VOTES NEEDED ON RESOLUTIONS AND AMENDMENTS

This issue of the LASA Newsletter contains a number of items that require action by the association's membership. The next vice-presidential and Executive Council elections will soon be held. Biographical information on the preliminary slate of candidates appears in this issue. In addition, this newsletter contains ballots on four resolutions and on three sets of amendments to the LASA Constitution and By-Laws. The resolution and amendments start on page 41. The ballot is on page 45. LASA President Jorge Dominguez explains some of the proposed changes in the following section as well as in his introductory letters to the resolutions and amendments.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER
by Jorge I. Dominguez, Harvard University

The Tenth National Meeting of our association was a great success. That success is, above all, a tribute to our members who served as panel coordinators, who presented papers, or who worked as commentators. No national meeting can work without the dedicated service of so many of our colleagues. Of course, some of our colleagues worked especially hard to make it possible for the rest of us to enjoy and to benefit from the meeting (and, in my case, to develop an acute case of laryngitis). Paul Drake and Anthony Maingot and their colleagues on the Program Committee performed the extraordinary task of bringing the convention to fruition and facilitating the participation of so many scholars from the United States, Latin America, Europe, and Asia. Scott Palmer and his colleagues on the Local Arrangements Committee managed the local affairs of the convention in a peerless manner. And the staff of the Secretariat—Richard Sinkin, Jack Lowry, and Ginger Miller—provided indispensable and continuing assistance to all of us.

This association can function only if we work together. Our most visible activities, as I noted in my previous column in this Newsletter, are in good hands: the Secretariat, the Latin American Research Review, and the next meeting, to be held in Mexico City under the leadership of the Program Committee cochaired by Mario Ojeda and Robert Van Kemper. The job of the Executive Council is to monitor the work of the Review and the Program Committee, and to assist them whenever useful.

Because we are very confident that these aspects of the association’s activities are proceeding well, other matters have also received attention recently. This somewhat more “invisible” agenda of the association also needs your reflection and, if possible, your support. Once again, the purpose of this column is to let you know what we are doing so that you can tell us whether you agree or disagree and, if you agree, to help you find ways to be supportive.

The Internal Organization of LASA
LASA was founded by a group of scholars and friends at a moment of professional growth and in a favorable environment. The founders believed in the future of the profession and in the importance of collegiality. They were able to obtain generous funding from the Ford Foundation and hidden subsidies from various universities highly interested in Latin American studies to allow the association to operate on an informal basis. Those times are gone. LASA can no longer operate as it once did. Some of the time of the Executive Council has been spent on the problems that emerged from the changes that I have discussed and will continue to discuss in these columns.

As mentioned in the previous Newsletter, the association faces a potential financial crisis, as a result of which the Executive Council restructured dues schedules and increased net dues related to ability to pay. The council also adopted the principle that small, periodic dues increases be implemented so that the association’s finances are not again eroded by inflation and so that we will not have to raise dues increases in the foreseeable future.

It may also surprise some to know that LASA had not had a real budget for many years. The association has now come to operate at last under standard accounting procedures that include an annual budget and an annual audit (one reason why we now know where we stand financially). Peter Smith deserves our special thanks for having provided the leadership to place LASA’s financial affairs in order.

The Executive Council also considered the state of the Constitution and the By-Laws of the association. The result is a package of amendments approved by the council for your consideration and, I hope, ratification. The goal of these amendments is to extend the benefits of reduced-dues membership to undergraduate students in order to broaden membership; to make the editor of the Latin American Research Review a nonvoting member of the Executive Council and thereby to facilitate relations between the association and the journal and recognize the importance of the latter to the former; and to place

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the entire rhythm of LASA life on the same eighteen-month calendar (national meeting, presidential and Executive Council terms, and terms of LASA task forces) in order, frankly, to avoid administrative chaos. The only amendment necessary to accomplish the third goal dealt with the terms of office of regular Executive Council members. Other policies, consistent with these goals, that do not require such formal amendments have also been implemented.

In order to facilitate further smooth transitions of authority, the Executive Council, following prescribed procedures, elected one of its members, Susan Kaufman Purcell, as LASA treasurer at the March 1982 meeting, her term to begin on January 1, 1983, in order to allow her to overlap and work with the current treasurer, Wayne Cornelius.

The LASA task forces can be an important avenue for membership participation and for the accomplishment of tasks of interest to many of us. For example, we owe to LASA task forces the development of meetings with Soviet scholars, the publication of a directory of Hispanic Latin Americanists, the close monitoring of academic freedom and human rights violations, and the publication of scholarly resources for the study of Cuba, among other things. However, the association lacks the financial resources to fund the task forces as we once did. Therefore, all task forces have been denied line items on the LASA budget. Instead, the Executive Council has allocated a small sum of money for all task force activities. Task forces may develop proposals to bid for some portion of these funds. Thus the financial relationship of the association to its task forces has become that of a minifoundation responding to small proposals.

A relatively serious problem had been, frankly, that the officers of the association were somewhat uncertain concerning how many task forces existed, who their members were, what the procedures to become a member were, and what they were supposed to do. A recent effort, therefore, has been directed to identifying which task forces we believe the Executive Council has authorized in the past; to terminating all task forces that have completed their mission successfully or that have been inactive or that have no clearly defined purpose; to enforcing the heretofore neglected procedures that automatically terminate all task forces at the end of each presidential term; to reestablishing and reappointing members, or to reactivating and identifying new members, of old and new task forces; and to giving each task force a brief but identifiable mission so that its work can be described and its performance evaluated. This process of identification and renewal has not yet been completed, but it is well under way.

Readers of this Newsletter may have noticed several new features in recent issues. These stem principally from the initiative of Richard Sinkin and Jack Lowry. However, partly to recognize and stimulate their work, and partly to continue to upgrade the quality of the Newsletter, the Executive Council has approved and begun to implement a number of changes that are described in an announcement elsewhere in this issue. The executive director and the associate director of the association will now also respectively bear the titles of editor and managing editor of the Newsletter to recognize the separate and important work of this publication. A new Editorial Board has been established, chaired by Prof. Cornelia Butler Flora, who was most recently elected to the Executive Council. The editor and the managing editor of the Newsletter and the editor of the Latin
American Research Review have become ex officio members of the Editorial Board. The Editorial Board will be small, but it will seek to represent the different types of constituencies within LASA and the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP). The Editorial Board will review past and current policies for the Newsletter and it will referee opinion pieces that will appear in this publication.

The Executive Council and the editors of LARR also came independently to the conclusion that it would be helpful to spell out more clearly the nature of the relationship between the journal and the association. One aspect of this new effort is the previously discussed change in the LASA Constitution. A second feature is a new memorandum of understanding that is being developed to formalize and stabilize existing relations and to protect more effectively the scholarly integrity and independence of the Review while providing the association general assurances that the Review will continue on the excellent path on which it has been and on which we expect it to remain. No longer will each council and set of editors have to redefine their relationship from scratch, in the absence, heretofore, of a written document. These very helpful discussions and drafting efforts are now virtually complete. Third, the council has approved criteria for membership on the LARR Editorial Board as well as the slate of nominees proposed by the LARR editors for the new board.

Through the work of the Secretariat, the association now has standardized bid-specification procedures to govern the selection of sites for the national meeting. The Executive Council has decided that the spring 1985 meeting will take place in the southwestern United States, where LASA has never met. As of this writing, there are active bids that may take us to Albuquerque, El Paso, or Tempe. The final decision will be made in the months ahead and announced in the Newsletter.

The Executive Council has also decided that the fall 1986 national meeting will be held east of the Mississippi River. After having met in Mexico City and in the southwestern United States, it seemed appropriate to move east once again. The "east" thus defined includes eastern Canada as well as the Caribbean islands. LASA welcomes expressions of interest from institutions located in these areas. You should contact the LASA Secretariat directly. The bid specifications are found elsewhere in this issue. The final decision on the 1986 meeting may be taken at the spring 1983 meeting of the Executive Council.

The Executive Council also discussed and approved a policy to deal with the mass media at national meetings. That policy, however, had to be adopted quickly at the Washington meeting in response to the needs of the press and of the association. It is now under review. We welcome your suggestions concerning what this policy should be (you may request a copy of the preliminary policy statement adopted for the Washington meeting from the LASA Secretariat). The Executive Council expects to adopt a press policy formally at its spring 1983 meeting.

The Executive Council also approved new procedures for the LASA business meeting, which were implemented for the first time at the Washington meeting (and which were discussed in my column in the previous Newsletter). I believe these procedures worked well, but I welcome your views on whether they ought to be maintained, modified, or rescinded. As I indicated at the business meeting, moreover, I am very pleased with the cooperation received from all those who introduced resolutions at the recent business meeting. I am particularly grateful to the Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights for its work at that time. We were able to follow all prescribed procedures in a helpful and civil manner, notwithstanding the substantive disagreements that, of course, emerged during the debate.

Also related in part to the national meeting, the Executive Council has approved the establishment of the Kalman Silvert LASA Presidents’ Prize, the details of which are specified in an announcement elsewhere in this issue. It will be a continuing opportunity to honor members of our profession who have served all of us so well and to honor LASA’s first president.

There are two other broad subjects to which I will turn in future columns. One is the relationship between LASA and closely related organizations, such as CLASP, SALALM, and the regional associations. The other is the relationship between LASA and its external environment, that is, how LASA relates, or ought to relate, to governments, businesses, or other organizations.

I welcome your views on any of the subjects discussed in my past column, or in this one, or any thoughts you may have on subjects to be covered in future columns.

PRELIMINARY SLATE ANNOUNCED FOR VICE-PRESIDENTIAL AND EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ELECTIONS, SPRING 1982

The following persons are hereby submitted to the LASA membership by the Nominations Committee as candidates for the positions of vice-president and members of the Executive Council. Biographical statements are appended.

**Vice-Presidential Candidates**

- Wayne A. Cornelius (Political Science, University of California-San Diego)
- Richard E. Greenleaf (History, Tulane University)

**Executive Council Candidates**

- Carmen Diana Deere (Economics, University of Massachusetts)
- Mario Ojeda (Political Science, El Colegio de México)
- David Scott Palmer (Political Science, Foreign Service Institute)
- David J. Robinson (Geography, Syracuse University)
- Saul Sosnowski (Spanish & Portuguese, University of Maryland)
- Norman E. Whitten, Jr. (Anthropology, University of Illinois)

**Current Officers of LASA**

- Jorge I. Domínguez (Political Science, Harvard University), president
- Helen M. Icken Safa (Anthropology, University of Florida), vice-president
- Cornelia Butler Flora (Sociology, Kansas State University)
- Wayne A. Cornelius (Political Science, University of California-San Diego)
Susan Kaufman Purcell (Political Science, Council on Foreign Relations)
David Maciel (History, University of New Mexico)
James M. Malloy (Political Science, University of Pittsburgh)
Oscar Martinez (History, Stanford University)
Marta Morello-Frosch (Spanish Literature, University of California-Santa Cruz)
Alejandro Portes (Sociology, Johns Hopkins University)

According to the LASA By-Laws, additional candidates for vice-president may be proposed by submitting a petition signed by at least 100 members in good standing. Members of the association may also propose candidates for the Executive Council by submitting a petition signed by at least 20 members in good standing. The executive director will then draw up the official ballot. From this ballot, three Executive Council members will be elected for three-and-one-half year terms (subject to approval of the amendments to the LASA Constitution and By-Laws contained in this Newsletter) and the vice-president will be elected for a one-and-one-half year term (to be followed by a one-and-one-half year term as president).

Write-in petitions must be received by the Secretariat by June 7, 1982, to be included on the official ballot.

LASA Nominations Committee
Douglas Graham, chairperson (Ohio State University)
John Chance (University of Denver)
Marta Francescato (George Mason University)
Gary Gereff (Duke University)
Marianne Schmink (University of Florida)
Stuart Schwartz (University of Minnesota)
César Sereseres (University of California-Irvine)
Kempton Webb (Columbia University)

BIOGRAPHICAL STATEMENTS
Vice-Presidential Candidates
Wayne A. Cornelius b. 1945 Political Science

Present Position: professor of political science and director, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California at San Diego (1980-present)

Education: M.A. and Ph.D., Stanford University


Publications: Political Power in Latin America (coeditor/author, 1970); Crisis, Choice, and Change: Historical Studies of Political Development (coauthor, 1973); Anthropological Perspectives on Latin American Urbanization (coeditor, 1974); Politics and the Migrant Poor in Mexico City (1975; rev. Spanish translation, 1980); Urbanization and Inequality: The Political Economy of Urban and Rural Development in Latin America (coeditor, 1975); Metropolitan Latin America (coeditor, 1978); Mexican and Caribbean Migration to the United States (1981); Mexican Immigrants and Southern California (1982); Building the Cactus Curtain: Mexican Migration and U.S. Responses, from Wilson to Reagan (forthcoming, 1983); 41 articles and anthology chapters.

Richard Edward Greenleaf b. 1930 History

Present Position: professor of history (1969-present); director, Center for Latin American Studies (1970-present); chairman, Department of History (1978-present), Tulane University.

