ideas between U.S. and third world academic experts. Since this interdisciplinary meeting will encompass a broad range of topics, problems and challenges identified with the Third World, participants are welcome from all areas of scholarly endeavor. Interested parties are encouraged to suggest topics around which conference panels may be organized. Panel moderators and discussants are also being sought. Individuals interested in organizing panels or wishing to deliver papers should write to the program chairman by May 1, 1978. An abstract or list of potential panel participants should accompany the letter. All applicants will be notified regarding acceptance by July 1, 1978. For additional information contact Professors H. Carl Camp, Program Chairman, or Joong-Gun Chung, Office of International Studies & Programs, University of Nebraska, Omaha NB 68101, telephone (402) 554-2624.

The University of Wisconsin, with the help of the Edward Laroque Tinker Foundation, is planning a SYMPOSIUM ON SOCIOECONOMIC CHANGE IN BRAZIL, to be held May 10-13, 1978, in the Wisconsin Center on the campus in Madison. The overall objectives are: to determine the main lines of the nation's industries and agriculture as they stand today and as they seem likely to move within the next few years; to examine the changing socioeconomic status of the population, including the income distribution question; and to look into some probable future socioeconomic trends as well as factors likely to mold them. The Symposium will be centered upon major papers presented at plenary sessions. In addition, arrangements will be made to facilitate discussion of papers contributed for presentation in special Ad Hoc

Seminars. The plenary sessions will be in English. Some of the seminars may be in Portuguese if the number of participants warrants it. Scholars interested in making voluntary contributions to the Seminar should submit an abstract (in English or Portuguese) to the Committee by March 15, 1978. The Committee will review the abstracts to ascertain their appropriateness to the topic and will forward its decision before April 30. Those interested in attending should inform the Committee in writing as soon as possible so that arrangements for food and lodging may be made. Please address all correspondence to: Symposium on Socioeconomic Change in Brazil, 617 WARF Office Bldg., University of Wisconsin, Madison WI 53706.

INSTITUTIONAL

The CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK is conducting a seminar on "Violations of Human Rights in Latin America." In addition to lectures, each student undertakes an independent study program with one of the three professors in charge of the course. Lectures include: Undocumented Workers in New York City (Margarita Matias); The Contemporary Situation in Bolivia; the Miners and the Miners' Hunger Strike (Jorge Gumucio); Chile (Dinah Volk); Haiti (Franck Laroque); Argentina; the Dominican Republic (César Mieses); Puerto Rico (Prof. Irizgarry); and An Overview of Human Rights in Latin America (William Wipfler). The course has attracted a great deal of attention and has stimulated an active response on campus to President Carter's attempts to cultivate respect for human rights in Latin America.

The Social Sciences Collegiate Division of the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO has recently received a three year National Science Foundation grant for the development of undergraduate non-Western civilization courses. Although the main work for this project will take place on the Chicago campus its success depends on cooperation and participation from colleagues at other institutions. The principal goal is to develop documentary materials (translated and edited texts, non-verbal documents and some simulation exercises) for college instruction in six non-Western areas: Africa, the Far East, Latin America, the Middle East, Russia and South Asia. They are thus very interested in hearing from colleagues who have taught from such materials or who possess or know of documents which might be used for this purpose. The project includes a bi-weekly seminar for the discussion of teaching from primary sources in specific non-Western areas as well as in cross-cultural courses. The seminar will also help produce a handbook to help students and instructors work with the kinds of documents which are being created. It will regularly include participants from other campuses, mainly in the Midwest region, close to Chicago. Local colleagues interested in such a seminar should contact the project. It will be necessary to arrange for formal evaluation of the teaching materials through actual classroom use both at the University of Chicago and on other campuses. It is hoped that cooperation in this part of the project will come from colleagues who have also participated in the seminar. The project is open to advice and offers of help from colleagues qualified to address any aspect of its work. For further information, contact; Ralph A. Austen, Civilizations Course Materials Project, University of Chicago, 5828 S. University AV, Chicago IL 60637.

The INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK has published a "Bibliography on New Forms of Post-Secondary Education". The publication is the result of the Latin American Meeting on New Forms of Post-Secondary Education and Seminar on Open Learning Systems held in Caracas, Venezuela in 1976. For information on obtaining copies, please contact: Francisco E. Thoumi, Chief, Social Studies Section, Inter-American Development Bank, Washington, D.C.

