MINUTES OF THE BUSINESS MEETING
XII International Congress
Albuquerque, New Mexico
April 19, 1985

CALL TO ORDER

President Wayne A. Cornelius called the meeting to order. He introduced the head table, which included Vice President Cole Blasier, Executive Director Richard Sinkin, Parliamentarian Arturo Valenzuela, and Assistant to the Executive Director Jana Greenlief.

After thanking Christopher Mitchell and his assistant, Debbie Truhan, as well as other members of the Albuquerque Program Committee for the outstanding job they did in putting together the program for the meeting, Cornelius introduced Merilee Grindle (Harvard University), chair of the Program Committee for the Boston meeting that will take place on October 23-25, 1986. Grindle indicated that the Boston meeting will celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of LASA, and she introduced the other members of the committee: Jaime Concha (Literature, University of California at San Diego), Florencio Mallon (History, University of Wisconsin), Lourdes Arizpe (Anthropology, El Colegio de México), G. Reid Andrews (History, University of Pittsburgh), and LaVonne C. Poteet (Film Council Coordinator, Bucknell University).

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Richard Sinkin recognized the special efforts of Theo Crevenna, chair of the Local Arrangements Committee, and his assistant, Jana Greenlief—both of whom contribute to LASA far beyond the call of duty. He then summarized the activities of the Secretariat since the last meeting in Mexico City. Among the highlights noted were the improvement in the financial position of the association, the strengthening of administrative procedures in the Secretariat, the computerization of the membership list, the expansion of the LASA Forum, and the increased activity of the LASA task forces. Sinkin also noted that the term of residence of the Secretariat at the University of Texas will come to an end in the summer of 1986 and that bids for a new executive director and Secretariat home should be into the LASA offices by September 1, 1985.

TREASURER’S REPORT

Carmen Diana Deere summarized the financial situation of the association as well as budget projections for the next fiscal year. She noted that the two major sources of operating revenues are dues and income from the congresses. She urged current LASA members to renew promptly and encourage nonmember colleagues to join. She announced that the Executive Council has decided to launch a long-term project to develop an Endowment Fund with a total amount of $1,000,000. The fund now has an initial sum of $15,000, thanks to a roll-over grant from the Ford Foundation. Among other activites, the earnings of the fund will provide funding for Latin Americans to attend future LASA congresses. She urged all LASA members to contribute generously to this very important endeavor.

REPORT OF THE LARR EDITOR

Gilbert Merkx announced that LARR now has 3,400 paid subscriptions. This is a small drop over 1984 because many new members who signed up in Mexico City have not renewed. He indicated that the two-year terms of the current editorial board will expire at the end of 1985 and that a new board will be selected shortly. Article submissions are up 50 percent over 1980.

Cornelius announced that the Executive Council voted to extend the term of LARR at New Mexico for three years.

KALMAN H. SILVERT PRESIDENT’S PRIZE

Helen Safa, chair of the Silvert Prize Committee, thanked the other members of the committee: Peter H. Smith, Carmelo Mesa-Lago, and Gil Merkx. She

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announced that Professor Federico Gil (Kennan Professor of Political Science, University of North Carolina) was selected as the 1985 recipient. She presented him with an engraved bowl.

TASK FORCE ON THE MASS MEDIA PRIZE

Cynthia McClintock presented this year’s award to Laurie Becland from the Los Angeles Times and Craig Pyes from the Albuquerque Journal for their articles on death squads in El Salvador.

TASK FORCE ON ACADEMIC FREEDOM AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Martin Diskin gave a brief overview of the activities he would like to have this task force do during the coming months. He thanked Lars Schoultz, the past chair of the task force, for his assistance in acquainting him with all the aspects of the job. He mentioned that the task force would like to start a liaison function for groups taking human rights observation research trips, and that Schoultz had started a liaison with the State Department. Diskin said that he would like to begin compiling a database on human rights statistics, and he urged members to submit such information to him. He said that he would like the task force to be involved in two research efforts—immigration issues and indigenous rights.

TASK FORCE ON NICARAGUA

Mike Conroy gave a brief history of this task force, citing its most significant activity in the past as the LASA delegation invited to observe the Nicaraguan elections in November 1984, which produced a report on those elections. Conroy read the charge of the task force, and said that to further meet this charge, several activities were being planned. First, a research seminar trip led by Tom Walker and Nola Reinhardt was planned for early June for people who wanted to become involved with research on Nicaragua. Also, the task force is producing a monthly newsletter, the LASA-NICA Scholars News, to disseminate up-to-date information about Nicaragua. Conroy urged members to subscribe to the newsletter and give input and feedback to the task force.

TASK FORCE ON CUBA

Helen Safa announced an agreement LASA has with the Centro de Estudios Sobre América set up in June 1984 by a LASA delegation made up of Nelson Valdés, Helen Safa, and Richard Sinkin. Safa said that LASA has been awarded a Ford Foundation grant to facilitate joint conferences, publication of results, a publication exchange program, and participation of Cubans at the LASA congress in Albuquerque. Some Cuban participants were denied visas and the twelve person delegation decided not to come to Albuquerque. Both Safa and Van Whiting, the cochair of the task force, expressed great disappointment about it.

Whiting said that there were three basic projects he would like the Cuba task force to work on during the next 18 months: (1) a working document on how to proceed on a research project in Cuba; (2) a list of scholars and organizations in the United States that work on Cuba; and (3) bibliographies and research projects.

CONGRESO DE AMERICANISTAS

Manuel Rodríguez Becerra extended an invitation to the membership to attend the 45th Congreso de Americanistas, taking place in Bogotá July 1-7.

RESOLUTIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

Cole Blasier reported that eleven resolutions had been submitted to the Secretariat, and they had been sent to the subcommittee for consideration. Members of the subcommittee were Cole Blasier, William LeoGrande, and Arturo Valenzuela. Some of the resolutions had overlapping concerns, so the subcommittee revised, consolidated, and standardized them, and the Executive Council approved them for presentation at the business meeting.

Following are the texts of the seven final resolutions and the vote tally taken at the business meeting.

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RESOLUTION AGAINST U.S. AID TO ANTI-SANDINISTA FORCES

Whereas the members of the Latin American Studies Association voted overwhelmingly in 1984 to deplore and condemn the so-called covert aid given by the government of the United States to the anti-Sandinista forces attacking Nicaragua from Honduras and Costa Rica,

Whereas these actions of the United States government have been enjoined by the World Court and the government of the United States refuses to abide by that injunction,

Whereas the official LASA delegation to the Nicaraguan elections of November 1984 has reported that the elections "augur well for the future of political pluralism in Nicaragua," but that this process could be "truncated or even reversed by an intensification of U.S. counterrevolutionary activities,"

Whereas the U.S. government proposes to continue to provide aid to forces whose stated objective is the overthrow of the Nicaraguan government;

Be It Therefore Resolved that the Latin American Studies Association urges the Congress of the United States and U.S. citizens nationwide to oppose any continuation of support for the anti-Sandinista forces attempting to overthrow the Nicaraguan government.

(This resolution will take effect upon ratification by mail ballot of the membership. Thereupon, it should be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the chair of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.)

132 approve 2 disapprove 1 abstain

RESOLUTION ON U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The Latin American Studies Association deplores the U.S. policy of seeking a military solution to the conflict in Central America, evident in:

— the escalation of U.S. military aid, including sophisticated military aircraft, to El Salvador and of U.S. involvement in the conflict in that country through surveillance flights by U.S. pilots targeting bombing sites for the Salvadoran air force;
— U.S. government support for contra forces in Nicaragua and other measures aimed at the destabilization or overthrow of the Nicaraguan government; and
— the military buildup in Honduras.

The policy can only result in thousands more Central Americans being killed, expand the conflict by directly involving Honduras, and is likely to lead to increased U.S. military involvement.

The Latin American Studies Association calls for an end to U.S. military intervention in the conflict in El Salvador, to the military buildup in Honduras, and to all efforts to destabilize or overthrow the government of Nicaragua, and calls upon the U.S. government to support the Contadora process and other constructive efforts to bring about a negotiated settlement to the conflicts in the region.