Education: B.A. (Hons.), University of Mew Mexico; M.A. and Ph.D., University of New Mexico


**Publications:** Zumárraga and the Mexican Inquisition, 1536-1543 (1962); *Breve historia de los Estados Unidos de América* (1966); *The Mexican Inquisition of the Sixteenth Century* (1969); The Roman Catholic Church in Colonial Latin America (1971, 1977); Zumárraga and His Family 1536-1553 (1979); La inquisición en Nueva España. Siglo XVI (1981); *The Mexican Inquisition of the Seventeenth Century* (forthcoming); *The Inquisition in Bourbon Mexico 1700-1821* (forthcoming); coauthor and contributor to 11 books; author of two reports, 41 articles, 40 book reviews.

**Executive Council Candidates**

**Carmen Diana Deere** b. 1945 Agricultural Economics

**Present Position:** assistant professor, Department of Economics, University of Massachusetts, Amherst (1978-present)

**Education:** B.A. (hons.), University of Colorado, Boulder; M.A., The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy; Ph.D., University of California, Berkeley


**Mario Ojeda Gómez** b. 1927 Political Science

**Present Position:** professor and general academic coordinator, El Colegio de México

**Education:** Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México; Harvard University


David Scott Palmer  b. 1937  Political Science

Present Position: chairperson, Latin American and Caribbean Studies, and coordinator, World Language Advanced Area Studies, Foreign Service Institute

Education: B.A., Dartmouth College; M.A., Stanford University; Ph.D., Cornell University


David James Robinson  b. 1939  Geography

Present Position: associate professor of geography, The Maxwell School, Syracuse University, 1973-present

Education: B.A. (Hons.), University College London (London University); Ph.D., London University


Publications: An Atlas of Latin American Development (forthcoming); South America: An Historical Geography of the Colonial Period (1981); Vital Records of Colonial Mexico: An Inventory of the Mexican Collection of the Genealogical Society of Utah (1980); Guide to the Fiscal Archives of the Audiencia de Nueva Galicia (1979); Cities in a Changing Latin America (1979). Edited books: Historical Populations in Latin America (1980); Perspectives on the Study of Latin American Geography: Essays in Honor of Preston E. James (1980); Relación de la Provincia de Antioquia por Francisco Silvestre, 1797 (1979); Social Fabric and Spatial Structure in Colonial Latin America (1979); approximately 35 articles and book chapters; 25 reviews and review articles; numerous research papers presented at professional meetings on Latin America, historical geography, urban studies, population, etc.

Saúl Socnoswski  b. 1945  Spanish & Portuguese

Present Position: chairman, Department of Spanish & Portuguese, University of Maryland

Education: A.B., University of Scranton; M.A. and Ph.D., University of Virginia


Publications: Julio Cortázar: Una búsqueda mítica (1973); Borges y la Cábala (1976); Realismo y naturalismo (1982); "Los museos abandonados de Cristina Peri Rossi: Re-ordenación de museos y refugios," Sur (1982); "Apuntes sobre lecturas míticas de textos hispanoamericanos contemporáneos," Escritura (Caracas); "Lectura sobre la marcha de una obra en marcha," Revista de Crítica Literaria Latinoamericana (Lima); more than 30 articles and interviews; numerous book reviews in Best Sellers, Teatro Crítico, Revista de Crítica Literaria Latinoamericana, Hispamérica, Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía, Books Abroad-World Literature Today.

Norman E. Whitten, Jr.  b. 1937  Anthropology

Present Position: professor of anthropology, University of Illinois at Champaign/Urbana, 1973-present

Education: B.A. (Hons.), Colgate University; M.A. and Ph.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill


SECOND REPORT OF THE 1983 LASA PROGRAM COMMITTEE

Call for Proposals

The 1983 LASA meeting will be held in Mexico City, from 29 September to 1 October, at the Fiesta Palace Hotel. With this report, we make a formal CALL FOR PROPOSALS for sessions, workshops, and round tables. In addition, we are ready to receive proposals for individual PAPERS, whether volunteered independently of a specific session proposal or linked to a session proposal. We urge all members to participate in LASA's first truly international gathering.

Please use the "Proposal for Organized Session" and "List of Participants" forms following this report to provide the Program Committee with information about your proposals. Send these forms to either of the cochairs at the address most convenient for you as soon as possible.

We have already received a number of suggestions for sessions and papers from individuals who attended the recent Washington, DC, LASA meetings. These are listed here to give you an idea of the breadth of potential program sessions and papers:

- Multinational Corporations and Mexican Development
- Geography and Power Politics in Latin America
- History of Contemporary Politics of Brazil
- Development and Underdevelopment in the Caribbean Basin
- Migration and Integration of Latin Americans in Various Countries
- Education in Argentina Today
- U.S. Policy toward Latin America
- U.S.-Mexican Relations: The Impact of the Mexican Presence in the United States
- Political Parties, Public Policy, and the State in Colombia
- Indigenous Economies: Problems of Sources and Strategies in the Colonial Period
- Long-Term Economic Trends: Boom or Bust in Seventeenth-
Eighteenth Century Peru
Territorial Conflicts between Argentina and Great Britain
Mexico’s Changing Role in International and Regional Affairs
Latin American Indian Languages, Cultures, and Literatures
Labor Movements: Autonomy and Control
In addition to these individual proposals, the Program Committee has received six proposals for sessions from the LASA Task Force on Women:
Legal Status of Women: Historical and Comparative Analyses
The Question of Valid Research: New Feminist Perspectives in Latin American Studies
The Popular Sector and the Contemporary Women’s Movement in Latin America
The New Wave of Feminism in Latin America: Methodology and Strategies
Production and Reproduction in Latin America
Feminism and Culture: Women and the Culture of Resistance (Interdisciplinary Approaches to Literature)
If you want more information about one of the above proposed sessions, please contact Robert V. Kemper, Department of Anthropology, SMU, Dallas, TX 75275 USA, or call 214-692-2753.

We wish to remind all potential participants in the Mexico City meeting that individuals are asked to limit themselves to one paper presentation during the meeting. In addition, an individual may serve as a discussant in a session, a host at a round table, an organizer of a workshop, etc. but you may present no more than one formal paper. This will ensure that all LASA members have an opportunity to participate in the Mexico City program.

In addition to session, workshop, and round-table proposals, the Program Committee would also appreciate suggestions for exhibits, cultural activities, tours, parties, etc., that would take advantage of special opportunities available in Mexico City.

We wish to apologize to Prof. Joan Dassin (Columbia University), who was incorrectly listed as a member of the Joint Program/Local Arrangements Committee in our first report (Winter 1982 LASA Newsletter) and in flyers handed out at the Washington, DC, LASA meeting. All persons interested in the fields of literature and languages, and who had planned to communicate with Prof. Dassin regarding participation in the Mexico City program, should contact Prof. Doris Summer, Department of Romance Languages, Amherst College, Amherst, MA 01002 (phone: 413-542-2396).

In all cases, you may find it useful to contact one or more of the members of the Program Committee regarding your ideas for the Mexico City meeting. The members are cochairperson, Robert V. Kemper (Southern Methodist University); cochairperson, Mario Ojeda (El Colegio de México); Larissa Lomnitz (IIMAS, UNAM); Adolfo Rodriguez Gallardo (Biblioteca, UNAM); Leopoldo Solis (Banco de México); Peter H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology); Doris Summer (Amherst College); and Marta Tienda (University of Wisconsin-Madison).

Please note that Peter Smith (MIT) will be in charge of coordinating all our efforts to raise funds to support travel costs of meeting participants. If you need support for yourself or for a member of a session, workshop, or round table of which you are the organizer, please contact Peter Smith, Department of Humanities, Bldg. 14-N-403, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139 and send a copy of your letter to either Kemper or Ojeda.

We look forward to hearing from you.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Lowenthal-Bartley Debate

To the Editor:
Russell H. Bartley’s “response” to the excerpts which the LASA Newsletter asked me to publish from the diary of my trip to the Soviet Union last June requires a brief comment.

LASA members can judge for themselves the value of Bartley’s many ad hominem remarks. I will resist the temptation to defend my analytical capacity, objectivity and human sensitivity, and so on. Let me simply summarize the key points on which I think Professor Bartley and I agree, and those on which I believe we disagree profoundly.

I take it that Bartley and I agree that the free exchange of ideas and the protection of fundamental human rights are central to the academic process; that meaningful exchanges among scholars of different political, ideological, and methodological perspectives should be encouraged; and that genuine dialogue should be sought with qualified colleagues in the Soviet Union. In case Bartley is genuinely in doubt, I am also glad to affirm that the first impressions of tourists may be misleading; that the Soviet Union is a major and complex country and that it played a significant role in World War II; that repression anywhere is abhorrent and that it is widespread in Latin America; and that Nazi Germany’s genocide was awful beyond comparison.

These false issues disposed of, what does divide us? We appear to disagree in assessing the quality of last June’s exchange with our Soviet counterparts, in estimating the willingness or ability of our Soviet colleagues to engage in the “disciplined inquiry and open exchange” Bartley endorses, and regarding the procedures most conducive to such an exchange. (We disagree, for example, over whether one should oppose the confiscation from an invited scholar of personal materials he is consulting only for his own use.) More broadly, we appear to differ in assessing the climate for academic inquiry and free expression in the Soviet Union, although Bartley’s view on this is admittedly a bit obscure; he says he does not mean to “apologize for Soviet practices, whatever they may or may not be.” We also differ about whether anti-Semitism is a reality in the Soviet Union, or merely a Cold War cliche.

Professor Bartley’s speaking knowledge of Russian, his research on Soviet historical writings about Latin America, his long-standing acquaintance with Russian colleagues, and his sympathetic understanding of their perspectives would have qualified him to share with LASA members his own impressions of Latin American studies in the Soviet Union, his personal assessment of last June’s exchange, and his own suggestions for improving intellectual dialogue with the Soviet Union. It is

(continued on page 11)
PROPOSAL FOR ORGANIZED SESSION

A narrative description of not less than 75 nor more than 100 words is required for each organized session proposal. Three copies of this form are necessary. The reverse side is to be used for the list of participants. The completed Proposal for Organized Session and the completed List of Participants must be received by the Program Committee by the deadline—1 November 1982—to be considered for inclusion in the program of the 1983 Mexico City LASA meeting. These materials may be submitted separately or as a package. Please provide all requested information—carefully, fully, legibly.

Mail, in time to be received by 1 November 1982, to the most convenient address:

Prof. Robert V. Kemper
1983 LASA Program Committee
Dept. of Anthropology
S.M.U.
Dallas, Texas 75275 USA

or

Prof. Mario Ojeda
1983 LASA Program Committee
El Colegio de México
Camino al Ajuste No. 20
Col. Pedregal de Sta. Teresa
Deleg. M. Contreras
10740 - Mexico, D.F. MEXICO

TYPE OR PRINT CLEARLY ALL INFORMATION:

Title of Session:

Type of Session: ______ Panel Session ______ Workshop ______ Round Table

Organization sponsoring session, if any:

Description (75-100 words) of the session:

Organizer: ____________________________ Co-Organizer (if any): ____________________________
Institution: ____________________________ Institution: ____________________________
Address: ____________________________ Address: ____________________________

Telephone (office): ____________________________ Telephone (office): ____________________________
Telephone (residence): ____________________________ Telephone (residence): ____________________________
LASA Membership Status of Organizer
Member: Yes No (circle one)
LASA Membership Status of Co-Organizer
Member: Yes No (circle one)

Brief Biographical Sketch of Organizer:

Brief Biographical Sketch of Co-organizer:
Title of Session: ___________________________________________________________

Sponsoring Organization (if any): ____________________________________________

INSTRUCTIONS: List participants in order of their appearance in the session. Use an additional sheet if necessary, but note that sessions are normally 2 hours in length. At least 20 minutes should be set aside for discussion at the close of the session, after all papers have been presented. Multiple-part sessions may be proposed, but require strong justification regarding the number of participants and the importance of the topic. All session organizers should attach a detailed schedule of the proposed session and a descriptive statement adequate to convey fully the organizer’s intentions to the Program Committee (e.g., give approximate time for each paper; length of breaks, if any; preferred day and time for the session; estimated attendance).

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regrettably that Professor Bartley chose to ignore these important subjects in his extensive comments.
Abraham F. Lowenthal
Latin American Program
The Wilson Center

To the Editor:
I do not wish to unduly prolong the Lowenthal-Bartley exchange of views that has appeared in these pages. But I cannot help registering my strong distaste for the unfeeling attack on Abraham Lowenthal which Russell Bartley unleashed at the end of his remarks in the Winter 1982 LASA Newsletter. One of the more subtle yet obnoxious aspects of discrimination is the smug refusal to recognize that members of the target group have undergone psychosocial experiences that differ from one’s own; that these experiences have necessarily colored others’ perceptions of human reality in a profoundly different tint from one’s equally colored perceptions; and that the presence of such differences is itself an ineluctable part of the human condition. Bartley’s refusal to treat Lowenthal’s perceptions of the Soviet Union in this light borders, in my opinion, on overt antisemitism —particularly so when it comes at the end of a lengthy plea for just that sort of understanding of the Soviet people. Does Bartley really believe that the unquestioned valiance of the Russians in the war against Nazism somehow justifies earlier and later Russian oppression of Jews, Poles, Czechs, Afghans, and other ethnic groups? Why is he so unwilling to accord to Lowenthal what he wants the rest of us to accord to the Soviets?