The Food Research Institute is a research and teaching department within the School of Humanities and Sciences, STANFORD UNIVERSITY. It was originally established in 1921 for research on the production, distribution and consumption of food on a global basis. The Institute has since broadened its research interests to include problems of growth and income distribution related to Latin America, Asia, and Africa. Much of the research completed in the past two years dealt specifically with the agricultural problems of developing countries. Many of the research projects involved comparative analysis, were

interdisciplinary, and represent collaborative relationships with scholars from the Third World. Students from the U.S. and abroad are admitted to its graduate degree programs for course work in economics, geography, demography, and nutrition for Masters of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy degrees. Most dissertation research represents empirical investigations in the areas of trade, agricultural development, demography, commodity marketing, development finance, and nutrition. Those interested in inquiring about the Institute programs are encouraged to write to: Office of Graduate Admissions, Stanford University, Stanford CA 94305.

In June, 1978, WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE will publish a collection of essays by historians in a volume entitled Dependency Unbends: Case Studies in Inter-American Relations. This paperback is the seventeenth in the annual West Georgia College Studies in the Social Sciences series and will contain approximately 100 pages. Robert H. Claxton is serving as volume editor. General editor of the series is John C. Upchurch. The volume will contain the following essays:

"A Shared Prosperity: W.R. Grace & Company and Modern Peru, 1852-1952"--Lawrence Clayton, University of Alabama

"Our Man in Honduras: Washington S. Valentine"--Kenneth V. Finney, North Carolina Wesleyan College

"Diplomatic Dullard: The Career of Thomas Sumter, Jr., and Diplomatic Relations between the United States and the Portuguese Court in Brazil, 1809-1821"--Phil Brian Johnson, San Francisco State University

"The Personal Approach to United States Relations with Chile, 1823-1850"--T. Ray Shurbutt, Georgia Southern College

"The Platt Amendment and Dysfunctional Politics in Cuba: The Electoral Crises of 1916 and 1917"--Louis Pérez, University of South Florida

"United States Involvement in Panamanian Politics During Taft's Administration"--Frank Gerome, James Madison University

"John Wesley Butler: A Methodist Missionary Views the Mexican Revolution"--Richard Millett, Southern Illinois University/Edwardsville

"Carleton Beals on the Ambiguities of Revolutionary Change in Mexico and Peru"--John A. Britton, Francis Marion College

"Mexican Oil Diplomacy and the Legacy of Teapot Dome"--James J. Horn, State University College of New York/Brockport

The editors believe these essays represent significant contributions by reason of their using new sources, exploring new areas, and employing new theoretical approaches. Dependency Unbends could easily serve as a supplementary readings text in Latin American history courses. The volume is available at \$3.00 per copy postpaid. Please make checks payable to Sears Book Fund and order from West Georgia College Studies in the Social Sciences, West Georgia College, Carrollton GA 30118.

JOURNALS & NEWSLETTERS

LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVES is seeking papers for special issues. One will be on Military Rule in Latin America, which will be an analysis of the military and class formations. The major themes covered will be military rule and theories of the state, military rule and capital accumulation, and military regimes in Latin America and Fascist regimes in Europe. LAP is also coordinating a special issue on the relationship of capitalism and imperialism to the treatment of nationalities in Latin America. Theoretical, historical, and contemporary issues will be considered. An issue is also planned covering questions on Central America and Panama which will consider historical problems, the agrarian problem, class analysis, politics, and the role of the U.S. in the area. For further information, please contact: Managing Editor, Latin American Perspectives, P.O. Box 5703 Riverside CA 92517.

The Spanish Department of Kent State University has begun publication of a bilingual literary-cultural review, PUNTO DE VISTA which will be a mixture of original literature and cultural contributions from the Hispanic communities of Northeastern Ohio and the

faculty and students of Kent State. The magazine will also be oriented towards the high schools and colleges of Ohio, besides having national distribution. The magazine consists of reviews, criticism, original fiction, research, and feature departments.

Contributions are being sought to enable the department to sustain the project. In exchange for a \$50.00 contribution, the editors will provide a full-page advertisement. Rates for a half-page and quarter-page contribution are \$25.00 and \$15.00 respectively. Subscription rate is \$6.00 for a year (3 issues); a special school rate of \$5.00 is available for orders of 20 or more. For further information, please contact Graciela Mazzaferi, Punto de Vista, Romance Languages Department, Kent State University, Kent OH 44242.

MANUSCRIPTS SOLICITED

UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS announces monograph publishing on demand, a new publishing service designed to augment conventional publishing in highly specialized fields of research. Its primary aims are to provide the research community with access to specialized information which cannot be published economically in conventional form, and to assure the research specialist an opportunity to publish when the sales outlook for his/her work is too limited to justify conventional publishing.