(This resolution will take effect upon ratification by mail ballot of the membership. Thereupon, it should be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the chair of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.)

127 approve 2 disapprove 0 abstain

RESOLUTION ON SALVADORAN AND GUATEMALAN REFUGEES IN THE UNITED STATES

Considering that many Salvadorans and Guatemalans, including members of their academic communities, have come to the United States due to persecution or violence in their home countries and are afraid to return to their home countries for similar reasons, and

Considering that Salvadorans have been killed or have disappeared after having been deported from the United States to El Salvador,

We call upon the U.S. Congress to enact legislation enabling Salvadorans and Guatemalans to remain in the United States until it is safe for them to return to their home countries and we also call upon U.S. executive agencies to cooperate to that end, for example, by the granting of extended voluntary departure status.

(This resolution will take effect upon ratification by mail ballot of the membership. Thereupon, it should be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the Senate Majority Leader, the Speaker of the House, the chair of the House Judiciary Committee, and the chair of the House Subcommittee on Immigration.)

105 approve 1 disapprove 0 abstain

RESOLUTION TO CONDEMN VIOLATIONS OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PARAGUAY

The Latin American Studies Association (LASA) deplores and condemns the unwarranted and arbitrary suspension of publication and distribution for an undetermined period of Paraguay's largest independent daily newspaper, ABC Color of Asunción, ordered by the Ministry of Interior of General Stroessner's government in Resolution No. 227 of March 22, 1984. The action constitutes a flagrant violation by the government of human rights protected by the Constitution of Paraguay, including freedom of the press, due process, and independence of legislative and judicial powers.

(This resolution will take effect upon ratification by mail ballot of the membership. Thereupon it shall be communicated to the representatives of the member nations of the Organization of American States and the Executive Director of the Inter-American Press Association.)

88 approve 2 disapprove 0 abstain
RESOLUTION ON GUATEMALA

Whereas political and military repression by the government of Guatemala is directed against members of the academic community, church leaders, union members, and peasants, and;

Whereas freedom of movement, assembly, and communications is denied by a system of restriction on travel, censorship, interrogations, forced participation in “civil defense” networks and forced relocation to the so-called model villages;

Whereas no persons have been criminally charged with involvement in the political assassinations that have occurred, including the deaths of members of the Mutual Support Group for the Safe Return of the Guatemalan Disappeared, as well as the deaths of U.S. and Guatemalan citizens and United States government employees; and,

Whereas the government of the United States provides military, economic, and political support for the government of Guatemala;

Be It Resolved that the Latin American Studies Association urges the Guatemalan government to cease its violations of human rights and academic freedom;

Be It Further Resolved that LASA urges the government of the United States to cease all support for the Guatemalan government, should the government not cease its violations of human rights immediately.

(This resolution will take effect upon ratification by mail ballot of the membership. Thereupon, it is to be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the chair of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the President of Guatemala, and the Guatemalan Human Rights Commission.)

108 approve 0 disapprove 1 abstain

RESOLUTION ON CUBA

Whereas the government of Cuba has recently indicated an interest in improving relations with the United States;

Whereas the governments of Cuba and the United States have recently reached an agreement providing for the repatriation of Cubans held to be ineligible for immigration to the United States;

Whereas the government of Cuba has expressed support for a negotiated solution to the conflict in Central America through the Contadora process;

Whereas the government of the United States has pursued a policy of hostility toward Cuba, including an ongoing trade embargo;

Whereas this policy of hostility has restricted the free flow of information and ideas between Cuba and the United States by limiting the right of U.S. citizens to travel to Cuba, and by denying Cuban scholars visas for travel to the United States for academic purposes, including meetings of the Latin American Studies Association;

Resolved, that the Latin American Studies Association calls upon the U.S. government to immediately lift the travel restrictions between the United States and Cuba, and to begin negotiations to move toward the normalization of diplomatic and economic relations between the two countries.

(This resolution will take effect upon ratification by mail ballot of the membership. Thereupon, it should be sent to the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, the chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and the chair of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.)

104 approve 1 disapprove 0 abstain

RESOLUTION ON CHILE

The Latin American Studies Association (LASA) is alarmed about recent developments in Chile that led to the brutal assassination of three Chilean nationals between March 28-30, 1985. LASA is also alarmed about the repression that followed a peaceful civilian protest in downtown Santiago on March 31, the assassination of a university student on April 9, and the recent harassment of academics and their research institutions. LASA views these events as the latest in a series of human rights violations resulting from the government’s declaration of a state of siege on November 6, 1984.

LASA urges the military government to revoke the state of siege and to move the country toward a democratic transition. LASA believes that the state of siege represents a serious setback for such a transition, and is, in addition, the cause of human rights abuses that can only widen the gulf between the government and the opposition.

LASA believes that a dialogue between all sectors of society must be encouraged by the government in order to restore in the population the confidence needed to lead the country to democratic rule. LASA remains skeptical that any progress will be achieved in this regard until the government takes concrete steps to lift the state of siege, and to protect citizens from the threat of physical violence and assassination. LASA calls on the Chilean government to do so immediately.

LASA calls on the United States to continue to suspend military sales and training to the government of Chile and to vote no multilateral loans to Chile.

(This resolution will take effect upon ratification by mail ballot of the membership. Thereupon, it shall be sent to President Augusto Pinochet, Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle, President Ronald Reagan, Secretary of State George Shultz, and the chairmen of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Committee on Foreign Affairs of the U.S. Congress.

107 approve 0 disapprove 0 abstain
MOTIONS

There were six motions presented at the business meeting. Motions are introduced and a vote is taken to decide whether or not to refer them to the Executive Council for action.

1. Susanne Jonas proposed the following motion:
   Whereas the freedom to travel to all countries without fear of U.S. government harassment is essential to academic research by U.S. scholars and to full interchange with scholars from other countries; and
   Whereas this freedom is violated by the current practice of the FBI, in questioning U.S. citizens who have traveled to Nicaragua; and
   Whereas, further, the chairman and other members of the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Civil and Constitutional Rights have characterized this practice as intimidation of U.S. citizens opposed to Reagan administration policy in Central America;
   Therefore be it resolved that the Latin American Studies Association condemns these infringements on the democratic rights of U.S. citizens and on academic freedom; and that the Executive Council of LASA communicate to the U.S. Attorney General the strong protest of the LASA membership against these tactics of harassment and intimidation, and the demand that these cease.
   The vote was unanimous.

2. The following motion was introduced by Paul Doughty:
   We hereby move that LASA and its membership communicate the following message to the president of Peru: (1) that the right of habeas corpus of the anthropologist Sibila Arredondo Guevara, viuda de Arguedas be respected; (2) that her illegal imprisonment and abusive treatment be ended, and (3) that her possessions seized at the time of arrest, including unedited papers of José María Arguedas, be returned to her.
   The vote was unanimous.

3. Nola Reinhardt from the Task Force on Nicaragua presented the following motion:
   The members of the Latin American Studies Association attending the 12th International Congress of the Association in Albuquerque, New Mexico, wish to convey to the members of the U.S. Congress their strong opposition to all aid to the Nicaraguan armed opposition, "the contras."
   The vote was unanimous.

4. The following motion was presented by Carlos Hernández from CSUCA:

   Considerando que la Universidad de El Salvador continúa sufriendo la asfixia presupuestaria y persisten las condiciones de represión académica, LASA, acuerda: instar a la comunidad universitaria americana para que apoye el desarrollo de la Universidad de El Salvador.
   The vote was unanimous.

5. Helen Safa proposed the following motion:
   We wish to register our strong protest regarding the denial of visas to Cuban scholars to attend the XII International Congress of LASA in Albuquerque. We demand a full explanation for these denials, which put into jeopardy the recently signed exchange agreement between LASA and the Centro de Estudios Sobre América in Havana.
   The vote was unanimous.