Furthermore: without accusing Bartley of any such intent, I suggest that a more sympathetic comprehension of the unique Soviet-Russian experience ought not to blind us to the real differences between the relative freedom of inquiry which U.S. scholars enjoy and the limitations imposed by the state on our Soviet counterparts. No one who participates in the affairs of this association can remotely claim that we are intimidated or suborned mouthpieces for the government’s policy line. Be it due to fear, timidity, the exigencies of career advancement, or personal preference, the same is not the case with Soviet Latin Americanists. This is not to say that the U.S. government has never attempted to interfere with legitimate research or to suppress viewpoints at variance with the official line. Still, its efforts are not comparable to those of the Soviet state, if only because we have at our disposal so many more ways of legitimately exposing and resisting such efforts.

To recognize the accuracy of these assertions is not to blind ourselves to the many transgressions against free inquiry and other basic human rights too often observed in the U.S. sphere of influence. The record makes plain that neither Abe Lowenthal in particular nor our membership in general is so blinded. To be honest about Soviet failings as well as our own need not entice us into a counterproductive boycott of scholarly interchanges with Soviet Latin Americanists—a negation of the very intellectual freedom that we are united in supporting. On the other hand, I see no worthwhile reason why our response to Soviet imperialism and gross human-rights violations must be to hacerle la vista gorda. A truly critical scholarship cannot afford to be ethically selective.

David G. Becker
Assistant Professor
School of International Relations
University of Southern California

IN MEMORIAM

Vera M. Green, 53, associate professor of anthropology and director of the Latin American Institute at Rutgers University, died of cancer on January 19, 1982. A graduate of the University of Arizona, she had taught at the University of Iowa and the University of Houston before joining Rutgers in 1972, where she served as graduate director and chairperson of the Anthropology Department. Green also served on the Executive Board of the American Anthropological Association as president of the Association of Black Anthropologists, on the Executive Committee of the Mid-Atlantic Council for Latin American Studies, as convener of Quaker Anthropologists, and as U.S. program chairperson of the 1975 meetings of the Society for Applied Anthropology. Her rich contribution to the profession can also be seen in her numerous articles and reviews on the black family and culture in the U.S. and the Caribbean, and in her two books, Migrants in Aruba (1974) and International Human Rights, coedited with Jack Nelson. At the time of her death, she was a fellow at the Institute for Advanced Studies in Princeton, where she was working on a book reflecting her long-term interests in poverty in the U.S., with emphasis on the heterogeneity of black and other poor populations.

LASA ESTABLISHES KALMAN SILVERT PRIZE

The Latin American Studies Association has established the Kalman Silvert LASA Presidents’ Prize by vote of the Executive Council on March 3, 1982.

Kalman Silvert was one of the leading figures of Latin American studies during his lifetime as well as LASA’s first president.

The prize named after him is designed to honor eminent members of our profession who have made a lifetime contribution to the study of Latin American countries and to the advancement of the profession generally. Recipients will ordinarily be above age 60. They may be drawn from any discipline.

The prize will be administered by a committee chaired by the immediate past LASA president (who serves as a member of the Executive Council) and composed of the next two most recent LASA presidents, and the LARR editor, ex officio.

The prize, which need not be awarded at every available opportunity, would be announced nine months before a LASA national meeting by the presidents’ committee (if they choose to make an award) through the LASA Secretariat.

The recipient would be asked, but not required, to present a paper at the next LASA national meeting at a special panel, chaired by the LASA past president who chaired the committee that made the award, with comments from other appropriate LASA past presidents.

If a paper is written, LASA will undertake to publish it.
Priority for publication would be given to the *Latin American Research Review*, which would apply its usual standards. Alternatively, the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) may consider it for publication. The paper could also be published in the *LASA Newsletter*, if other publication outlets are unavailable. However, if the LARR does not accept the paper for publication, the author is at liberty to publish the paper anywhere.

The prize will carry no cash award. However, LASA will pay the air fare of the recipient of the prize and a per diem to the national meeting. The Silvert Prize Committee is authorized to look for funds to endow the prize and it may write to LASA members and others to this effect. Mailings to LASA members should be included in regular LASA mailings (dues, elections, etc.). Income from the endowment will be applied first to cover the air fare and per diem. As income rises, further funds may cover, eventually, an honorarium.

**OPINION: NOTES ON THE STATE OF DEVELOPMENT MODELING**

by Clark W. Reynolds, Stanford University

(Editor's note: The following piece was prepared for the Wilson Center Workshop, "Central Research Issues for the Latin American Program," March 1-3, 1982. Prof. Reynolds has allowed his remarks to appear in this issue of the *LASA Newsletter*. We thank him and the Wilson Center for the piece that follows.)

These remarks will be made from the perspective of a development economist who sees development as a social process in which the economic dimensions are part of an organic whole influencing and being influenced by other aspects of social change. The search for science in social theorizing has been frustrated at every turn in the development area, as history brings surprises and nothing holds still for controlled observation. If the observers themselves are Gullivers, their perspectives may be developing faster than the processes they intend to examine. If they are missionaries, then they wish to impose their own models on someone's historical process. If they are applied scientists, self-styled, they ask the system to "hold still" (facilitated by autocratic forces in many cases, either from within or without the system) so as to apply their policy treatment.

In such a world, what is the appropriate place for a program of studies of development as social process, and how might the policy dimensions be addressed under the assumption that the goal is in fact to learn and to facilitate society's desired objectives rather than to distort and impose? Looking at prospects for Central America and the Caribbean today, one may wonder whether in fact these are the objectives or whether the systems are not being distorted more than ever by external forces and internal "models" that fail to reflect a legitimate evolution from within. It is as though Britain, France, and Russia actually had intervened before and during the American Civil War on one or another side of the slavery issue, exacerbating the conflict and distorting the outcome.

The political-economic identification problem: Predictability is a touchstone of scientific achievement. It has failed in the development area for almost every instance of major economic or social transformation, whether in the case of Iran, Peru, Chile, Nicaragua, Mexico, Cuba, or Brazil, and regardless of the "direction" of the change. This is recognized by the so-called country risk specialists in international finance, who sit around the table and engage in *ex post facto* speculation on why they failed to perceive Iran "coming apart." Although the study of the process of such analysis might be of interest to observers of economic institutions and decision making under uncertainty, the outcome would be as frustrating as the pseudo-science itself, and its implications for those who have spent long years specializing in the field. Governments that would play hegemonic roles are just as frustrated by the "software" of social science in the development area, and programs that funded such activities in the 1950s and 1960s have given way to more direct military and security expenditures. Universities, at least in economics, smile patronizingly at their development specialists and make room for "harder" areas of teaching and research.

It is perhaps the orientation of the field and its instrumentalist approach that is at the heart of the problem. In any analysis of a system's behavior, the specification of the "model" (way of strategic simplification—such as dynamo and goddess) is crucial to the outcome. In strictly economic analysis, if consumption is dependent upon income, and income in turn upon consumption, then any simple specification of the income-consumption relationship that does not take into consideration the other direction of causality is subject to what is called an "identification problem." The income/consumption interrelationship must be analyzed interdependently if the outcome is to be reliable. By the same token, if there is a significant diversity among the behaviors of social classes, and if alternative patterns of economic output affect the income of social classes differently, there may well be an identification problem present in any analysis of income and consumption, however interdependently made, that fails to disaggregate by class.

But, to my mind, this is not the main problem in development analysis. It is the fundamental interaction among economic, social, and political dimensions of behavior. In a simple case—that of advertising—innovators and entrepreneurs of a new product (or one introduced from another economy) see as their main problem the adaptation of wants to accommodate the marketing of that product. The very tastes of society must be adapted, through advertising, education, and other measures, to *create wants* that correspond to what the sellers wish to market. In Central America our research indicated that a significant share of the residual of value added, over and above wages and salaries in manufacturing, was spent on advertising and marketing services. Here, economic behavior conditioned social wants, which in turn influenced subsequent economic behavior (investment in expansion of production and product development). And the consumption of new products conditioned the future patterns of social change (one does not need *From Bauhaus to Our House* to relate to this in the U.S.).

The micro-economic example presented above has its broader social and political counterparts. For example, economic
change is almost certain to have an uneven incidence of costs and benefits on social groups, regions, and institutions, whether the change is in the direction of growth, decline, or instability. The nature of growth (export led, import substituting, rural or urban-oriented) will also have differing consequences on social and political structures. In the Central American case, increases in coffee prices in the 1970s provided rents that, based on the method of access to the rents that obtained in the different coffee-producing economies (e.g., Guatemala, El Salvador, and Costa Rica), expanded the degrees of freedom for individual consumption and investment (where rents accrued largely to landowners) or social expenditures of the state (where rents were “taxed” either directly or through exchange policy, as in Costa Rica). In the case of El Salvador, where rents were accumulated and lost through speculation, by a quasi-state coffee-marketing board, much of the foreign exchange earnings were made available through the central bank to those wishing to decapitalize in the face of increased social unrest.

Increased social participation in export rents makes society increasingly vulnerable to fluctuations and trends in world prices, so that opening of an economy to “the market” exacerbates the political-economic identification problem. Exports influence income, income flows take unique functional and size distributional patterns in each system (according to the history, institutions, and factor endowments of the society), and change in the pattern of income flows could have important social consequences.

In the case of Costa Rica today, falling export prices and rising costs of oil and other imports are squeezing private income and social expenditures of the state in ways that are potentially destabilizing. Here economic changes have an impact on the social and political structure. The political institutions may then be expected to act to alter the economic process. The less endogenous the causes of economic events (e.g., swings in world prices), the greater the constraints on economic policy space of social institutions. Where these constraints are imposed by external market forces (e.g., Costa Rica has little influence over world oil or coffee prices), attempts to alter the situation will be unable to do more than redistribute declining income and compensate some groups at the expense of others. That process can have serious consequences for the future economic behavior of the system. Any attempt to deal with strictly economic behavior in a social and political vacuum, or without addressing the institutional structure, its degrees of freedom (policy space), and its likely behavioral response to economic (and other) challenges, could give rise to what may be called a *political-economic identification problem*. In the most extreme cases, the problem is reflected in the failure of social development models to predict.

Just as in the simple example of consumption and income, the bias resulting from failure to consider full interdependence can be in either direction. In a social model, failure to specify adequately the social interaction influencing the economic process will result in underdetermination of the economic analysis. For example, those who in 1910 expected Mexico’s economy to grow rapidly in the next decade saw their expectations shattered by the explosion that followed. The revolution reflected, in part, the adverse effects of a previous Porfiran development “model” on broad segments of society and the resistance of institutions to recognize or respond to social unrest. Growth in the economic sphere, accompanied by business cycles, inflation, and dislocation of peasants, workers, and others by new groups of foreign and domestic investors, were confronting social limitations on policy space. As in the previous example for Costa Rica, social action was constrained by economic restrictions on policy space (changing terms of trade for exports and imports plus rising costs of foreign debt).

Having pointed to the economic and social dimensions of policy space as critical to the analysis of any system in which social and political institutions play an important policy role, it is another matter to specify the “development model” in such a way that these constraints can be estimated or predicted, much less related to subsequent institutional behavior, including action through the formal institutions of government and society and the more destabilizing “informal” options through guerrilla, vigilante, crime, or paramilitary action, and, in the most extreme cases, through the violent usurpation of institutions by revolution.

**Organic interdependence:** Just as it is becoming increasingly evident that the simple social models of development are unsatisfactory for understanding or predicting even the simplest processes (e.g., price level, distribution, savings, investment, government fiscal, financial, wage, and tariff policies in the economic sphere) in today’s developing world, so the fact that all dimensions of behavior are increasingly linked with external forces creates other problems. “Dependence theories” pioneered in the examination of exogenous impacts on domestic economies and societies, in the Latin American case beginning with the economic analyses of Prebisch, Singer, and the ECLA school in the 1950s and following with theories that added social and political dimensions in the 1960s.

Now that the international economy and labor market are increasingly affecting the so-called advanced industrial countries as well, in terms of prices, wages, interest rates, fiscal and financial policy options, savings and investment processes, risk, and uncertainty, unidirectional models of dependence are subject to identification problems in their own right. The United States is influenced by values, behavior, and competition from immigrant populations, whether refugees of varying levels of affluence or undocumented workers seeking better economic opportunities abroad. As domestic investment moves offshore and foreign capital acquires U.S. assets, the United States begins to perceive its own potential “dependency” problems and to examine the ways in which its future development is likely to be interdependent with that of its neighbors (e.g., Mexico).

Under such circumstances the next generation of analysis must take into consideration what may be termed the process of organic interdependence, and the goals of social and political institutions will be to accommodate that rising interdependence while safeguarding values and structures of power and distribution that are threatened by disintegration during the process of integration. These elements are only beginning to be understood by the leaders of industry, politics, and academia in the United States, though they are well-enough perceived by European and Asian decision makers. There will be a challenge for institutions such as the Wilson Center to analyze the process.
of organic interdependence and to communicate the options to policy makers at home and abroad. Case studies and examples from other regions and periods in history will facilitate this enterprise. There is no assurance that the state of the art (not science) of social analysis will adjust to accommodate these new changes or that simplistic models of prediction and prescription will be relinquished in favor of a return to more fundamental analysis of development history as social process that is both interactive among its economic, social, cultural, and political dimensions and organically interdependent among regions, nations, and power blocs, which themselves are subject to the same process of adaptation and change.