To be considered for publication, monographs must be original, book-length treatises or reference works. Unrevised dissertations are excluded from consideration, as are works of fiction and opinion (except for translations or critical editions of historically significant early works); general interest trade books; teaching/training manuals and guides; pamphlets and booklets under 50 pages (except when compiled as an anthology). To be accepted for publication a monograph must first be reviewed and approved by scholars in its field.

Monographs in the program are published in either the Imprint Series or the Sponsor Series. Through the Imprint Series University Microfilms serves as an arm of a university press, society publisher or other research publishing organization. Authors interested in the Imprint Series should discuss this possibility directly with a scholarly press or society publisher. The Sponsor Series allows for the facsimile publication of an author's unedited typescript under the aegis of a qualified scholarly or professional organization. A university department, university press, learned society or professional association appraises the monograph and recommends it for publication. Authors interested in the Sponsor Series are asked to complete and submit an author's questionnaire along with a cover letter nominating an institutional sponsor. For further information, write to Monograph Publishing, University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb RD, Ann Arbor MI 48106.

PERSONAL

JUAN E. CORRADI gave a paper entitled "The Politics of Silence: Discourse, Text, and Social Conflict in South America," at the 92nd Annual Meeting of the Modern Language Association, in Chicago, December 28, 1977. He has also been invited by the Government of Venezuela to give three lectures at the School of Foreign Affairs, in Caracas, in April, 1978.

Agrarian Revolt in A Mexican Village by PAUL FRIEDRICH has been reprinted with a new preface and supplementary bibliography of works on agrarian reform and politics by the University of Chicago Press.

CARLOS GARCÍA-MORA has published two papers: "Sobre la etnología en Cuba, una conversación con Isaac Barreal y Hernán Tirado" in Revista mexicana de estudios antropológicos, México, Sociedad Mexicana de Antropología, XXIII (2), 1977; and "La antropología frente al materialismo histórico" in El gallo ilustrado. Suplemento dominical de El día, México, octubre 16/ 1977, 799: 8-9.

MANUEL D. RAMÍREZ attended the fifty-ninth annual meeting of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese (AATSP) held in conjunction with the Asociación

Europea de Profesores de Español in Madrid last August. In addition to chairing a seminar on "The Rôle of Spanish and/or Portuguese in Interdisciplinary Study Programs," he also presented a paper entitled "A Look at Galdós and Valle-Inclán" in another section. At the annual AATSP banquet, he was one of fifteen Hispanists awarded in the name of the King of Spain the "Cruz de Caballero de la Orden del Mérito Civil" in recognition of their teaching and promotion of the Spanish language in the United States.

The Guerrilla Movement in Latin America since 1950: A Bibliography by MARTIN H. SABLE was published in July, 1977 by the Center for Latin America, University of Milwaukee as Center Special Study No. 3.

MIRIAM WILLIFORD has resigned as Dean of Continuing Education at Winthrop College to become program director of the Tinker Foundation, Inc., in New York City, effective May 1, 1978.

REGIONAL

The PACIFIC COAST COUNCIL ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (PCCLAS) announces the opening of competition for Hubert Herring Memorial Awards in Latin American Studies of \$50 each in each of five categories: article or article-length manuscript; book or book-length manuscript; M.A. or Senior Thesis; Ph.D. dissertation; film or videotape. To be considered, materials must be submitted by June 1, 1978 to Homer Aschmann, Dept. of Earth Sciences, University of California, Riverside CA 92502. For further information on the awards, please contact Dr. Aschmann. All awards will be announced at the PCCLAS Annual Meeting to be held at California State University, Fullerton, October 20-22, 1978. For information on the program, please contact Nancy T. Baden, Latin American Studies Program, California State University, Fullerton CA 92634.

The 1978 SOUTH EASTERN CONFERENCE ON LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (SECOLAS) program April 6-8, 1978, at the Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina, will have five major sessions: "Participation in Policy-Making in Latin America," "Political Participation by Women in Latin America," "Political Parties and the Formatin of Latin America's Three Democracies," "Writers and Their Participation in Politics," and "Political Participation by the Military in Latin America." For further information contact Lawrence A. Clayton, SECOLAS, Box 1974, University of Alabama, University AL 35486.

TRAVEL & SUMMER PROGRAMS ABROAD

The AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE (AATSP) European Travel Program is now being offered on regularly scheduled flights on a non-affinity group fare basis. Membership in AATSP is not necessary to take advantage of these reduced rates. Information on the travel program is available from Advanced Travel Concepts, Inc., The Concepts Building, 715 N. Fayette ST, Alexandria VA 22314. telephone: (703) 836-6888

ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY in cooperation with UNIVERSIDAD FRANCISCO MARROQUÍN is offering a Guatemala Summer School June 5-July 7. Courses offered include Spanish, Mayan art and architecture, the Central American educational system, and Latin American civilization. Courses will be taught by Dr. Michael J. Flys of Arizona State, members of the faculty of the Universidad Francisco Marroquín, and affiliated faculty of the Universidad de San Carlos in Guatemala City. For complete information on course offerings, costs, housing, and travel, please contact Dr. Michael J. Flys, Center for Latin American Studies, Arizona State University, Tempe AZ 85281.