6. Donald Bray introduced the following motion:
   Whereas the Latin American Studies Program and Center at California State University, Los Angeles, has significant accomplishments in the field of Latin American studies and whereas the continued funding of the program and center is in jeopardy, moved that the LASA Executive Committee write expressing support for the continuation of the LAS center and program and appeal to President James Rosser to find a way to continue funding staff for the program and center.
   The vote was unanimous.

The meeting was then adjourned by President Wayne Cornelius.

ATTENTION: NON-U.S. LASA MEMBERS!

The LASA Secretariat has been in touch with the Washington office of UNESCO to discuss a way for non-U.S. members of LASA to pay their annual dues in local currencies. The solution that has been worked out is the following:

1. In order to renew membership or join the association, the non-U.S. resident must purchase from the local NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO a coupon for the cost of a LASA membership. (A list of the national commissions and contact person follows this announcement.)

2. Users pay for the coupons in national currency at the official United Nations rate of exchange on the day of purchase. The National Commission may add a surcharge to cover handling costs, but this may not exceed 5 percent of the value of the coupon.

3. Non-U.S. members then send to the LASA Secretariat the coupon made out in the amount of the annual membership dues. Upon receipt of the coupon, the Secretariat will enter the sender's name in its records as having either joined or renewed membership.
The national commissions and contact persons in selected countries are:

ARGENTINA: Sr. Samuel Oliver, Secretario Permanente; Comisión Nacional Argentina para la Unesco, Pizzurno 935 (2o piso), 1029 BUENOS AIRES; Tel.: 42-8487; 44-5104.

BARBADOS: Mr. Guildford B. Alleyne; Barbados National Commission for Unesco, Ministry of Education, Jemmott’s Lane, ST. MICHAEL; Tel.: 427.3272 (ext. 213).

BELIZE: Mr. Richard Bradley, Secretary-General, Belize National Commission for Unesco, Ministry of Tourism, Transport, Education and Youth, Belmopan, BELIZE.

BOLIVIA: Lic. Paul Bruckner Barba, Secretaria General; Comisión Nacional Boliviana para la Unesco, Ministerio de Educación y Cultura, Av. Arce no. 2408, LA PAZ; Tel.: 37.32.69.

BRAZIL: M. Edgar Telles Ribeiro, Executive Secretary; Institut brésilien pour l’Education, la Science et la Culture, 196, Avenida Marechal Floriano, Palacio Itamaraty, 20080 RIO DE JANEIRO, R.J.; Tel.: 263-9919; 291-4411 (postes 15 et 25).

CHILE: Sr. D. Sergio Martinez Baeza, Executive Secretary; Comisión Nacional Chilena de cooperación con la Unesco, Oficina de Relaciones Internacionales, Ministerio de Educación Pública, Avenida Libertador Bernardo O’Higgins 1371, SANTIAGO DE CHILE; Tel.: 39.40.51.

COLOMBIA: Dra. Olga Navia Tejada, Executive Secretary; Comisión Nacional Colombiana de cooperación con la Unesco, Oficina de Relaciones Internacionales, Ministerio de Educación Nacional, no. 520, CAN BOGOTA; Tel.: 69.44.53.

COSTA RICA: Lic. Vivienne Rivera de Solís, Permanent Secretary; Comisión Costarricense de Cooperación con la Unesco, Ministerio de Educación Pública, San Pedro de Montes de Oca, SAN JOSE; Tel.: 24.43.20.

CUBA: Sra. Josefa Vilaboy Morales, Permanent Secretary; Comisión Nacional Cubana de la Unesco, Ave. Kohly No. 151, esq. 32, Nuevo Vedado, LA HABANA; Tel.: 3-6161; 30-3116; 31-3716.

DOMINICA: Ms. Athlene Douglas, Secretary-General; Dominica National Commission for Unesco, Ministry of Education, ROSEAU; Tel.: 2401, ext. 262.

ECUADOR: Dr. Camilo Gallegos, President; Comisión Nacional Ecuatoriana de la Unesco, Calle Buenos Aires 136, 5o piso, Dirección postal: Casilla 561, QUITO; Tel.: 540.701; 543.577.

EL SALVADOR: Profa. Dinora Arias de Michel, Secretary General; Comisión nacional Salvadorena de cooperación con la Unesco, Ministerio de Educación, Oficina de Relaciones Internacionales, 2a. Planta, Apartado postal 1175, SAN SALVADOR; Tel.: 22-6889; 22-5574.

ESPANA: D. Juan Luis Maestro de León, Secretary General; Comisión Nacional Española de Cooperación con la Unesco, Escuela Diplomática, Paseo de Juan XXIII, 5, MADRID-3; Tel.: 233.96.39; 254.35.16.

GRENA: Mrs. Judith Bullen, Secretary-General; Grenada National Commission for Unesco, Ministry of Education, Young Street, ST. GEORGE’S; Tel: 2166-2737 (ext. 33); 3204.

GUATEMALA: Prof. G. de Luna, Secretary; Comisión Guatemalteca de cooperación con la Unesco, 3a., Avenida 13-30, Zona 1, Apartado 244, GUATEMALA, C.A.; Tel.: 26.8.22.

HAITI: Mme. Marie Denise Jean, Permanent Secretary; Commission nationale haïtienne de coopération avec l’Unesco, Ministère de l’éducation nationale, 5, avenue Marie Jeanne, Boite postale 1347, PORT-AU-PRINCE; Tel.: 20747; 21036; 22015.

HONDURAS: Lic. Pablo Portillo Figueroa, Permanent Secretary; Comisión Nacional Hondureña de Cooperación con la Unesco, Ministerio de Educación Pública, la. Calle, 2a, y 4a Avenidas, COMAYAGUELA, D.C., Honduras, C.A.; Tel.: 22-74-97.

JAMAICA: Ms. Sylvia Thomas, Secretary-General; Jamaica National Commission for Unesco, 30 Grenade Crescent, KINGSTON 5; Tel.: 922.14.00.

MEXICO: Lic. Carlos Arriola-Woog, Secretary General; Comisión Nacional de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos para la Unesco, Secretaría de Educación Pública, Brasil No. 31, 2o piso, MEXICO 1, D.F.; Tel.: 521.65.42; 512.30.62.

NICARAGUA: Sr. Edgar Silva Solorzano, Permanent Secretary; Comisión Nacional Nicaragüense de Cooperación con la Unesco, Ministerio de Educación Pública, Barrio La Fuente, Apartado postal 108, MANAGUA, D.N.; Tel.: 40.362.

PANAMA: Lic. Javier Bonagas, Secretary General; Comisión Nacional Panameña de Cooperación con la Unesco, Ministerio de Educación, Apartado 2440, PANAMA 3; Tel. 62.4177; 62.03.94; 62.22.00 (ext. 138).

PARAGUAY: Sr. Mario Anibal López Garelli, Permanent Secretary; Comisión Nacional Paraguaya de Cooperación con la Unesco; Ministerio de Educación y Culto/Chile 864, Casilla de Correos no. 1080, ASUNCION; Tel.: 43.919.
Distinguished visiting Professor at Rollins College in Florida and as a member of the Board of Visitors of the Graduate School of International Studies at the University of Miami. In 1978, he received the Nicolas Salgo Distinguished Teaching Award at the University of North Carolina, as well as several grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, the Ford Foundation, and the Social Science Research Council.

Professor Gil is best known for his work on Chile, where he was awarded in 1970 the Commander, Order of Merit Bernardo O’Higgins, the highest award given by the government of Chile. His acclaimed book, *The Political System of Chile*, has been published in Spanish in Chile, and several of his other books (e.g., *Latin American-United States Relations, Chile at the Turning Point: Lessons of the Socialist Years*) have been published in both Spanish and English. He has an extensive list of monographs, book chapters, articles, and reviews dealing with Latin American political systems, including articles in the *American Political Science Review, Journal of Politics, and Journal of Inter-American Studies*, for which he now serves on the board of editors.