The new institutional economics: Finally, in the process of such rapid and fundamental restructuring of societies both north and south, there must be a return to basic philosophical and institutional questions, such as those raised during other watersheds of history. What are the values most appropriate to the accommodation of change with a sufficient degree of stability and a sufficient amount of surplus to provide the security and resources required for that constructive action, whether it be research, innovation, investment, education, or other actions that open the frontier of social potential? If old institutions must be modified, reformed, or supplemented, there is nevertheless a repository of structures and values that deserve to be understood and valued for what they are. The more silently such institutions have served, the more damage their absence might imply for the very economic, social, or political space within which change must occur.

Revolutions destroy before they create—this may be essential, but the American South took almost a century to recover from the Civil War and its aftermath (e.g., in South Carolina); the Mexican economy did not fully recover from the revolution until the 1940s; and it will take Nicaragua almost a decade to restore prerevolutionary per capita income levels, which are one weak

LASA WASHINGTON UPDATE
by Johanna S. R. Mendelson,
American Association of University Women

As the FY 1983 budget process continues in a stalemate between Democrats and Republicans, the Congress is faced with funding the continued operation of the federal budget. Last December Congress passed a continuing resolution that provided funds for federal agencies. The continuing resolution was passed because Congress had not approved the FY '82 budget. In the resolution Congress gave itself until March 31 to pass a budget for FY '82. Since this has not occurred, the Congress is forced to pass yet another continuing resolution to keep the government in operation. (A funding bill passed the Senate on Wednesday evening, March 31.)

The impact of all these budget maneuverings on international education programs is positive in the short-run but disastrous for the mid-to-long term view. By passing a continuing resolution Congress will extend Title VI funding at the $24 million level. It is believed that the Department of Education will operate on this amount until October 1982, thus avoiding the proposed FY '83 reduction of Title VI to $10.3 million. A similar situation exists for the National Endowment for the Humanities. If the continuing resolution is extended the Endowment will operate at a $130.56 million level.

In the long run, drastic cuts in the education function of federal government are possible unless LASA members begin to organize against the proposals of the Reagan administration. The key committees that determine the federal budget in education are the appropriations and authorizing committees in the House and Senate. A list of the members of the committees follows. In particular, the subcommittees (names are also included) are influential in determining the funding levels for programs of interest to LASA members. Please examine the list of committee members. If you or your university are constituents, please make a special effort to visit the district office and meet with the representative or an assistant to discuss why international education monies are so critical to our nation’s educational needs. Many representatives and their staffs are unaware of such programs as Title VI centers, Fulbright awards, and the National Endowment for the Humanities. It is your job to educate your representatives about these areas.

If you are not a constituent of any of these committee members, you can still take action by writing the committee and subcommittee chairmen and request that they support international
education programs without any proposed budget cuts. We may not get more money but we certainly want to avoid any further cuts. Latin Americanists can make a very good case for greater funding for programs that deal with this hemisphere. One need only bring in a daily newspaper to demonstrate how important it is for Americans to gain additional education about the American Republics. Many representatives see no connection between area studies and U.S. policies toward Latin America. When visiting or writing your representative, please emphasize this connection, obvious as it may appear to us.

In other Latin American-related news in Congress, in the House, Michael Barnes (D-MD) chair of the Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Inter-American Affairs, introduced a bill to prohibit the use of U.S. funds to support, directly or indirectly, military or paramilitary actions in and against Nicaragua. H.R. 5828 will be the subject of hearings sometime in April. Jonathan Bingham (D-NY) introduced a similar bill, H.R. 5837, which requires prior Congressional approval for such activities. Matthew McHugh (D-NY) and Silvio Conte (R-MA) introduced a Sense of the Congress resolution, H. Con. Res. 293, stating that the U.S. should not destabilize or overthrow the government of any nation in Central America and that other nations should also refrain from such activities.

In the Senate, Chris Dodd (D-CT) and Paul Tsongas (D-MA), members of the Foreign Relations Committee, plan to introduce legislation requiring that the Executive Branch obtain prior Congressional approval for any military, paramilitary, or covert "special activities" in Central America within the next two years. It also proposes that the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees of both houses share the oversight functions of the Intelligence Committees and be given some authority over covert operations. This legislation will be introduced as an amendment to the president's "Caribbean Basin Initiative."

**REPORT OF THE LASA TASK FORCE ON WOMEN**

by Beth Miller, LASA Task Force on Women

The Task Force on Women met from 9 to 11 a.m. on 4 March 1982, at the LASA convention. There was a lengthy agenda. First, there was a general discussion of the structure of the task force and general agreement that there should be one graduate student representative for next year. Second, there was a discussion of the difficulty in obtaining teaching materials on women in Latin America. There were many suggestions for setting up a network informally, and addresses were exchanged. Third, Jill Gay of the Institute for Policy Studies in Washington, DC, made a presentation to the group about the visiting women scholars from Latin America available to universities in 1982 and 1983. The next two items on the agenda concerned research on women in Latin America and recruitment of women for offices in LASA. Although one-third of LASA members are women, women have been underrepresented by 30 percent as participants on the programs of national meetings, according to task force statistics. There was a general discussion on

**Appropriations-Senate**

Chair: Mark Hatfield-Full Committee
Subcommittee: Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies
Chair: Harrison Schmitt

**Labor and Human Resources**

Chair: Orrin G. Hatch-Full Committee
Subcommittee: Education
Chair: Robert T. Stafford
MEMBERS: John P. East, Dan Quayle, Lowell Weicker, Jeremiah Denton, Claiborne Pell, Edward Kennedy, Jennings Randolph, and Thomas F. Eagleton.

**Appropriations-House**

Chair: Jamie L. Whitten
Subcommittee: Labor-HHS
Chair: William Natcher

**Education and Labor**

Chair: Carl D. Perkins
Subcommittee: Postsecondary Education
Chair: Paul Simon, III

**housing for women in Mexico City and agreement that, when possible, women would informally contact each other to room together and thus cut personal expenses. A very serious matter on the agenda concerned the applications by women for grants, particularly through the SSRC, and the very high rejection rate, which seems to be gender-related. Many women offered to help others to investigate the problem and to write grants.**

The last two items on the agenda were the discussion of the program for the 1983 LASA meeting in Mexico City and the election of regional representatives to the LASA Task Force on Women. The current and former task force members set up five panels that do not overlap, all having to do with research on women. These panels are interdisciplinary and are open. A call for papers appears in this Newsletter. The meeting ended with the election of representatives. They are as follows:

1. Legal Status of Women: Historical and Comparative Analyses
Organizer: Edith Couturier, Institute for Research in History (NYC)
NEW PERSPECTIVES IN LATIN AMERICAN CULTURE: WOMEN WRITERS

By Raquel Kersten, University of Wisconsin-Green Bay

The decade of the seventies brought many developments in the area of women's desire for equality throughout the world, among them, the 1975 International Women's Year, which culminated in an international meeting in Mexico City, and the Interamerican Congresses of Women Writers held in 1973, 1976, and 1978 at Carnegie-Mellon University, San Jose State University, and the University of Ottawa, respectively. These propitious activities have been carried into the present decade; pivotal among them has been the Fourth International Congress of Women Writers, held at the Palacio de Medicina in Mexico City during the early days of June 1981.

Because of its location and its recent date, this congress exemplifies for us the new perspectives in Latin American culture regarding women writers; thus it will be taken as representative of the point of view of women writers for the following remarks. In order to better understand the main concerns of Latin American women writers, I have grouped them in four different categories:

1. Is there a feminist writing with its own themes and style?
2. What is the state of publishing and translating women writers?
3. Is there a feminist literary criticism, with its own theories and methodology?
4. How do Latin American women writers perceive their relationship to society?

Is there a feminist writing with its own themes and style?

Most Latin American women writers agree that there is a feminist theme that is present in their work, in their fantasy, and even in their treachery. The disagreement is more prevalent when we talk about style, especially a style that is particularly feminine as opposed to a masculine style. Some women writers, such as Marta Anaya and Perla Chirom from Brazil and Alicia Dojovne from Argentina, maintain that there is a feminine style to be found in the language used by women, in their preference for ambiguity, which reflects the oppression of society, and also in their abundant usage of augmentatives and diminutives. But for other writers—Bella Josef, the Brazilian critic, among them—feminist style is to be found not in the language but in the tone and sensibility with which women write. The issues are not resolved, and I venture to say that these will be some of the basic points of discussion for critics during the eighties. I will talk more about them when discussing the theories and methodologies of feminist literary criticism.

What is the state of publishing and translating women writers?

It is interesting to observe, as noted by the young Mexican writer Lourdes Sánchez, that women are not published as often as men in Latin America. They are also included only rarely in the popular literary fads, such as the so-called boom in literature in Latin America during the sixties and seventies. Publishing houses do not publish or distribute books written by women in the same proportion as they do books written by men. Maybe this is due to apprehension on the part of the publishers of losing money in those ventures, because they might think that these books will not have general appeal.

Another area in the publishing business in which women writers have been neglected is translations. For those of us who teach literature in translation, this neglect is most unfortunate, as we would like to make Latin American women writers better known. As the decade of the eighties gets under way, it is important to pay more attention to translating Latin American women poets, novelists, short story writers, dramatists, and essayists. The wealth of materials that will thus be available to the English-language reader will help create a true knowledge of Latin American culture, a knowledge that, by including what women have to say and the style in which they say it, would contribute to the thorough understanding of Latin America.

Is there a feminist literary criticism, with its own theories and methodology?

By appealing to translators and publishing houses to pay more attention to Latin American women writers, no one should get the impression that this means a blanket acceptance of everything written by women. Women writers are very aware of this and want to develop their own type of literary criticism, one emptied of preconceived ideas about women and about what their capabilities are. For this type of criticism we need a new methodology and new theories. The new criticism will have to be very rigorous and incorporate in its methodology and theories a means to measure quality in order to discern the great from the imitative. It will also need to develop ways to reevaluate all of the Latin American women writers from the best known—Gabriela Mistral, for instance—to the forgotten, like the Cuban poet Juana Borrero.

It is true that there is some apprehension as to whether this
task can be done, whether women themselves can develop the theories and methodology necessary to create a feminist literary criticism. María Leticia Cáceres, from Perú, maintains that literary criticism requires more rational discipline than does a work of fiction, which accounts for why there are so many women poets, novelists, and short-story writers, but so few women critics. But for some other critics, such as the Venezuelan Vickie Rodríguez, the road ahead should be to have confidence in women critics and to examine the image of women in literature without preconceived ideas about female rationality or from the point of view of machismo. Other critics, such as the North American Barbara Goddard, maintain that misinterpretation of texts is done by both women and men critics, leading to a need to interpret as accurately as possible, a need that, in the feminist methodology, would imply rigor while overcoming some of the problems (such as favoritism and politics) of the male-dominated world of literary criticism.

Feminist literary criticism should also be able to determine whether there is a feminist writing with its own themes and style. This area of feminist literary criticism will have to start from the beginning and determine if there are certain themes, certain literary genres, and so forth, preferred by women writers. It will have to search for specific differences in the styles of women writers and at the same time determine what similarities there are with men writers, especially women's desire to be part of "los grandes asientos humanos, aquellos que tanto le tocan como al hombre: la justicia social, el trabajo, la naturaleza." How do Latin American women writers perceive their relationship to society?

The above quote from Gabriela Mistral in the introduction to her textbook Lecturas para mujeres (Mexico, 1924) brings us to the fourth area of discussion of the new perspectives in Latin American culture, the one dealing with the relationship between women writers and society.

The social context in which women write is very important to the understanding of the themes women present. According to Vickie Rodríguez, the social environment and its psychological echoes have to be taken into account in any new methodology that might be developed by feminist literary criticism. The social context has to be studied by taking into account also the differences that exist from country to country in Latin America, from epoch to epoch, from social class to social class, in order to understand the ideology and point of view of the writer. One more important aspect is the many faces that censorship can take, the pressures of society on women, and all of those intricate and difficult-to-prove relationships out of which a truly universal perception of women can be portrayed.

The importance of the social context in the writings of women goes beyond that of literary criticism to the understanding of the roles that women have played in the radical changes that have taken place in Latin America. We need to study the works of women who have committed themselves to writing about these themes. In the books written by Margaret Randall she studies women in revolution, such as Cuban women in Mujeres en una revolución and Nicaraguan women in Somos millones.

But in studying the social context in which women write, one should not forget the women who are at the other extreme from those Margaret Randall writes about, that is, women who are not involved in politics or revolution at large, women whose social context and ambitions are usually forgotten by most writers and critics, such as the women who belong to the proletariat or whose ambitions are to be mothers and homemakers.

Conclusion

Women, including women writers, have made some progress during the twentieth century, the kind of progress that has allowed the celebration of the International Women's Year and of the International Congresses of Women Writers. In this sense we can be optimistic about the new perspectives in Latin American culture regarding women writers. The task ahead is to develop the theories and methodology of the feminist literary critics so that women writers are better recognized and so that publishers and translators give them equal consideration.

LOURDES CASAL AWARD FUND-RAISING DRIVE

A group of Lourdes Casal's friends and colleagues have come together to establish an award in homage to her life. Lourdes channeled her exceptional intellectual capacities in multiple directions: the social sciences, literature and the arts. She was the author of Los fundadores: Alfonso y otros cuentos and Palabras juntas Revolución, a book of poems that received the Casa de las Americas Homage Award in 1981. She was particularly concerned with theoretical issues in social psychology, sociology, and Marxism. Moreover, Lourdes pursued these academic endeavors with a deep commitment to her native Cuba and to the fruits of an intellectual dialogue on the Cuban Revolution. In setting up an award in her memory, we hope to further discussion on these topics with the open, creative, and incisive spirit so characteristic of Lourdes.