For the eighth year the Department of Geography and Regional Planning of the UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA offers the Andean Summer Field Programme to undergraduate and graduate students and individuals wishing to pursue studies for personal interest. The Programme focuses on human geography and the socio-economic problems of development in Colombia and provides an

introduction to field research in South America. In 1978 the Programme will take place in Colombia from June 18 to July 31 under the direction of François J. Belisle, Ph.D. candidate in geography at the University of Georgia. All participants are registered for the course GEG 4000 (4th year undergraduate), "Introduction to Field Research in South America," and will receive 6 semester-credits upon completion of course requirements. Itinerary includes Cartagena, Santa Marta, Bogotá, San Agustín, Popayán, and Pasto. Applicants should have a working knowledge of Spanish and undergraduate standing in geography or similar field. Cost is U.S. \$630.00 and includes everything except round-trip air transportation to Bogotá. Apply early (deadline is April 30). Applicants in Canada should contact Dr. Rolf J. Wesche, Department of Geography and Regional Planning, University of Ottawa, Ottawa K1N 6N5 Canada (phone 613-231-2411); applicants in the U.S. should contact François J. Belisle, Department of Geography, University of Georgia, Athens GA 30602 (phone 404-542-2856).

The UNIVERSIDAD DE SALAMANCA is offering its XV Curso de Verano para Extranjeros. General course areas are curso de lengua y cultura españolas, curso intensivo de lengua española, curso superior de filología, Master of Arts Degree, and curso de lenguas francesa, inglesa, y alemana. For information on the Master of Arts Degree Program, contact the Director in the U.S., Dr. Armando del Greco, 12 Canterbury RD, Charlottesville VA 22901. For information on other programs, contact Dr. Eugenio de Bustos Tovar, Director, Cursos Internacionales de Verano, Universidad de Salamanca, Patio de las Escuelas Menores, Salamanca, Spain.

WASHINGTON

On the off chance that the final voting on the PANAMA CANAL TREATIES will not take place until sometime after members receive this issue of the Newsletter, members are reminded that they can receive free briefing materials and other publications from the Department of State. The Department of State is encouraging informed participation in increasing public understanding of the treaties. Simply write to the Office of Policy Planning, Public and Congressional Affairs, Bureau of Inter-American Affairs, Department of State, Washington, D.C. 20520, Telephone (202) 632-3722.

AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL REPORT 1977 is now available. It contains sections on the programs and activities of Amnesty in 1977 including its missions, publications, and news releases. Of special interest to LASA members is a 46-page section on the Americas, in the section devoted to reports of the National Sections and Committees. The report is available for £2.00 from Amnesty International Publications, 10 Southampton Street, London WC2E 7HF, England.

PROVISIONAL LIST OF DISSERTATIONS ON LATIN AMERICAN TOPICS--PART III

- heritage. 120 p. 76-4454
- NELSON, James Franklin. The University of Chicago, 1975. Some causes and consequences of female liberation attitudes in two Latin American metropolises: a causal analysis of non-interval data. Available from the University of Chicago Photoduplication Department. 75-20,046
- NEWCOMB, Walter Edwin. State University of New York at Binghamton, 1975. Geology, structure, and metamorphism of the Chuacus Group, Rio Hondo quadrangle and vicinity, Guatemala. 214 p. 76-10,203
- NEYENESCH, John Grant. New York University, 1975. The dialectics of personal salvation: an analysis of Estravagario by Pablo Neruda. 173 p. 75-17,060
- NICOLS, David Clifford. Indiana University, 1975. Francisco Delgado and classicism in Mexican music as exhibited in the Missa a Quatro Voces. 408 p. 76-1801
- NIELSON, Lawrence James. University of California, Davis, 1975. Of gentry, peasants, and slaves: rural society in Sabará and its Hinterland, 1780-1930. 320 p. 75-20,216
- NIEVES, Enrique. Columbia University, 1975. An introductory study of New York City Spanish dialectology. 113 p. 75-18,690
- NIEVES, Sarah. Columbia University, 1975. A sociolinguistic critique of bilingual education curricula and the Bilingual Education Act in terms of adequacy of the Puerto Rican collectivity. 223 p. 76-10,204
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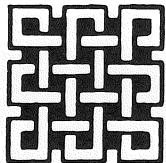
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