Several of his colleagues and fellow students paid tribute to Prof. Gil at the award ceremony, including Martin Needler, University of New Mexico; Luciano Tomasini, E.C.L.A., Santiago; John Martz, Pennsylvania State University; Enrique Baloyra and Lars Scholtz, University of North Carolina; Kenneth Mijeski, East Tennessee State University; Rose Spalding, DePaul University; and Arturo Valenzuela, Duke University. Professor Alberto van Klaveren, of the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales of the Universidad de Chile, who could not be present, sent the following message, a fitting tribute to Prof. Gil’s stature in the field.

"His pioneering work has not only opened new intellectual paths in the United States but has also had a profound impact in our own country, Chile, which he probably knows better than many of us. All Latin Americanists have an important debt with don Federico, many share the imprint of his academic and personal example, but Chilean social scientists have a special relationship with him. Although the tragic political evolution of the last decades has changed most of Chile's institutions, Professor Gil's pioneering works on this country still constitute landmarks and examples to be followed by all of us who attempt to understand how democracy worked in this country and how we can return to it."

The award ceremony was followed by a luncheon in Professor Gil’s honor.

The following are Prof. Gil’s remarks at the award ceremony.
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES AND POLITICAL SCIENCE: A HISTORICAL SKETCH

Federico G. Gil

It is with a deep feeling of gratitude and pride that I accept the Kalman Silvert LASA President’s Prize.

This award has a very special meaning to me. Aside from its significance as the highest distinction bestowed by my colleagues in all disciplines of Latin American studies, it touches and stirs me in very intimate and personal ways. It is named after someone who was a very close and treasured friend. Kalman Silvert was not only the most distinguished member of our profession; he was also one of the most remarkable human beings it has been my privilege to know. A man of extraordinary versatility—political scientist, philosopher, classicist, talented musician, gourmet—Kal combined in his spirit a rare mixture of toughness in adversity with a most extraordinary sensitivity, kindness, and compassion. He was in so many ways a unique individual. I cherished his friendship and his affection, and I shall always miss him.

My pride is augmented today because I follow as second recipient of the award another much admired colleague and dear friend, John J. Johnson, whose remarkable scholarly achievements and continuing involvement in training professional historians have come to add unmeasurable prestige to this award.

When the Kalman Silvert President’s Prize Committee invited me to prepare some informal remarks for this occasion, I decided to be guided by the precedent set by my wise and dear friend, John J. Johnson, upon his acceptance of the 1983 prize. Consequently, I will attempt to recount some of my personal experiences and my impressions on what I consider have been major events in the development of Latin American studies in political science.

I began my career in the field of Latin American politics as an instructor at the University of North Carolina in January of 1943. After my return from a year and a half of travel and study that took me to every country in Latin America, I was appointed in 1945 assistant professor in the department of political science. To my knowledge there was at the time only one other political scientist of Latin American origin teaching in a U.S. university. Added to that distinction Miguel Jorrín at the University of New Mexico and I constituted then the vanguard of what later became a mass exodus of Cuban professionals, which was to produce distinguished names in the social sciences as well as three presidents of LASA.

At this time, the only established Latin Americanists in this country were historians. Traditionally, they, with literary critics, anthropologists, and geographers constituted the majority of Latin Americanists. The first group of historians who shared common interests in Latin America were in the faculties of a small group of universities composed of California, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Stanford, and Yale. A remarkable generation of pioneers such as Bourne at Yale, Channing at Harvard, Percy Alvin Martin at Stanford, McMaster at Pennsylvania, Moses at California, and Turner at Wisconsin had ignited the interest in Latin America. They were followed by such prominent scholars as Bolton, who in turn launched over 100 students into Ph.D.s in Latin American history, Robertson, Lanning, Leonard, Munro, Perkins, and Whitaker. In 1918 a journal destined to endure to our days was founded: The Hispanic American Historical Review, and ten years later the first professional association was founded, the Conference on Latin American History.

With the exception of anthropologists, Latin Americanists in the social sciences were rara avis. In the incipient discipline of political science there were precious few before 1920, and their work dealt exclusively with diplomatic history, legalistic studies of colonial institutions, and, some time later, with analyses of the constitutional experiments of the region during the 19th century.

After World War I, political science turned its attention to Europe, and Latin America continued to be generally ignored. Several monographs appeared in print, however, partially patterned after James Bryce’s Latin America, originally published in 1912. Leo S. Rowe wrote on the federal system of Argentina in 1921, Herman James on the constitutional system of Brazil in 1923, Graham Stuart on the governmental system of Peru in 1925, and Andrew Cleven on the political organization of Bolivia in 1940—all for a series of monographs published by the Carnegie Institution. In 1934 a monumental volume on the relations between church and state was published by a disciple of Bolton, J. Lloyd Mecham. As is obvious from their titles, these studies were based almost entirely on a legalistic approach.

In those years there was no comprehensive description of politics in a single Latin American country available, nor even a textbook on the region written by a political scientist. Courses dealing with the subject were either nonexistent or were taught in the departments of history of a few institutions in the country. Shortly after its department of political science was created in 1933, the University of North Carolina was among the first to institute a course on the government and politics of Latin America.

Despite official expressions of interest in the region by the United States government during World War II, the scholarly yield in the 1940s was still rather thin. Stevenson
published his account of Chile’s Popular Front in 1942, the same year that Austin Macdonald’s book on Argentina also appeared. Both of these volumes sought to describe party programs and electoral practices. A third volume published in 1942, by Karl Loewenstein, dealt with Brazilian government, and two years later an important book on political thought by William R. Crawford was added to the basic collection on Latin American politics. The small number of Ph.D.s in Latin American politics during the period before World War II were trained by Fitzgibbon at UCLA, Macdonald at Berkeley, Mecham at Texas, Stuart at Stanford, Pierson at North Carolina, Stokes at Wisconsin, and Christensen at Minnesota.

The first textbooks appeared long after World War II had ended. Miguel Jorrín published the first one in 1952, to be followed by Pierson and Gil (1957), Davis (1958), and Stokes (1959). These volumes broke with the strictly legalistic tradition and included serious efforts at systematic political analysis. Works devoted to a single Latin American country, reflecting some emphasis of modern political science, began to appear in the 1950s. These included books by Stokes on Honduras (1950), Fitzgibbon (1954) and Taylor (1960) on Uruguay, Alexander on Argentina (1951), and Tucker on Mexico (1957). Among this type of work, Blanksten’s book on Ecuador most clearly reflected new and fresh approaches to the study of Latin American politics.

By 1951, the first postwar generation of Latin Americanists in political science began to receive recognition for their scholarship. Among these were Robert Alexander (an economist), Merle Kling, Rosendo Gómez, Robert Scott, Kalman Silvert, and Philip Taylor. Among those in the next wave of the mid and late 1950s were Martin Needler, Cole Blasier, Frank Brandenburg, Ben Burnett, David Burks, James Busey, Harry Kantor, John Kennedy, Edwin Liefuwen (a historian), Leo Lott, Vincent Padgett, Frederick Pike, Karl Schmitt, Jordan Young, Robert Potash, Peter Snow, Daniel Golench, John Plank, and Ronald Schneider.1

Many of these postwar scholars were representative of a transitional stage between traditional research and new directions, a bridging between past and future. They were concerned with new topics: interest groups, parties, elections, decision making, functions, and new techniques: sophisticated (and some not so sophisticated) analytical frameworks and the potentialities of quantitative methods. The behavioral revolution in political science affected everyone in the profession, and Latin Americanists were no exception.

The establishment of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council in September 1959 accelerated the ripening of Latin American studies in all disciplines. Its founding coincided with the creation of the ill-fated ancestor of LASA, ALAS (the Association for Latin American Studies), which disappeared about 1962.

In 1964, Merle Kling wrote a thoughtful overview on the state of Latin American research in political science. He grouped these activities during the transitional phase under four categories: (1) studies of parties, interest groups, and elections; (2) analysis of political systems’ traits; (3) improvements in political reporting and data collection; and (4) efforts of assimilation into the field of comparative politics.2 Understandably, the largest volume of transitional research fell into the first category of parties, interest groups, and elections since these were the topics of general interest in the profession.