The Lourdes Casal Award, to be held on a yearly basis beginning in 1983, will be alternately given in the categories of social sciences and literary criticism/fiction on the subjects of Cuba or the Cuban community in the United States. The first award will be given in the social sciences category. The selected essay will be published in an appropriate journal and its author awarded a modest cash stipend. Specific guidelines will be announced during the fall of 1982.

The sponsoring committee for the Lourdes Casal Award makes an appeal for donations in order to proceed with its establishment. Tax-deductible contributions can be made out to Circulo de Cultura Cubana/Lourdes Casal Award, and sent to Circulo de Cultura Cubana, GPO Box 2174, New York NY 10116. For further information write to the above address or call (212) 255-4198.

The sponsoring committee for the Lourdes Casal Award is made up of the LASA Task Force for Scholarly Relations with Cuba, José Juan Arrom (Yale University), Margaret Cranham (Herbert H. Lehman College, CUNY), Carlos Diaz-Alejandro (Yale University), Jorge I. Domínguez (Harvard University), Richard Fagen (Stanford University), Jean Franco (Stanford University), Franklin W. Knight (Johns Hopkins University), Helen I. Sapa (University of Florida), the Circulo de Cultura Cubana and the Institute for Cuban Studies.

THREATENED CLOSING OF LONDON'S ILAS PROMPTS LASA RESPONSE

President Jorge Domínguez recently sent the following letter to the University of London in response to the threatened closing
of the prestigious Institute of Latin American Studies. We urge LASA members who agree with the sentiments expressed in the letter to write directly to Professor Randolph Quirk at the address below.

Professor Randolph Quirk, CBE FBA
Vice-Chancellor of the University of London
Senate House
Malet Street
London WC1E 7HU
United Kingdom

On behalf of the Executive Council of the Latin American Studies Association—the largest association of Latin Americanists in the world—I am writing to you to request that you give a very high priority to the need to preserve the Institute of Latin American Studies as you consider the current budget.

The Institute of Latin American Studies at your University is one of the centers of excellence in the world concerned with the study of the affairs of Latin American countries. Few other centers elsewhere in the world match its extraordinarily high quality.

The Journal of Latin American Studies, published by the Institute, is one of the handful of such publications anywhere in the world that have become standard sources for high quality scholarly publication.

The scholars who have been associated with the Institute—including its current Director, John Lynch, and its current Secretary, Harold Blakemore—have provided all of us with outstanding scholarly contributions and the kind of leadership, within the United Kingdom and beyond, that one hopes for, and rarely finds, in scholarly research centers.

In times of great difficulty for our countries and our universities, an important standard ought to be to maintain and to support centers of excellence. Your University’s leadership in Latin American studies has widespread recognition. My colleagues and I hope that you will continue to support such excellent work in the future as well.

Signed: Jorge I. Dominguez

EMPLOYMENT

Center for U.S. Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego

The center expects to appoint a principal editor to head its publications unit, effective June 1, 1982. This person will have primary responsibility for editing and supervising the production of all publications of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, including research reports (Working Papers), full-length monographs, a quarterly U.S.-Mexican Relations Report, and a Systemwide University of California Inventory of Mexico-Related Research, published twice yearly. Duties include soliciting evaluations of manuscripts from the center’s Editorial Advisory Board, editing of manuscripts for stylistic clarity and organization, layout design, dissemination of publications, and budget preparation. This will be a full-time, long-term position. Preference will be given to applicants who have advanced editing skills and experience, knowledge of technical processes involved in book or journal production, excellent writing skills, and fluency in reading and writing Spanish. Salary range is $23,388-$28,212, commensurate with qualifications and experience. Apply to Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, Q-060, La Jolla, CA 92093 (Attn.: Rich V. Solano).

Office of Women, A.I.D., Washington, DC

The Office of Women in Development, Agency for International Development, is seeking two individuals with advanced knowledge and experience in the field of women’s roles in developing countries to serve as social science analysts. Qualifications include an advanced degree in the social or applied sciences, and faculty or other staff status. One would serve as an area expert on Africa, with emphasis on women’s roles in agriculture and rural development; the second would serve as area expert on Latin America, Near East, or Asia, focusing on rural development and/or employment generation for women. The positions would entail a one to two year reimbursable detail to A.I.D. in Washington from the home institution, under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) of 1970, which provides for the temporary assignment of personnel between state and local governments, institutions of higher learning, and certain other organizations for work of mutual concern and benefit. The persons selected would be expected to work with A.I.D. offices and missions in the development and review of projects, review proposals and current literature, write policy papers and other documents on women in development issues, attend conferences and seminars, and meet with national and international scholars and practitioners. Salary is based on current annualized earnings or the GS equivalent of work assigned, whichever is higher. Please direct inquiries and resumes to The Coordinator, Office of Women in Development, Room 3243 NS, A.I.D., Washington, DC 20523. (Applicants should also be aware that, once selected, a full background security investigation is required. This process can take from three to six months.)

International or Development Economist Sought

The International Economics Department of The Morgan Bank has a vacancy at its New York headquarters for a young economist who will follow, analyze, and report on developments in several Latin American countries. The ideal candidate will be a citizen or permanent resident of the United States who has lived or traveled in Latin America and is fluent in Spanish; who has demonstrated competency in economics at the Ph.D. level with specialization, research, and two years' work experience in international or development economics; and who has shown a personal and professional interest in the economic and political problems of the Latin American countries.

The position entails the analysis of demand management, resource allocation, and other economic policies and trends in specific countries for the purpose of anticipating their future balance of payments performance, need for external finance from commercial banks, and ability to service foreign debts. It is important that the results of this country risk assessment be conveyed clearly, orally, and in writing, to senior management and corporate clients.

Please contact Arturo C. Porzecanski, associate economist,
SENIOR SCHOLAR FULBRIGHT AWARDS

Applications are now being accepted for senior scholar Fulbright awards for university teaching and postdoctoral research in over one hundred countries during the 1983-84 academic year. Awards are offered in all academic fields for periods of two to ten months.

Interested applicants may now obtain application forms and information on college and university campuses in the Office of the Graduate Dean or the Office of the Chief Academic Officer, depending on the institution. On some campuses, material is available from the Office of International Programs.

Prospective applicants may also write for applications and additional details on awards, specifying the country and field of interest, to Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 11 Dupont Circle, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20036. All applicants must be U.S. citizens and have had college or university teaching experience and/or a Ph.D. or the equivalent.

The new application deadline for 1983-84 awards is June 15, 1982, for American Republics, Australia, and New Zealand. The Fulbright program is administered and funded by the U.S. International Communication Agency.

IPS BRINGS LATIN AMERICAN WOMEN TO U.S.

The Institute for Policy Studies has initiated a program to bring Latin American women to the United States. Participants are selected on the basis of their work and the concern they have for addressing economic inequalities and issues that affect women in their own societies. The women come from many sectors of society and reflect the complex issues and relationships confronting the United States and Latin America.

The first visitor, Maria Helena Alves, has been active with the trade union movement in Brazil and traveled under the Institute’s sponsorship throughout the U.S. during January and February 1982.

The next three visitors will be Beverly Manley, Tamara Sánchez Peña, and Virginia Vargas. Beverly Manley organized the Women’s Movement for her political party, the PNP, in Jamaica. She is the former first lady of that country and will travel throughout the U.S. under the Institute for Policy Studies’ sponsorship from October 12 to 21, 1982.

Tamara Sánchez Peña was elected congresswoman in 1980 in Bolivia. She was instrumental in restructuring the educational system of Bolivia to make it more socially responsive to the Bolivian people. She has written on the rural woman’s role in the development of Bolivia. She will travel throughout the U.S. from November 8 to November 21, 1982.

Virginia Vargas is the coordinator of the Centro Flora Tristan, a feminist center in Lima. She will travel in the U.S. under the Institute’s sponsorship at the end of February through the beginning of March 1983.

Travel dates are flexible. If you wish to sponsor a visitor, you will be responsible for arranging her speaking engagement in your community, her housing and food, and paying her travel from her prior engagement—within the United States. In most cases, an honorarium would also be required.

Please write or phone Jill Gay at the Institute for Policy Studies, 1901 Q Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20009, (202) 234-9382, as soon as possible if you wish to sponsor any of these three visitors. You are encouraged to coordinate the visits and expenses of Beverly Manley, Tamara Sánchez, and Virginia Vargas with neighboring universities.

INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

UC San Diego’s Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies Announces Research Fellows and Faculty Associates for 1982-1983

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California-San Diego has awarded visiting research fellowships to sixteen Mexican and U.S. scholars and development practitioners for the year beginning June 1, 1982. The following persons will spend from three to twelve months in residence at the UCSD campus.

Post-Doctoral Scholars

María Patricia Fernández Kelly, economic anthropologist; for research on the female labor force in transnational corporations, particularly Mexican border assembly plants (maquiladoras).

Kathleen Logan, medical anthropologist, University of Alabama, Birmingham; for research on nonconventional sources of health care for Mexican immigrants in the United States.

Francisco José Paoli, political scientist and dean of humanities and social sciences, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Azcapotzalco; for research on the evolution of the Mexican political system, with special attention to opposition party strength and alignments.

Olga Pellicer de Brocy, professor of international economic and political studies, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE); for research on key issues in U.S.-Mexican government-to-government relations.

Jesus Tamayo Sánchez, professor of economics, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE); for research on economic development in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands.

Jorge A. Vargas, legal scholar and marine resources specialist, Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo (CEESTEM); for research on Mexico’s policies concerning exploitation of undersea oil, mineral deposits, and fisheries resources.

Arturo Warman, social anthropologist and historian, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Mexico; for research on agrarian problems and peasant movements in twentieth-century Mexico.

Nonacademic Development Specialists

Arturo Espinoza, director, Fundación Mexicana para el Desarrollo Rural; for evaluative research on alternative strategies of economic organization among Mexican campesinos.

Martín de la Rosa, historian and ethnographer, director, Instituto Michoacano de Investigaciones Sociales (IMISAC); for research on the social and political roles of the Catholic church in Mexico, 1965-present, and for development of a series of texts on Mexican development issues for adult education in Mexico.

Predoctoral Fellows

David Ayón, political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Stanford University; for research on Mexico’s policy toward revolutionary
movements in Central America and the implications for U.S.-
Mexican relations.

Jorge G. Castro, political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Harvard
University; for research on the evolution of U.S.-Mexican
relations, 1940-1948.

María Rosa García, researcher at the Centro de Investigación
y Docencia Económicas (CIDE); for research on U.S.-
Mexican trade relations.

Jane Kurtzman, sociologist-demographer, Ph.D. candidate,
UCLA; for research on fertility behavior and labor force
participation among Mexican women, as influenced by Mexican
government policies.

Berta Helena de Buen Richkarday, economist, Centro de Inves-
tigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE); for research on the
consumer behavior of Mexican nationals in U.S. border cities.

Rosalía Solórzano Torres, sociologist, Ph.D. candidate,
Michigan State University; for research on health problems and
health service utilization among Mexican women in the United
States.

Gustavo Vega, political scientist, Ph.D. candidate, Yale
University; for research on Mexico’s decision not to join the
General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).  

Faculty Research Associates

The center also announces two new research associates who will
take up faculty appointments at the University of
California, San Diego, in September, 1982:

David Mares, assistant professor of political science (former-
ly of the Centro de Estudios Internacionales, El Colegio de
México); research on agricultural trade between Mexico and the
United States.

Eric Van Young, assistant professor of history (formerly of
the University of Texas, Austin); research on determinants of
peasant participation in Mexico’s independence movement.

SUMMER STUDY PROGRAMS

Inter American Institute Offers Caribbean Studies Courses

The Inter American Institute of Puerto Rico offers instruction in
the following courses during the summer:

Introduction to the Caribbean, Contemporary Puerto Rico,
The Hispanic Caribbean, Comparative Caribbean Cultures,
The Commonwealth Caribbean, The French Caribbean, Puerto
Rican Culture, and Caribbean Seminar. Language courses
include beginning, intermediate, advanced, fourth-year, and
Puerto Rican Spanish; and beginning, intermediate, advanced,
and fourth-year French.

Except in advanced language courses, all instruction is in
English. Some of the courses involve travel within the Carib-
bean. Courses run in three-week cycles, June 3-23, June 24-
July 14, July 15-August 4, August 5-25, and August 26-
September 15.

Applications for registration must be accompanied by a $200
deposit. Cost must be prepaid at least thirty days before the
course begins. Applications and further information about the
Inter American Institute of Puerto Rico are available from Dr.
Roland J. Peruasse, director, Inter American Institute,
PHG, Cond. El Monte North, Hato Rey, PR 00918, USA.
Telephone: (809) 763-2409, 763-0520.

Summer Study in Jalapa, Veracruz, Mexico

July 5-August 20, 1982. Courses in anthropology, geography,
Spanish, Latin American studies, and archaeology. Special
features: combination of classroom and fieldwork emphasis—
live with local family—Universidad Veracruzana location—
university credit for all courses. Instructors: Dr. Herman
Konrad, Dr. Alfonso González, Dr. Serge Zaitzeff, Prof.
Mario Aliphat Fernández.