The quest for comprehensive frameworks of analysis resulted in the term "political system" becoming incorporated into the idiom of the discipline. The application of "systems models" became widespread. Most influential in the advancement of this approach was the volume edited by Gabriel Almond and James Coleman, The Politics of Developing Areas. George I. Blanksten contributed a substantial chapter in which he adapted the new concepts of comparative politics to the study of Latin America and, in doing so, he offered a novel synthesis of social, economic, and political data. Several authors followed this systems path: Stokes undertook a study of violence (1952); Kling offered a thesis toward power and political instability (1956); and Kalman Silvert dealt imaginatively with the concept of nationalism and its implications for the area.

In his category of political reporting and data collection, Kling found one publication which had given new depths to the presentation of political data: the Reports of the American Universities Field Staff. The Reports incorporated sophisticated analyses and interpretations of events in Latin America by scholars with first-hand field experience. Some of Kalman Silvert’s most brilliant and insightful essays were written for the Reports during his tours of duty in Chile and Argentina.

Two other publications contributed to the improvement of the collection and organization of political data. The Hispanic American Report, established in 1948 by Ronald Hilton at Stanford, provided summaries of political events in news clipping fashion. The Statistical Abstract of Latin America, compiled at UCLA in 1955, became an extremely valuable source of quantified information.

The transitional phase included other commendable efforts at quantification. In 1945 Russell Fitzgibbon initiated a series of studies ranking the Latin American countries according to a scale of democratic achievement by a panel of specialists on the region. These surveys, later
continued with the collaboration of Kenneth F. Johnson, remain one of the most elaborate quantitative enterprises in the field of Latin American studies.

Again, Kalman Silvert must be remembered for his contribution in this area of research. His and Frank Bonilla’s study, "Education and the Social Meaning of Development: A Preliminary Statement," typified the most sophisticated application of survey techniques. This study sought, successfully, to define relationships of class position, social mobility, and national identity to the process of social development.

With regard to efforts to assimilate Latin America into the discipline of political science, one must agree with Kling’s appraisal that in the early 1960s the relationship between Latin American studies and political science in general, and comparative politics in particular, was awkward. I may add that this remains more or less true in the 1980s. To this day, scholars in the field of comparative politics tend to ignore Latin America. With few exceptions, textbooks and treatises fail to include references and selections dealing with Latin America, despite the region’s unique and therefore peculiarly important intermediate position between the two generally accepted distinct categories of Western and non-Western countries. Only readers and anthologies devoted to the underdeveloped nations are likely to include such selections. Notable exceptions were the sociologist Seymour M. Lipset’s systematic treatise on comparative politics, and Almond and Verba’s *The Civic Culture* which included a chapter on Mexico.

Allow me a digression in order to illustrate the difficulties that past efforts to assimilate Latin Americanists into the field of comparative politics have encountered. In 1957 the Committee on Comparative Politics of the Social Science Research Council began to explore the possibilities for making comparative studies of politics in a number of Latin American countries. With Blanksten, Alexander, Brandenburg, Scott, and Bryce Wood, I attended a planning session with the committee at Michigan State University. The only concrete outcome of the meeting was an agreement that recipients of grants for research in Latin America should be able to include elements of comparability in their work that will link their research not only to each other but also to research being carried on in other areas under the auspices of the committee. In the end, nothing came out of the proposed studies in Latin America. Having committed most of its funds to other world areas, the committee lacked resources to sponsor the collective research projects it had encouraged. Another problem that frustrated the conduct of interesting experiments in collaborative research was the inconsistency of the committee in the setting of goals and definition of purposes. At first, the committee’s principal aim seemed to be to push mightily for the study of political groups. The term was left undefined, but this type of study was to be given the highest priority. By the time of the 1957 Michigan State meeting, the focus had been changed to interest groups in general. At the next meeting at Princeton, we discovered that the committee was no longer interested in political groups or interest groups, but was now pushing for the study of political functions. This transition would have been understandable had it been the product of group discussion and consensus, but it did not occur that way. Rather, the lack of precision in focus was a result of the faddishness which has so often characterized our profession.

During the 1960s and early 1970s, an explosive growth occurred in research support, accompanied by increasing interest in the use of Latin America as a research theater. The Cuban Revolution and the determination of the Kennedy administration to respond to what was perceived as Soviet expansion were responsible for this development. If the status of Latin American political research had been characterized at the beginning of the 1960s by meager investments and returns, a short supply of personnel, a prevalence of antiquated techniques, little innovation, and scarcity of systematic analysis, the picture now changed drastically. A significant proliferation and qualitative upgrading of Latin American studies took place in the United States. Latin American studies became an intellectually exciting and rewarding field. At the same time, highly qualified researchers began to appear in Latin America, some trained in the United States or Europe. They were making and are making today substantial contributions in their respective fields, encouraged by the emergence of organized and productive research centers such as Vargas Foundation in Brazil, the Di Tella Institute in Argentina, CENDES in Venezuela, and El Colegio de México. Among those established more recently are CLACSO (Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales) and FLACS (Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales) in Argentina ad Mexico; CIDE (Centro de Investigaciones y Docencia Económicas) in Mexico; CEBRAP (Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento) and IUPERJ (Instituto Universitario de Estudios de Rio de Janeiro) in Brazil; the Programa de Estudios Conjuntos sobre las Relaciones Internacionales de América Latina, the Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, and CERC (Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Contemporánea) in Chile; CEDES (Centro de Estudios del Estado y la Sociedad), CENEP (Centro de Estudios de Población), and CRI (Centro de Relaciones Internacionales) in Argentina. Latin America’s social sciences underwent revolutionary changes. Collaborative research between North and Latin American scholars became widespread, and a kind of U.S.-Latin American academic diplomacy began to flourish. Collaborative research and interdisciplinary approaches
acquired such faddish characteristics that Kal Silvert, in another of his sagacious essays, felt duty-bound to counsel caution on the grounds that "mutual advantages tended to hide substantive differences of viewpoint and interest that may well damage the scholarly task in itself." -3-

Private foundations, particularly Ford and Rockefeller, and later Tinker and Mellon, and government programs such as Fulbright and Title VI of the National Defense Education Act, made possible further advancement by giving a new generation of students and established scholars opportunities to travel and study and to make valuable academic and political contacts in all Latin American countries. Federal funds also became available to a number of universities to create or improve centers for Latin American studies. This involved not only larger universities with outstanding facilities for graduate work, but state universities of all sizes, and a number of smaller institutions that offered Latin American curricula under the discipline of political science or closely associated programs such as international studies.

The scholarly output on Latin American politics has increased enormously during the last two decades. Despite the cyclical nature of government and public interest in the region, there has been a steady flow of publications. Studies of political dynamics and policy making have substantially increased in number. Important cross-fertilization between political science and economics has been added recently to the confluence that already existed with history, sociology, and anthropology.

Undoubtedly you must have noticed that my comments have been restricted to the field of politics and that, so far, they included no references to the area of inter-American relations. The limitations of time are responsible for this omission, but since I have attempted in my career to cultivate both areas of inquiry, straddling two horses like a circus écuyère, I feel obliged to make some very brief observations.

Latin Americanists have, indeed, produced a considerable literature in the field of inter-American relations, particularly since the end of World War II. Works in inter-American relations can be grouped into four categories: studies of the hemispheric system; efforts to synthesize U.S.-Latin American relations and period studies of those relations; accounts of bilateral relations; and, last, country studies of foreign policy. In the first group, the historical development of the inter-American system has been the subject of numerous books in the last 40 years. Some emphasized the concepts of security and regionalism, others were legalistic studies of the system, and a few provided a living picture of how the system functions. The second group includes those studies of U.S.-Latin American relations of a general character as well as those generally known as period studies. With the exception of the works of Bemis, Mecham, Lieuwen, and Gil, comprehensive histories of U.S.-Latin American relations are still wanting. On the other hand, literature on particular historical periods such as the interventionist era in the Caribbean, the Mexican Revolution, the Good Neighbor Policy, or the Alliance for Progress are abundant. General appraisals of the Latin American policies of the United States in the post-World War II era are also fairly numerous.-4-

Some of the best scholarly output in the field during the last 30 years consists of the bilateral relations between the United States and individual Latin American nations. Major studies of U.S. relations with Brazil, Chile, Peru, Mexico, Cuba, Argentina, and more recently, with the Central American republics have been published in recent years.

Finally, the most recent major development has been the appearance of several valuable studies of foreign policies of various Latin American countries. These country studies are contributing substantially in the dissemination of knowledge in the field of international relations. Although most of these country studies have been authored by U.S. scholars, the number produced in Latin America is steadily increasing.

A development of special significance was the founding of the Latin American Research Review in 1965 by more than 20 universities, each pledging $1,000 a year for two years. By the time the first issue was published, there were 30 sustaining institutions. The success of the efforts to create LARR led to new attempts to form a long-awaited national association that would be responsive to the needs of the field. Thus, LASA was officially born, May 7, 1966, when an assembly of approximately 75 Latin Americanists ratified and adopted the constitution and by-laws and elected its first president, Kalman H. Silvert, and an executive council. It was my privilege to witness and to participate in this birth. I remember with special pleasure those early days of LASA and the gratifying experience of working closely with colleagues in other disciplines like Rick Adams, Dick Morse, Kenneth Karst, Stanton Catlin, John Englebirk, John Augelli, Kempton Webb, Paul Doughty, and John J. Johnson. There were often times of crisis and anguish, but also times of warm camaraderie and good fun. How could I forget Johnny Johnson's insatiable appetite for oysters, worthy of Ripley and the Guinness Book of World Records, or the council's exhausting sessions in a hotel room, with 30 or 40 drawings submitted by an artist and being considered for the association's logo spread all over the floor, and the seven of us pedantically arguing over the merits of one or another, until finally, Kal Silvert, gently but firmly, put an end to our indecision and picked the logo that has been used ever since.
There is an old saying in Spanish: "más sabe el diablo por viejo que por diablo." I am old enough to be aware of the risks that would be involved in mentioning specifically names and titles of works that have figured predominantly in the present stage of development in the field during the last 25 years. The danger of leaving out outstanding figures, who may also be good personal friends, sends shudders down my spine. This is why I have restricted my comments on the contemporary period to general observations on some major developments. But let it be known that, were it not for this reason, many of those in the audience today would have been mentioned encomiastically. You may have noticed also that, in a flagrant display of false modesty, I have omitted references to my former students who constitute the Gil family of scholars, and therefore, share with me this award.

To all of you my heartfelt thanks.

Notes


FINAL REPORT OF THE PROGRAM COMMITTEE LASA TWELFTH INTERNATIONAL MEETING

The Twelfth International Meeting of LASA, held in Albuquerque, New Mexico, April 18-20, 1985, proved to be a successful and sizable scholarly gathering. With more than a thousand participants, it was the largest LASA meeting held in the United States, exceeded in attendance only by the 1983 meeting in Mexico City. More than 150 panels and nearly 50 additional events were held, and the program included 820 individuals and approximately 500 papers.

Obviously, at the same time, one must go well beyond quantitative indices in discussing the Albuquerque LASA congress. This report will first assess the areas in which the meeting may have made positive gains, with particular thanks to the many individuals and institutions who made important contributions to that end. It will then note the fields in which noteworthy difficulties arose, with implications that future program committees may want to consider.

One positive feature of the Albuquerque meeting was the high level of professionalism shown by panel organizers and participants. While no doubt there were exceptions, there seemed to be a minimum of panels that were cancelled in whole or in part, and last-minute alterations were not extensive. The meeting's schedule—with standard and concurrent time modules, and with more than an hour left open for lunch—also appeared to foster informal interchange among participants. The panel organizers' work was simply indispensable to the success of the meeting, and the continued ability to rely on collaboration of that sort is one of the association's key strengths.

The six "State-of-the-Discipline" (SOD) panels were an innovation that was well-received, generally attracting audiences of more than 100 each. These panels provided a chance for general issues of interdisciplinary studies to be addressed, and the six paper presenters and eighteen commentators merit the warm thanks of LASA. A project is now underway to publish all of the "overview" papers as an edited volume, and the 1986 Program Committee is considering some variant of the SOD format for the Boston LASA gathering. (One difficulty not resolved at Albuquerque was how to assure the SOD panels of relatively few conflicts without scheduling them against one another; it was not possible to attend all six review panels at the 12th meeting, which is unfortunate.)

The plenary session, to hear an address by President Tom C. Farer of the University of New Mexico, was also an outstanding moment of the 1985 meeting, combining scholarly thoroughness with the commitment to progress in the policy arena that is a LASA tradition. The award of the Kalman Silvert Prize to Professor Federico Gil was an illuminating session intellectually as well as a signal professional recognition.

The Program Committee was quite successful in raising money for participating scholars to travel to Albuquerque from Latin America, with more than $90,000 obtained for this purpose and approximately 55 participants assisted.

Appreciation for those who aided in the planning, administration, and finance for the 12th meeting must begin with the members of the Program Committee: Professors Werner Baer (University of Illinois), Eliana Rivero (University of Arizona), Ina Rosenthal-Urey (Wheaton College), and Joseph Tulchin (University of North Carolina). Without their scholarly good judgment an
energetic commitment to spend the days upon end of work involved in crafting the program, the Albuquerque events could not have achieved quality or coherence. Their dedication and seriousness illustrated the best of LASA in action. Professor Tulchin particularly distinguished himself as the LASA 1985 fund raiser. Graduate assistant Martin Gonzalez of the University of North Carolina ably assisted both Professor Tulchin and the program committee in the administration of travel money, sacrificing his chance to attend most of the sessions of the conference itself.

The staff at the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies of New York University also made vital contributions. Deborah Truhan, assistant to the director, became able to match an author's name with his or her (bilingual) paper title and panel title from memory, and among many other tasks, she organized the even larger computer memory that made tracking the program possible. Teresa Bell, graduate assistant, made a major contribution in preparing for the May 1984 meeting of the program committee, and George Sharrard of the NYU Academic Computing Facility put the university's main frames at the reliable service of LASA. The NYU Faculty of Arts and Science, through deans A. Richard Turner and Ann M. Burton, provided necessary finance that sustained NYU's effort for LASA.

The Local Arrangements Committee under the fabled leadership of Theo Crevenna made sure that what might otherwise be simply a program on paper ran smoothly and enjoyably in situ. Theo's unfailing good judgment and extraordinary ability to keep his composure while handing dozens of details set the tone for all the program committee's dealings with the outstanding Latin American studies program at the University of New Mexico. UNM Institute Director Gil Merkx, staff assistant Chris López, and many others at UNM were particularly helpful.

The Film Festival/Exhibit was also a major success. Lavonne Poteet (Bucknell University) and Juliann Burton (University of California-Santa Cruz) were able to program a number of world and U.S. premiers among the three days of Latin American films presented at the congress.

The LASA Secretariat at Austin, and especially Richard Sinkin and Jana Greenlieb, contributed greatly to the work of the Albuquerque Program Committee. Their skill in channeling communication and coordinating program with practicality was irreplaceable. Austin's role was particularly important in transforming the program data from New York into the printed program that (with so relatively few errors) guided daily events in Albuquerque.

The institutions aiding travel to LASA included the Ford Foundation, the Inter-American Foundation, and the United States Agency for International Development. Approximately ten centers for Latin American studies at U.S. universities also aided generously by inviting LASA participants to lecture and by funding their international travel, and several individuals contributed to LASA for scholars' travel to Albuquerque.

Difficulties that were encountered in at least three areas merit reflection. First, LASA's project to include a Cuban delegation at Albuquerque could not be carried out, when the United States government denied visas to five of the twelve planned Cuban participants, and the remaining seven decided not to attend under those circumstances. The visa denials were clearly politically motivated, with the effect of hindering both the Albuquerque meeting and LASA's more general program of opening scholarly ties with Cuban colleagues. A different outcome for future LASA congresses is likely to depend upon a changed political stance in Washington.