For further information write Special Sessions Office, The
University of Calgary, Education Tower 104, 2500 Univer-
sity Drive N.W., Calgary, Alberta, T2N 1N4, Canada.

PERSONAL NEWS

James H. Street (Rutgers University) has been elected
president of the Association for Evolutionary Economics. He has
also been elected a Fellow of the American Association for the
Advancement of Science and cited “for research in the economic
development of Latin American countries with special emphasis
on appropriate scientific and technological activities.”

Three University of Texas-Austin professors were invited to
Mexico to report to Pres. José López Portillo March 23, 1982,
on the post-Cancún world situation. Profs. Calvin P. Blair
(Marketing and International Business), F. T. Januzzi (Eco-
nomics and director, Center for Asian Studies), and William P.
Glade (Economics and director, Institute of Latin American
Studies), had given lectures in Mexico City the previous week in
a series organized by the Instituto Politécnico Nacional. Other
participants in the series were Lic. Antonio Carrillo Flores, a
distinguished public figure who has held a number of high
positions in the Mexican government, Dr. Jorge Navarrete,
an economist who is an undersecretary in the Foreign Affairs
Ministry, and Lic. Cuauhtemoc Anda, secretary general of the
IPN and a Mexican Congressman from the Federal District.

Dr. Joaquin Roy (Foreign Languages and director, Latin
American Studies Program, University of Miami) has published
an article-review of Carmelo Mesa-Lago’s The Economy of
Socialist Cuba (University of New Mexico Press) in the econo-
mic pages of La Vanguardia (Barcelona) and an article
titled “¿Hay un surrealismo hispanoamericano?” in La Palabra y
el Hombre, the journal of the University of Veracruz, Mexico.
Dr. Roy was invited to read a paper on Catalan culture in
America at the World Congress of Catalan Associations, held
in Barcelona, Spain. Dr. Roy read a paper titled “The United
States as Perceived by Latin American Journalists and
Essayists” at the Modern Language Association convention
held in New York in December 1981. He also attended the I
Forum of Caribbean and Central American Universities, held
in Caracas under the sponsorship of the Universidad Simón
Bolívar. He presented the plans of the University of Miami’s
Latin American studies program for the celebrations in 1983 of
the bicentennial of the birth of Simón Bolívar.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

28th Annual PCCLAS Meeting Scheduled for Tijuana/San Diego

The Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies will
hold its 28th Annual Meeting October 14-16, 1982, in Tijuana/
San Diego. The meeting is being dedicated to Baja California del Norte y Sur in honor of that region's new affiliation with PCCLAS. Panels include Human Rights in Latin America, Health Problems Along the Border, Making U.S. Public Policy toward Latin America, Journalists and Guerrillas in Central America, New approaches to Meso-American Ethno-History, Mexico's Changing Border Perspective, The Demographics of Tijuana, Baja California in Historical Context, Chicanos Uncovering Their Past, Border Literature, Mexico Seen through Its Art, Concepts of a Greater Southwest, Prospectus for Central America, Border People in Popular Culture, Doing Business Today in Latin America, Border History: What and Where Are Its Sources?, Cuba's Hard Look at Itself, and Latin American Militarism: Is There an Alternative?

Further information is available from Paul J. Vanderwood, Department of History, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

University of Kansas Will Host MALAS
The next annual meeting of the Midwest Association for Latin American Studies will be held at the University of Kansas on October 22-23, 1982. A business meeting is always scheduled at the annual meeting. The executive committee meets in the evening or at lunch. Additional information concerning scheduling may be obtained from Dr. Charles Stansifer, Director, Center of Latin American Studies, University of Kansas, 106 Strong Hall, Lawrence, KS 66045.

African Studies Association to Hold 25th Meeting
The twenty-fifth, Silver Jubilee, Meeting of the African Studies Association will be held at the Capital Hilton Hotel, Washington, DC, between November 3 and 7, 1982. The theme of the conference will be "U.S. and Africa: Adversaries or Partners in Development?" The program director is Prof. Nzongola-Ntalaja, African Studies Program, Howard University, Washington, DC 20059. For further information please contact African Studies Association, 255 Kinsey Hall, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Avenue, Los Angeles, CA 90024, USA.

Society for Ethnomusicology Meeting in Maryland
The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Society for Ethnomusicology will be held November 11-14, 1982, at the University of Maryland, College Park. The theme of the meeting is "Counterpoints of Perspectives: Unsung Views in Ethnomusicology," emphasizing the topics "Individuals and Individuality in Music," "The Field at Home," and "Studies of Continuity."

For further information on the program, please write Prof. Bonnie C. Wade (chair), Program Committee, SEM, Dept. of Music, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. For information on local arrangements, write Prof. Carol Robertson (chair), Local Arrangements Committee, SEM, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742.

CONFERENCE NEWS

Latin American Women's Studies Programs Meeting
The Núcleo de Estudos sobre a Mulher (NEM) of the Pontificia Universidade Católica de Rio de Janeiro, held a meeting of Latin American women's studies programs, which included participants from Brazil, Argentina, Colombia, Chile, Costa Rica, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Dominican Republic, and Venezuela on November 24-27, 1981.

One of the principal resolutions to come out of the meeting was the creation of the Associação Latino-Americana e do Caribe de Programas de Estudos sobre a Mulher (ALACEM), which is comprised of the following people: Graciela Alvarez (Mexico), Gloria Bondé (Argentina), Nohra Rey (Colombia), Magali Pineda (Dominican Republic), and Fanny Tabak (Brazil). It is provisionally headquartered in Mexico.

ALACEM is open to persons interested in carrying out studies and research on problems that affect women. More information is available from the Núcleo de Estudos sobre a Mulher, Rua Marques de São Vicente 225, Gavea-Rio de Janeiro, 22453. Telephone 274-9922.

UCSD Hosts Conference on "Mexico and the World"
From April 21 to 23, 1982, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego, held a major conference focusing on Mexico's foreign relations. The conference featured presentations by thirty key figures in the business, governmental, and academic communities of Mexico and the United States, as well as by professional journalists who cover Mexico.

Major topics discussed included Mexico's shift from a basically reactive foreign policy to a more activist, independent stance in world affairs; Mexico's policy toward Central American revolutionary movements and its implications for U.S.-Mexican relations; Mexico's role in world energy markets; Mexico's trade relations, the role of transnational commercial banks in financing Mexican development; and the impact of Mexican development plans and programs on private foreign investment in Mexico.

The conference was preceded by the Second Annual Briefing Session for Professional Journalists, organized by the center. These annual briefings are intended to present recent research findings and new policy perspectives developed by scholars of Mexico and U.S.-Mexican relations to representatives of the press and electronic media. More than fifty reporters, editors, and columnists from throughout the U.S. and Mexico participated in the 1982 briefing session, which was funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation for the public education activities of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies.

The conference also featured the U.S. premiere of La Frontera, a major new documentary film on Mexican migration to the United States, produced and directed by Victoria Schutz (whose previous works include the award-winning film, Mujeres en Armas).

CALL FOR PAPERS AND MANUSCRIPTS

Working Papers on Women in International Development, a new publication series, invites manuscript submissions that concern development issues affecting women in relation to social, political, and economic change. The series features papers at a relatively late stage of formulation, encouraging
comments to facilitate communication of knowledge about the situation and needs of women in developing countries. Manuscripts should be double-spaced and include the following: (1) title page bearing name, address, and institutional affiliation of the author; (2) one-paragraph abstract; (3) text; (4) notes; (5) references cited; and (6) tables and figures. Submit manuscripts or write for a descriptive editorial brochure to Rita Gallin, WID Publication Series, Office of WID, 202 International Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA.

The Western Regional Meeting of the Comparative and International Education Society (CIES) will meet at Stanford University from October 22 to 24, 1982. The Stanford International Development Education Committee (SIDEC) will host the conference. The central theme of the meeting will be "Critical Paradigms in Social Theory, Research, and Practice: Implications for Comparative Education" and it will be treated in different sections as follows: "New Departures in Social Theory"; "Methodological Alternatives in Social Science"; and "The Political Economy of Educational Policy and Planning." In addition to these, several panels will be organized under an "Open Themes" section. Proposals are solicited from all interested persons, including graduate students who wish to share their ongoing research with the conference participants. Proposals will be reviewed by a faculty and graduate student committee chaired by Hans N. Weiler and Carlos A. Torres of SIDEC. Proposals should be addressed to Prof. Hans N. Weiler, SIDEC School of Education, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305, USA.

New Mexico State University (Las Cruces) and the University of Minnesota (Morrice) will cosponsor a two-day conference on popular culture in Latin America on November 8-10, 1983, at Las Cruces, New Mexico. Papers are solicited on any aspect of the creation, production, content, distribution, and consumption of popular culture, i.e., some aspect of culture that is consumed by significant numbers of people. We are also interested in papers on new approaches to the study of Latin American popular culture. Papers presented at the conference will be considered for publication in the annual journal, Studies in Latin American Popular Culture. Please submit a 250-word abstract of your proposed paper as soon as possible to Harold Hinds, Div. of Social Sciences, University of Minnesota-Morris, Morris, MN 56267, (612) 589-2211 or 589-4753, or Charles Tatum, Dept. of Foreign Languages, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003 (505) 646-2942.

WISCONSIN PRESS ANNOUNCES INGRAHAM PRIZE

The University of Wisconsin Press is now accepting manuscripts for consideration for the 1983 Mark H. Ingraham Prize. The prize is awarded annually for the best book-length manuscript in the humanities or social sciences by an author who has not previously published a scholarly book. The award includes publication of the book by the press and a $1,500 cash prize.

For rules and procedures on submissions, please write to the Mark H. Ingraham Prize Committee, The University of Wisconsin Press, 114 North Murray Street, Madison, WI 53715.

SPECIAL NOTE TO ALL LASA MEMBERS

Harve Horowitz, who so ably handled our book exhibits at the March meeting in Washington, DC, will be the LASA Advertising and Exhibits Representative in Mexico City next year. He asks that you contact your publishers and request that they exhibit or advertise your work at the September 29-October 1 Mexico City meeting in 1983. This is a valuable opportunity to bring titles of interest to your colleagues' attention and simultaneously provide financial assistance to LASA. Please send a copy of your letter or send information directly to Harve C. Horowitz, LASA Advertising and Exhibits Representative, 10369 Currycomb Court, Columbia, MD 21044, (301) 997-0763.

PUBLICATIONS

Carmelo Mesa-Lago and June S. Belkin of the University of Pittsburgh are coeditors of the recently published Cuba in Africa. Consisting of contributions by thirteen scholars of differing ideological perspectives, the book examines political, economic, and foreign policy aspects of Cuba's involvement in Africa as well as prospects for such involvement in the 1980s. An extensive, up-to-date bibliography is also included. The 230-page book is being sold for $5.95 plus $.95 postage and handling. It is available from the Center for Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh, 4E04 Forbes Quadrangle, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Creation of a Mexican Landscape. Territorial Organization and Settlement in the Eastern Puebla Basin, 1520-1605, by Jack A. Licate, has just been published as no. 201 of the University of Chicago Department of Geography Research Paper Series. Copies are available for $8.00 from Department of Geography, The University of Chicago, 5828 S. University Ave., Chicago, IL 60637, USA.

The Whitston Publishing Company, Inc., has published Seven Conversations with Jorge Luis Borges, by Fernando Sorrentino, translated by Clark M. Zlotchew. The book is available for $18.50 from The Whitston Publishing Company, Inc., P.O. Box 958, Troy, NY 12181, USA.

Thomas P. Anderson's Politics in Central America. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua has been published by Praeger Publishers and the Hoover Institution Press. It is available for $23.95 from Praeger, 521 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10175, USA.

International Educational Development, Inc., has published Latin American Woman: The Meek Speak Out, compiled and edited by June H. Turner. The book comprises thirteen articles by women from Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, who were commissioned by IED to write about their personal experiences and work with poor women in their respective countries. They range from a Catholic nun to a former political activist in Nicaragua turned bank executive. The book is available for (continued on page 39)
Dissertations on Latin America
Selected from
Dissertation Abstracts International
January 1980 - December 1980
for
Latin American Studies Association

A

Alvarenez-Borland, Isabel D.
Modes of writing in the prose of Guillermo Cabrera Infante (Spanish Text). (Literature, Latin American; Ph.D. 1980 The Pennsylvania State University) 25p. 41/01A, p. 270 KCA0-15780

Alvés, Kleide Maria Barbosa

Atamó, José Felipe Ribeiro
Digeneric Trematodes of Pecoid Fishes of Florideopilosa and Neomereinae. (Zoology) (Ph.D. 1979 The University of Nebraska - Lincoln) 28p. 40/10B, p. 4889 KCA0-09580

Anderson, Barbara Christine
The figural arrangements of Eighteenth Century Churches in Mexico (Volume I: Text, Volume II: Illustrations). (Fine Arts) (Ph.D. 1979 Yale University) 75p. 40/11A, p. 581 KCA0-11059

André, David John
Security Aspects of Brazil's Post-1964 Amazonian Highway Policy. (Social Geography) (Ph.D. 1979 University of Georgia) 32p. 40/07A, p. 4230 KCA0-09976

Andrews, Anthony Parshall
Salt-making, Merchants and Markets: The Role of a Critical Resource in the Development of Maya Civilization. (Anthropology; Archaeology) (Ph.D. 1980 The University of Arizona) 39p. 40/05A, p. 2184 KCA0-25234

Andrianasolo, Roger
An Evaluation of Programs to Control Anemias of Pregnancy in Jamaica. (Health Sciences, Nutrition) (Ph.D. 1980 Cornell University) 29p. 40/05A, p. 1124 KCA0-15631

Antoni, Claudio Gabrio
A Comparative Examination of Style in the Works of Madre Castillo. (Literature, Comparative) (Ph.D. 1979 City University of New York) 26p. 40/09A, p. 5040 KCA0-06429

Aponte Liperaci, Orlando Rafael
Morphology, Ontogeny of Body Setition, Description of Stages, and Biology of Amblebeus Colomnienis N. sp. from Mexico (Acari: Phytoseiidae). (Entomology) (Ph.D. 1980 University of California, Riverside) 15p. 41/03B, p. 810 KCA0-20598

Archir, Ewart David Gerard
Effects of the Tourist Industry in Barbados, West Indies. (Recreation) (Ph.D. 1980 The University of Texas at Austin) 18p. 41/04A, p. 1766 KCA0-21394

Ashi, Marilyn Louise Holtze

Assis, Milton Pereira de
A Short Summary of the Demographic Policy Model for Brazil. (Economics, General) (Ph.D. 1980 The Johns Hopkins University) 23p. 40/02A, p. 1135 KCA0-20518

Aubre, David Leslie
The Thermal Biology of the Turks and Caicos Island Iguana Cyclura Cinerea. (Zoology) (Ph.D. 1980 The University of Florida) 38p. 41/06A, p. 2082 KCA0-23462

Ayala, Marcelino
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International Educational Development is also publishing a book in Spanish that will come out around June 1982. It will be titled *Mujer: Las calladas hablan*. Further information about it is available from IED at the above address.

The Bureau of Mines has published *Mineral Industries of Latin America*. This publication is one of a series on the mineral industries of foreign countries. The senior author is Orlando Martino, chief, Latin American Office, Branch of Foreign Data, United States Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 2401 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20241.

Information on obtaining copies of this document is available from *Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402*.

*Umoja: A Scholarly Journal of Black Studies* is interested in receiving submissions that accord with the following description.

Multidisciplinary in scope, *Umoja* is intended to encourage a rigorous and systematic investigation of issues in every field of knowledge concerning African peoples around the world. Studies from a comparative perspective and those that deal with methodological principles for black studies and an investigative approach are especially welcome.

Interested authors should send two copies (one original), not exceeding thirty pages including tables, figures, appendices, notes, and bibliography, of their articles, commentaries, review essays and book reviews to *Editor, Umoja: A Scholarly Journal of Black Studies, Campus Box 294, University of Colorado at Boulder, Boulder, CO 80309*.

Six pamphlets designed for planners of programs for adults are available from the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. These brief "how-to" documents are being used by conference organizers, training directors and administrators in the United States and Canada.

The six titles are *Teaching Adults in Continuing Education*, by Linda Bock; *Before You Plan Educational Programs: Find Out What's Needed*, by Donald Campbell; *The Planning Committee: When and How to Use One*, by Charles Kozoll; *Advising or Counseling Adults*, by Judith Riggs; *How to Plan and Administer Successful Budgets for Non-Credit Continuing Education Programs*, by Robert Simerly; and *The Conference Coordinator as a Continuing Education Professional*, by Carol Holden.

The pamphlets are $2.50 per single copy or $2.00 per copy for ten or more copies. Checks, money orders, or purchase orders should be payable to the University of Illinois. Orders or additional information requests should be sent to *Office of Continuing Education and Public Service, Program Development, 103 Illini Hall, 725 South Wright Street, Champaign, IL 61820, USA*.

The Office of Women in International Development, Michigan State University, announces the publication of the series Working Papers on Women in International Development, designed to disseminate information to national and international specialists who are concerned with development issues affecting women in relation to social, economic, and political change. Manuscripts are solicited that deal with the complexities inherent in development and with people in situations of transition. To order publications, receive a list of working papers, or for further information, write to the *Office of WID, 202 International Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824, USA*.

University Presses of Florida have published *The Aymara Language in Its Social and Cultural Context: Collection of Essays on Aspects of Aymara Language and Culture*, edited by M. J. Hardman. The essays in the collection are divided into three parts, one dealing with the basic grammatical and semantic categories of the Aymara language and world view, the second with Aymara language and culture in contact with other languages and cultures, and the last an application of anthropological linguistics as a humanistic enterprise across cultures. Anthropologist Weston La Barre calls this volume "the single most important work on Bolivia yet to appear."

Copies are available for $25 plus $0.85 for postage and handling (Florida residents add 4 percent state sales tax) from *University Presses of Florida, 15 NW 15 Street, Gainesville, FL 32603, USA*.

The Bilingual Publications Company announces its first *Come and Get It Sale*. The public is invited to come and get Latin American books in New York City or to order books by mail. Among the titles are *Imperialismo y educación en América Latina, La nueva Nicaragua, Apuntes sobre Nicaragua, Guerra y política en El Salvador, Cuba: Cambio económico y reforma educativa, 1955-1978, La nueva novela ecuatoriana, Política educativa y valores nacionales, Ensayos sobre historia de la población: México y California, III, Los Chicanos: Segregación y educación, Chicanos: Antología histórica y literaria, Los Caribes: Realidad o fábula, Puerto Rico: Tema y motivo en la poesía hispánica, El alma de la raza, Ensayos sobre historia de la población: México y El Caribe*. Additional information is available by phoning (212) 873-2067 or by writing *The Bilingual Publications Company, 1966 Broadway, New York, NY 10023*.

The Directorio APIE-UNESCO de la Educación Superior en América Latina y el Caribe has been published. The work offers up-to-date and exhaustive information on the study programs of the main institutions of higher education in the region. The two-volume publication contains information on 669 institutions of higher education in 24 countries throughout the region. Copies are available for $100 (including air mail postage), and an annual updating service may be obtained for $50. Further details are available from *APIE-Red Informativa, Apartado Aéreo 17388, Bogotá, Colombia*. Telephone: 232-6901 or 232-8178.

UCSD Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies Announces New Publications

Two new series of publications have been announced by the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California-San Diego. A series of Public Education Reports will be published by the center to make available to nonacademic readers the results of the most advanced scholarly research dealing with key
issues in U.S.-Mexican relations.

The first report in this series, published in March 1982, is entitled Mexican Immigrants and Southern California: A Summary of Current Knowledge. It summarizes, in nontechnical language, the findings of more than seventy-five field studies of Mexican immigrants, with special emphasis on data collected within the southern California region (from Ventura County south to San Diego and Imperial Counties). Immigrants' impacts on population growth, employment, wages and working conditions, housing, tax-supported social services, and cultural integration are analyzed.

The 83-page report, publication of which was supported, in part, by a Ford Foundation grant for public education activities, was prepared by Wayne Cornelius, Leo R. Chávez, and Jorge Castro of the center's research staff. It can be ordered from the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at $3.00 per copy.

A separate version of the report, focusing on social and economic impacts of Mexican immigration in southern California, is being prepared by Wayne Cornelius and Richard Mines, labor economist and visiting research fellow at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies. It will be distributed through the Bay Area and the World Project of the World Affairs Council of Northern California.

During the spring quarter, 1982, the center will also begin publication of The U.S.-Mexico Report, a quarterly series featuring substantive articles on key issues in U.S.-Mexican relations, abstracts of recent working papers and monographs published by the center, and lists of other recently published sources of data bearing on U.S.-Mexican issues. The first issue includes articles on the recent devaluation of the Mexican peso, the 1982 presidential succession and electoral campaign in Mexico, and current research on U.S. grain export policy (and its implications for Mexico) and on health problems of Mexican immigrant women living in the United States.

Other recent publications of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies include


The Mexican Food System: Elements of a Program for Accelerated Production of Basic Foodstuffs in Mexico, by Cassio Luiselli (national coordinator of the Sistema Alimentario Mexicano). Working Papers in U.S.-Mexican Studies, no. 22 ($3.00).


A complete list of the center's sixty publications can be obtained from Publications Coordinator, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (Q-060), University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

THE LASA NEWSLETTER: EDITORS AND EDITORIAL BOARD

The following summarizes LASA policy regarding the association's newsletter.

1. The executive director of LASA bears the additional title of editor of the Newsletter. The associate director of LASA bears the additional title of managing editor of the Newsletter. The editor serves as liaison with the Executive Council and is responsible for major editorial policies. The managing editor bears all other editorial responsibilities involved in actually publishing the Newsletter.

2. An Editorial Board is established to assist the editor and the managing editor. The board should be chaired by a member of the Executive Council. It should ordinarily have at least one member from a smaller institution and a member from a nonacademic profession, preferably a journalist. An important general criterion is that board members be actively involved in the affairs of the association. At least one or more of the members should be an active scholar. The size of the board should remain small.

3. The editor and the managing editor of the Newsletter and the editor of the Latin American Research Review, are to be members of the Editorial Board ex-officio.

4. The principal task of the Editorial Board is to review the structure of the Newsletter in order to decide what sections to retain, what sections to cut back or to eliminate, and what sections to expand. The Editorial Board also referees articles submitted to the Newsletter for publication: these may take the form of "op-ed" pieces, or other short pieces on substantive matters of general interest to the membership.

5. The Newsletter will list, clearly and distinctly from the listing of the LASA officers and Executive Council, the names of the entire Editorial Board and the editors.

CALL FOR BIDS FOR 1986

The LASA Executive Council has decided that the meeting for the spring of 1986 should take place east of the Mississippi, including Canada and the Caribbean. This is the first call for bids. The council has also adopted the following specifications that all bids must meet:

1. Meeting Rooms: The association requires approximately fifteen public meeting and committee rooms for a three-day period. It also needs a large exhibit hall for books and publications.

2. Sleeping Accommodations: The association requires between four hundred and five hundred sleeping rooms near the meeting site.

3. Local Institutional Support: The association requires the support of local academic and convention organizations for
local arrangements, registration, exhibits, special events, and fund raising.

4. Transportation: The association requires ease of access to accommodate approximately one thousand registrants. All bids should indicate number and types of flights into the vicinity as well as adequacy of any required ground transportation.

Further information and details can be obtained from the LASA Secretariat, Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Final bids should be received by the Secretariat before October 15, 1982.

LARR TO MOVE OFFICES THIS SUMMER

The Latin American Research Review will move its editorial offices at the end of June 1982. Until then, please continue to use the Chapel Hill address (Hamilton Hall, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27514); after 30 June, please direct all correspondence to Dr. Gilbert W. Merck, editor, Latin American Research Review, Latin American Institute, 801 Yale N.E., University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

MINUTES OF THE LASA BUSINESS MEETING
March 5, 1982—Washington, DC

President Jorge Domínguez called the meeting to order at 5 p.m. The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with. Domínguez called for reports from the president and the executive director. There being none, he requested reports from the chairs of the task forces, planning groups, and standing LASA committees.

Oscar Martínez, chair of the Task Force on Hispanic Communities, reported that the membership of the task force had been reconstituted with the following members: David Mares, Yolanda Prieto, and Diana Balmori. He indicated that others might be appointed in the near future.

Nelson Valdés, chair of the Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, reported that the new members of the task force include Eduardo Lozano, Louis Pérez, Donald E. Schulz, Alfred Padula, Mariféli Pérez Stable, and Carmelo Mesa-Lago.

Christopher Mitchell reported that John Hunter had agreed to his reappointment as chair of the Task Force on Latin American Studies in Latin America. Other members of the task force include Mitchell, Carmelo Mesa-Lago, and Rubén Perina.

There were no other task force reports. Domínguez then recognized Robert V. Kemper, cochair of the Program and Local Arrangements Committee for the 1983 Mexico City meeting, who reported on the arrangements already in place for the September 1983 meeting. He also indicated that those who desire to participate should be preparing proposals for the committee to consider. The deadline for final proposal submission is 1 November 1982.

A question was raised from the floor about the absence of a financial report. Domínguez replied that the usual procedure was to publish the annual audit in the LASA Newsletter and that the 1981 final audit would appear shortly.

The Task Force on Academic Freedom and Human Rights presented a resolution calling on the United States government to cease immediately all military support for the government of El Salvador, to exert all the influence at its disposal to curb violence by extremist members of the Salvadoran security and paramilitary forces, and to join the multinational effort to facilitate a negotiated settlement of the civil war in El Salvador. After minor amendments, the resolution passed unanimously.

A group including Mariféli Pérez Stable, Yolanda Prieto, William Bolinger, Max Azicri, Eliana Rivero, Ronald Chilcote, Timothy F. Harding, Donald Bray, and Marjorie Bray introduced a resolution calling on the United States government to initiate negotiations with the Cuban government with the goal of early resumption of full diplomatic relations and to cease making threats to intervene in or blockade Cuba. After minor amendments, the resolution passed unanimously.

The Guatemala Scholars Network presented a resolution calling for the United States government to enforce all human rights sanctions and to avoid all military support for the Guatemalan government. After amendments, the resolution passed unanimously.