Second, travel funding for Latin American scholars proved to be an administrative challenge, because several grants were confirmed just shortly before the meeting itself, and resources had not been arranged in advance to settle numberless practical details. Travel funds were used fully and wisely, but the wear and tear on the program committee and on the LASA staff was considerable. It may well be that future program committees will want to provide the colleague designated as fund raiser with additional funds and time for allocating travel funds once raised.

Finally, it is regrettable that more paper givers at Albuquerque did not provide copies of their papers for general distribution. With Theo Crevenna's organizing, a more extensive paper sales effort was mounted than at recent LASA meetings, but more than half the papers were not provided by their authors. It seems doubtful that all the explanation can lie in college budget cutbacks for duplication, since disciplinary meetings like that of the American Political Science Association routinely receive almost every paper programmed. It might be advisable for LASA to address ways of making papers more routinely available, at a level to match the traditional intellectual freedom of LASA meetings.

If I may be permitted a personal note in conclusion, the invocation of Kalman Silvert's name must be a vivid matter for a faculty member at NYU who works for LASA. Kal was (I nearly wrote is) not simply the distinguished political scientist who helped found LASA and in whose memory the association's prize for lifetime scholarly achievement is named. One meets Kal—who served as first director of NYU's Latin American studies program, an was a leading member of my department for a decade—at every turn. Even in recollection, he provides both one's greatest encouragement and most exigent requirements. When other judgment falters, the question "What would Kal have
done?" often points out the wisest course of action, and perhaps at its best the Albuquerque meeting would have met with his approval.

Christopher Mitchell, New York University Chairman, 1985 Program Committee

LASA FILM FESTIVAL AND EXHIBIT

Thanks to Lavonne Poteet, Julianne Burton, and Harve Horowitz, the LASA International Congress has become the second largest Latin American film festival in the world (Havana still has the largest). Since many members have requested the information, we are publishing a list here of the films that were shown as well as their directors and distributors. The festival films were awarded the 1985 LASA prize for excellence.

FESTIVAL FILM LIST

Juan Felix Sánchez, Venezuela, 1983, Calogero Salvo, UC-Berkeley, Extension Media Center


El Rey de Bandolín, Venezuela, 1985, John Dickinson, Documentary Educational Resources

Sargento Getulio, Brazil, 1983, Hermano Penna, Embravin


Nicaragua: No Pasarán, Nicaragua, 1984, David Bradbury, New Yorker Films

Banana Company, Nicaragua, 1982, Ramiro Locayo, Icarus

Ballad of an Unsung Hero, U.S./Mexico, 1983, Isaac Artenstein, Cinewest

In the Name of the People, El Salvador, 1984, Frank Christopher, Icarus

Witness to War, U.S./Vietnam/El Salvador, 1985, Deborah Shaffer, First Run Features

Neighbors: The U.S. and Mexico, U.S./Mexico, 1985, Jesús Salvador Treviño and José Luis Ruiz, Interamerican Communications, Inc.

The Real Thing, Guatemala, 1984, Peter Schnall, Icarus

Short Circuit, El Salvador, 1985, Alan Francovich, Icarus

Los Sures, U.S., 1984, Diego Echeverría, Cinema Guild

Chulas Fronteras, U.S./Mexico, 1976, Chris Strachwitz and Les Blank, Les Blank—Flower Films

Grenada: The Future Coming Toward Us, Grenada, 1984, John Douglas, Carmen Ashhurst, Samori Markman, Cinema Guild


EXHIBIT FILM LIST


Chile, I Don’t Take Your Name in Vain, Chile, 1984, Colectivo CINE-OJO, Icarus

When the Mountains Tremble, Guatemala, 1983, Pamela Yates and Thomas Sigel, New Yorker Films

Nicaragua: Report from the Front, Nicaragua, 1983, Deborah Shaffer and Tom Sigel, First Run Features

Political Communication in Revolutionary Nicaragua, Nicaragua, 1984, Howard Frederick, Ohio University School of Telecommunications

Alpaca Breeders of Chimboya, Peru, 1983, Marianne Eyde, Icarus

Willy and Miriam/F, Chile, 1985, David Benavente, Icarus

Carmen Carrascal, Colombia, 1983, Cine Mujer Colombiana, Women Make Movies

Mujeres del Planeta, Peru, 1983, María Barea, Women Make Movies

Roses in December, El Salvador, 1982, Ana Carrigan and Bernard Stone, First Run Features

In the Name of Democracy, El Salvador, 1984, Pamela Cohen and José Ponce, Cinema Guild

The XIII International Congress will mark the twentieth anniversary of LASA. Because of this special event, the Program Committee wishes to make the Boston meeting a tribute to the quality and diversity of scholarship that has characterized the Latin American Studies Association in the past two decades. We hope that LASA members will be active in helping us plan for a stimulating and memorable meeting. The following information should be useful to those who wish to contribute to the meeting.

Four categories of sessions will constitute the bulk of the program in Boston.

1. PANELS: consisting of presentations of formal papers, prepared especially for the occasion, and related discussions of them. Two types of panels may be organized.
   a. Research Panels will include the presentation of original research papers and related discussions of them. Normally, three papers are presented and discussed by an additional panelist or two and then the session is open for general discussion.
   b. Discussion Panels will include the presentation of short "think pieces" on topics abstracted from more detailed original research. Presenters will be limited to 8 to 10 minutes each of formal presentation followed by a lengthy period for general discussion.

2. WORKSHOPS: consisting of a panel of several participants who exchange ideas about common research problems, techniques, and perspectives, or teaching interests in new fields of study.

3. ROUND TABLES: breakfast sessions consisting of no more than ten persons who share in a discussion of a focused topic of common interest. Participants sign up in advance for the round tables and session organizers serve as discussion leaders.

4. MEETINGS: consisting of members of formally constituted organizations who meet to discuss the business of their organization.

In addition, film and book exhibits, public forums, receptions, and other special events will be included in the program.
The War in Central America and the Caribbean
Social Differentiation, Rural Class Relations, and Peasant Mobilizations
Latin American Popular Culture
Changes in the Class Structure of Argentina, 1960-1985
Breaking Down Stereotypes in the Teaching of Latin America in Grades K-12
El ensayo, El hombre que esta solo y espera: Una lectura interdisciplinaria
Reception/Dissemination of Contemporary Spanish American Literature in the United States
Soviet Bloc Objectives and Influence in Central America
Governing Mexico: Challenges for the Next Sexenio
Comparative Analysis of Women's Role and Status in Post-Revolutionary Regimes in Latin America and the Caribbean
World Economic Factors and Latin American Political Formation
National Variations in the Theory and Practice of the Theology of Liberation
New Generations, New Aesthetics—Mexican Narrative since 1960
Gerencia, obreros, y el estado en empresas nicaragüenses
Autonomia universitaria y poder politico en America Latina
Analfabetismo y marginalidad social en America Latina

We wish to call your attention to the following policies and guidelines that will be followed by the Program Committee in planning and organizing the Boston meeting.

1. Participants in the Boston meeting will be limited to one role on the program in order to broaden opportunities for all applicants. The only exceptions to this are panel organizers who may also present a paper on their own panel and those who are attending the meeting from abroad.

2. Panels, workshops, and round tables will be limited in size in order to assure orderly and full discussions. An ideal research panel would consist of no more than three paper presenters, who summarize their work, and two discussants. Ample time must be allowed for questions and discussion. An ideal discussion panel would consist of four presenters, who deliver brief "think pieces" related to their research, followed by at least an hour of questions and discussion. An ideal workshop would consist of six persons. An ideal round table would consist of ten people.

3. The Program Committee will determine the suitability of all sessions and individually submitted papers for inclusion in the final program. It is essential that the committee be supplied with full, timely, and accurate information by session organizers. In the absence of such data, the Program Committee will be unable to approve the session. Sessions proposed by organizations will also be approved by the Program Committee on the basis of full and timely information.

4. The Program Committee will communicate directly with session organizers. The organizers are responsible for gathering complete and accurate information from session participants and for keeping them fully informed of requirements and responsibilities for the session.