The final resolution called on the Nicaraguan people and nation to encourage the Honduran government to respond positively to the Nicaraguan initiative for a joint border patrol, to close training camps within the U.S. that violate the Neutrality Act, and to cease its destabilization campaign, threats of intervention, and other forms of intervention. The resolution passed.

Domínguez ordered the Secretariat to submit all four resolutions to a mail ballot of the entire LASA membership.

Peter Winn delivered a short speech urging LASA members as individuals to help defeat the recertification of Chile on the issue of human rights.

Tommie Sue Montgomery read a statement from the Frente Farabundo Martí (FMLN) of El Salvador, condemning the arrest of a Salvadoran exile in Costa Rica.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned at 6:30 p.m.

LASA BALLOTS—AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

LASA members are asked to vote on the amendments to the association’s Constitution and By-Laws as well as on the four resolutions supported at the Washington, DC, business meeting held in March. The introductory letters by LASA president Jorge Domínguez explain what you will be voting on. Please sign and return your ballots by June 4, 1982, to LASA Secretariat, Sid Richardson Hall-Unit 1, The University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, USA.

Dear fellow LASA members:

The LASA Executive Council approved at this most recent meeting a package of amendments to our Constitution and By-Laws. We were unanimous in endorsing these changes and in sending them to you for approval.

There are three amendments that I wish to describe for you. One of them makes the editor of the Latin American Research Review a nonvoting member of the LASA Executive
Council. This change is long overdue. It will facilitate communications between the journal and the rest of the association. It places the editor on the same level as the chairman of the Steering Committee of the Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) already is.

A second change extends the benefits of student membership in LASA to undergraduate students. There is no change in the membership dues benefits for graduate students, but it will allow undergraduate students, too, to become members of our association at reduced rates.

We are asking for a single vote to cover the changes in the Constitution and in the By-Laws on this matter insofar as it is necessary that all be made simultaneously.

The third change seeks to place the six members of the Executive Council, who are elected voting members and who are not officers, on the same schedule as the president-vice-president-past president and as our national convention now are. If the change is not made, we will have a bizarre combination of terms in the years ahead.

The following chart illustrates the pattern of changes to come. The transitional articles will enable us to adjust the calendar. Once again, we are asking for a single vote on this matter because all changes must be made simultaneously.

Jorge I. Dominguez
President
P.S. Members who wish to see a copy of the unamended Constitution and By-Laws may request one from the LASA Secretariat at the University of Texas-Austin. The materials enclosed, however, are sufficient to understand the changes proposed.

**PROPOSED CHANGES IN EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TERMS**

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Proposed Amendments to the LASA Constitution and By-Laws

**AMENDMENT I**

The following amendments deal with the same topic and, therefore, must be approved or rejected in a single act:

Constitution: Article IV, section 3, delete "one-year" and insert "eighteen-month."

Article V, section 1, paragraph b, should come to read: "The terms of the elected members shall be for three years. Three shall be elected every eighteen months by mail ballot as prescribed in the By-Laws."

By-Laws, Article I, section 4, paragraph a, delete "for the following year."

By-Laws, Article I, section 5, paragraph a, should come to read: "The Nominating Committee shall nominate six candidates for each election for three vacancies on the Executive Council for three year terms."

By-Laws, Article I, section six, last sentence, delete "During the current year" and insert in its place "Pending that election."

By-Laws, Article II, section 2, in each sentence, replace the
RESOLUTION ON CUBA AND THE DANGER OF WAR

Whereas, the Latin American Studies Association has worked actively in recent years to improve governmental, scholarly, and cultural relations between the United States and Cuba based upon mutual respect and a commitment to peace, and

Whereas, the U.S. government in recent months has escalated its belligerency and rhetoric against the government of Cuba, and

Whereas, Cuba has expressed a willingness to discuss differences and to negotiate directly with the United States,

Therefore, the Latin American Studies Association
—Calls on the U.S. government to initiate negotiations with the Cuban government immediately with the goal of early resumption of full diplomatic relations. The United States should not insist on any conditions which would constitute limitations on Cuban sovereignty.
—Calls on U.S. officials to cease making threats to intervene in or blockade Cuba.

RESOLUTION AGAINST UNITED STATES INTERVENTION IN NICARAGUA

Whereas, the United States government’s accusations that the Nicaraguan government is providing arms to the Salvadoran guerilla forces are not supported by the evidence;

Whereas, the United States government, contrary to the provisions of the Neutrality Act, has permitted military training camps of Nicaraguan exiles in Florida and California, which have the explicit purpose of invading Nicaragua to overthrow the Nicaraguan government;

Whereas, the Reagan administration has from the outset stated its hostility toward the current Nicaraguan government, and has undertaken specific diplomatic, economic, and political measures to destabilize that government, including consistent efforts to discredit the Nicaraguan administration with the American people and with other countries; and

the cancellation or withholding of USAID funds previously allocated to Nicaragua and the use of its influence in multinational lending agencies, such as the Inter-American Development Bank, to block loans to Nicaragua;

Whereas, the U.S. government has publicly refused to rule out hostile acts toward Nicaragua, including the possibility of a naval blockade;

The Latin American Studies Association asks that
—The United States government respect the sovereignty of the Nicaraguan people and nation.
—The United States government encourage the Honduran government to respond positively to the proposal of the Nicaraguan foreign minister, Miguel D’Escoto, for a joint patrol along the Honduras-Nicaragua border, which would be able to check any arms flow from Nicaragua via Honduras to El Salvador and also to block the entrance of counterrevolutionary forces from Honduras to Nicaragua.
—The United States government cease the training camps of Nicaraguan exiles within the United States in compliance with the Neutrality Act.
—The United States government cease its campaign of destabilization, its threats of military intervention, and all other
forms of intervention against the government of Nicaragua.

GUATEMALA RESOLUTION

Whereas, the gross and systematic violation of human rights in Guatemala has been amply documented and the number of persons killed in political violence since 1954 is estimated at 80,000;

Whereas, in the past year under the Lucas Garcia government more than 110,000 persons have been murdered or “disappeared” and often brutally tortured (NYT January 3, 1982; church sources);

Whereas, the daily and monthly averages of these events continue to escalate and in recent months have included attacks against entire villages;

Whereas, the international community has widely recognized that “the human rights issue that dominates all others in the Republic of Guatemala is that people who oppose or are imagined to oppose the government are systematically seized without warrant, tortured and murdered, and that these tortures and murders are part of a deliberate and long-standing program of the Guatemalan government [and] . . . the deployment of official forces for extralegal operations, can be pin-pointed to secret offices in the annex of Guatemala’s National Palace under the direct control of the President of the Republic” (Amnesty International 1981);

Whereas, the Organization of American States has concluded that “the generalized violence which exists in Guatemala means . . . that rights to personal freedom, to security and integrity, to justice and due process, to freedom of conscience and religion, to freedom of thought and speech, to freedom to meet and associate, as well as political rights, are in fact seriously infringed in spite of the formal recognition of them by the constitution and laws of Guatemala” (Organization of American States, October 1981);

Whereas, section 502B of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 As Amended expressly prohibits the extension of military assistance to governments regarded as gross violators of human rights;

Whereas, in spite of the clear intent of existing legislation, the present administration has sold $3.2 million worth of jeeps and trucks to the Guatemalan government and permitted the sale of helicopters presently in combat use;

Whereas, the Reagan administration has announced its intention to request $250,000 from Congress for Fiscal Year 1983 to train Guatemalan army troops in the United States;

We, the members of the Latin American Studies Association address ourselves to the members of Congress and to the Reagan administration and express our urgent demand that in the case of Guatemala, all human rights sanctions be enforced through bilateral and multilateral actions; that there be no military assistance, no commercial cash sales of equipment with military or potential military use, no transfers of discretionary funds for military supplies; in short, that no support of any kind be extended by the government of the United States, either directly or through third parties, to the current government of Guatemala, nor to any successor government that continues to violate human rights.

STATEMENT ON UNITED STATES POLICY TOWARD EL SALVADOR

The Latin American Studies Association, the principal learned society of scholars and specialists concerned with the study of Latin America, expresses its profound disagreement with current United States policy toward El Salvador.

It is our considered professional opinion that the turmoil in El Salvador is primarily the result of long-standing social and economic injustice, persistent repression of nonviolent forms of political participation, and the well-documented brutality of government security forces. The growing popular opposition to the military-dominated government of El Salvador is not the work of a small number of terrorists, nor is it engineered by external political forces hostile to the United States. The armed opposition in El Salvador represents an internal struggle against injustice and authoritarian rule. Under these circumstances, it is indefensible for the United States to provide arms and military training to the security forces of El Salvador.

We therefore urge the United States government to

1. cease immediately all military support for the government of El Salvador;

2. exert all the influence at its disposal to curb violence by extremist members of the Salvadoran security and paramilitary forces; and

3. join the multinational effort to facilitate a negotiated settlement to the civil war in El Salvador.

The official ballot for amendments and resolutions is on the facing page.
OFFICIAL BALLOT
LASA Amendments and Resolutions

Mark the appropriate space.

AMENDMENT I
Approve
Disapprove

AMENDMENT II
Approve
Disapprove

AMENDMENT III
Approve
Disapprove

RESOLUTION NO. 1
Approve
Disapprove

RESOLUTION NO. 2
Approve
Disapprove

RESOLUTION NO. 3
Approve
Disapprove

RESOLUTION NO. 4
Approve
Disapprove

Signed

Please return this ballot to LASA Secretariat, Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, The University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, USA, by June 4, 1982.
LASA-1983
Mexico City

THE ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL MEETING OF THE LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION WILL BE HELD IN MEXICO CITY IN THE FALL OF 1983

DATES: September 29 - October 1, 1983

PLACE: Fiesta Palace Hotel on the Paseo de la Reforma

ROOM RATES: $65 (U.S.) for double room

SPECIAL AIR FARES: LASA members will receive reduced rates on travel to and from Mexico

TOURS: Participants will be able to sign up for several special tours before and during the meeting

PROGRAM: The Program/Local Arrangements Committee is chaired by Mario Ojeda (El Colegio de México) and Robert V. Kemper (Southern Methodist University)

Other members include Larissa Lomnitz (UNAM); Adolfo Rodríguez Gallardo (UNAM); Peter H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology); Leopoldo Solís (Banco de México); Doris Summer (Amherst College); and Marta Tienda (University of Wisconsin - Madison)

PLAN TO ATTEND - The 1983 Mexico City meeting offers a new forum and new opportunities

NOW is the time to begin planning for the Mexico City meeting

PROPOSALS: Final panel proposals should reach the Program/Local Arrangements Committee by November 1, 1982. For further information, please contact

Robert V. Kemper
Department of Anthropology
Southern Methodist University
Dallas, Texas 75275
(214) 692-2753

or

Mario Ojeda
El Colegio de México
Camino al Ajuste No. 20
Col. Pedregal de Sta. Teresa
Deleg. M. Contreras
10740 - México, D.F. MEXICO
1982 MEMBERSHIP FORM

JOIN LASA FOR 1982! All membership categories enjoy voice and vote in the conduct of the association. Membership categories for the calendar year 1982 (dues year closes each October 1) are as follows:

Introductory—$18 (for new members as of January 1, 1976)

Regular
under $20,000 annual income  $23
between $20,000 and $29,999 annual income  $26
between $30,000 and $39,999 annual income  $29
over $40,000 annual income  $33

Joint: For two family members at the same address. Highest individual income earned plus $10

Student and secondary or primary school teacher—$13

Latin America, Caribbean, & Puerto Rico—$18 (for citizens of those areas who reside there)

Institutional Sponsor: Nonprofit—$60

Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs—$60

Institutional Sponsor: Profit—$500

APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

NAME ______________________________

DATE OF BIRTH ______________ PLACE OF BIRTH ___________________________

MAILING ADDRESS _____________________________ COUNTRY ______ ZIP CODE ______

HOME TELEPHONE __________ BUSINESS TELEPHONE __________

INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION __________ DISCIPLINE/TITLE __________

COUNTRY INTEREST/SPECIALIZATION ___________________________

GRADUATE STUDENT Yes ______ No ______

JOINT MEMBERSHIP Yes ______ No ______ If yes, please list both full names above.

Signature of Faculty Adviser __________________________

Dues and contributions to LASA are tax-deductible. Please make out checks and money orders to the Latin American Studies Association and send to LASA Secretariat, Sid Richardson Hall, Unit 1, The University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712, USA.

SPECIAL NOTICE
The Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) is made up of some 130 institutional members of LASA. Its purpose is to promote the cause of Latin American studies. Membership in CLASP is open to Latin American studies programs and libraries. There is a separate institutional category for LASA members that do not fall under the rubric of Latin American studies programs.
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION
President: Jorge I. Domínguez (Harvard University)
Past president: Peter H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology)
Vice-president: Helen M. Iken Safa (University of Florida)
Executive Council: Cornelia Butler Flora (Kansas State University), Wayne A. Cornelius (University of California-San Diego), Susan Kaufman Purcell (Council on Foreign Relations), David Maciel (University of New Mexico), James M. Malloy (University of Pittsburgh), Oscar Martinez (Stanford University), Marta Morello-Frosch (University of California-Santa Cruz), Alejandro Portes (Johns Hopkins University).

Executive director: Richard N. Sinking (University of Texas)
Associate director: Jack Lowry (University of Texas)
Assistant to executive director: Ginger Miller (University of Texas)