5. Session organizers are responsible for submitting five copies of their proposal to the Program Committee.

6. It is expected that all those who have roles at the 1986 LASA meeting will be members of the Latin American Studies Association. Session organizers are responsible for ensuring that all participants in their session are members of LASA.

7. The Program Committee will provide information and assistance to organizers on a timely basis.

The Program Committee for the 1986 meeting consists of Merilee S. Grindle, chair, Harvard University; G. Reid Andrews, University of Pittsburgh; Lourdes Arizpe, El Colegio de Mexico; Jaime Concha, University of California at San Diego; Florencia E. Mallon, University of Wisconsin; and Lavonne C. Poteet (Film Council Coordinator), Bucknell University.
PROPOSAL FOR ORGANIZED SESSION

*Instructions:* Please submit the information requested below in the most complete and accurate form possible. This will increase the probability that your proposed session will be included in the final program for the Boston meeting. To aid the Program Committee in the selection process, particular attention should be given to developing a concrete and informative description of the proposed session. Five copies of the proposal must be submitted to the Program Committee. This form may be submitted in English, Spanish, or Portuguese.

**PROPOSALS MUST BE RECEIVED BY SEPTEMBER 30, 1985**

Please print or type clearly:

**Title of Session:**

[Blank Line]

**Organization sponsoring session, if any:**

[Blank Line]

**Description of the session (75-100 words):**

[Blank Line]

**Organizer:**

[Blank Line]

**Institution:**

[Blank Line]

**Address:**

[Blank Line]

**Telephone (office):**

[Blank Line]

**(residence):**

[Blank Line]

**LASA member? Yes _____ No _____**

**Brief biographical statement, including scholarly experience related to the session topic:**

[Blank Line]
PROPOSAL FOR SPECIAL EVENTS AND MEETINGS

Instructions: If you wish to schedule an event or meeting that does not fit the categories specified under organized sessions, please provide the Program Committee with complete information as indicated below. This form may be submitted in English, Spanish, or Portuguese. Please note that all proposals for films and videos not integrated into organized sessions must be submitted on a separate form and sent to LaVonne C. Poteet, Coordinator of the Film Council.

Please print or type clearly:

Title of Session: _______________________
Sponsoring Organization: _______________________

Type and Purpose of Event:
☐ Breakfast  ☐ Business meeting
☐ Luncheon  ☐ Organizing meeting
☐ Dinner  ☐ Board/Committee meeting
☐ Reception (paid by sponsor)  ☐ Panel
☐ Cash (no host) bar  ☐ Workshop

Is event open to all interested parties? ______
Do you plan to charge a fee for admission? ______
Provide a brief narrative description for possible publication:

Name and affiliation of chair: _______________________
Name and affiliation of organizer (if different from chair): _______________________
Preferred date and hour: _______________________
List other groups whose simultaneous scheduling should be avoided: _______________________

Room set-up:
☐ Theater (auditorium) with head table set for ______ people
☐ Conference (up to 15 people)
☐ Other (please specify): _______________________

Estimated attendance: _______________________
Will food and beverages be served? ______  If yes, give name, address, and phone number of the person to be billed:

Specify audiovisual equipment required:
☐ overhead  ☐ 8 mm projector  ☐ electric pointer
☐ opaque projector  ☐ 16 mm projector  ☐ tape recorder (playback only)
☐ carousel slide  ☐ video (specify format)  ☐ screen

Form completed by (include address and telephone number): _______________________

PROPOSAL FOR PAPER PRESENTATION

Instructions: We urge all those interested in presenting a paper on a panel to take the initiative to organize a session or to communicate with others who might be interested in organizing one. If such efforts prove unsuccessful, the Program Committee will assess your proposal and, where appropriate, attempt to ensure its inclusion in an organized session. Please submit the information requested below in the most complete and accurate form possible to help the Program Committee make an informed decision. Five copies of the proposal must be submitted to the Program Committee. This form may be submitted in English, Spanish, or Portuguese.

PROPOSALS MUST BE RECEIVED BY SEPTEMBER 30, 1985

Please print or type clearly:

Title of paper: ___________________________________________________________

Description of the paper topic (25-50 words): __________________________________

Your name: ______________________________________________________________

Discipline: ______________________________________________________________

Institution: ______________________________________________________________

Address: ________________________________________________________________

Telephone (office): ________________________________________________________

(residence): ______________________________________________________________

LASA Member? Yes _____ No _____

Please suggest several broad themes that might serve as topics for panels appropriate for your paper:
PROPOSAL FOR FILM FESTIVAL SUBMISSIONS

Film and video materials that are not integrated into a panel, workshop, round table, or meeting may be presented in one of two ways: (1) as selections in a LATIN AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL; or (2) as part of a noncompetitive FILM EXHIBIT of visual and informational materials. Materials not selected for the FESTIVAL may be presented at the EXHIBIT for a fee.

Films and videos chosen for the FESTIVAL are designated as recipients of the 1986 LASA AWARD OF MERIT IN FILM for “excellence in the visual presentation of educational and artistic materials on Latin America.” Approximately 15 such awards will be made. Criteria used in selecting films or videos to be screened are: (a) artistic, technical, and cinematographic excellence; (b) uniqueness of contribution to the visual presentation of materials on Latin America; and (c) relevance to disciplinary, geographic, and thematic interests of the LASA membership, as evidenced by topics proposed for panels, workshops, and round tables at recent congresses. Films and videos released after October 1984 and films and videos that will premiere at the meeting will be given special consideration if they also meet the above criteria.

The noncompetitive FILM EXHIBIT of Latin American films, videos, and descriptive materials (brochures, catalogues, etc.) is organized in coordination with the Book Exhibit. For information on the FILM EXHIBIT, contact: Harve C. Horowitz and Associates, LASA Film Exhibit, 10369 Currycomb Court, Columbia, MD 21044; Telephone (301)997-0763.

PROPOSALS MUST BE SUBMITTED BY APRIL 1, 1986:

Please print or type clearly:

Title of Work: _____________________________________________

Film: ___________ 16 mm ______ 35 mm ______

Video: _______ Available formats: __________________________

Distributor: ________________________________

Address: _____________________________________________

Director: _____________________________________________

Producer: _____________________________________________

Year of Release: _______ Screening Time: _______ Language: ________

Brief description (25-50 words) of subject matter, including country or area treated:

_______________________________________________________________

Name: ____________________________________________ Affiliation: __________________________

Address: _________________________________________________

Telephone: Office ___________________________ Home __________________________

If you have questions, please call LaVonne C. Poteet at (717)524-1353.
THE DECADE OF WOMEN: A LATIN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE
by Adriana Santa Cruz
FEMPRESS-IET, Santiago, Chile

(Editor's note: On July 14, 1985, women from around the world gathered in Nairobi, Kenya, to assess the impact of the Decade of Women. The following is an article that analyzes recent developments for women in Latin America. The author, Adriana Santa Cruz, works with FEMPRESS in Santiago, Chile, publisher of Mujer y Especiales Mujer. For further information, please write to ILET, Casilla 16637, Correo 9, Santiago, CHILE.)

It is hard to describe from a bird's-eye view or sum up with the stroke of a pen the Women's Decade in Latin America. These have been years, as we say here, of "sweetness and lard," with much to celebrate and more than a little to lament.

The fact that, in this part of the Third World, women are spared the barbarity of clitoridectomy, the practice of open polygamy, and the obligation of veiling their faces, are advances we do not owe to this decade. Our "machismo" does not always reveal its evils so openly. But how dramatic it is that the women of our continent are hidden behind the image of the Transnational Feminine Model—that wealthy, triumphant, European woman removed from the context of her real world and in search of a man, "reflected" and publicized by the mass media. It is tragic to see how the abuse, battering, and rapes suffered by so many of the so-called weaker sex continue to be an open secret, often recognized only by women's organizations. The same blind eye is fixed on the deaths of millions of women in abortions that poverty could not afford. What about the knowledge that unshared household chores—a responsibility for millions of poorly-paid working women—are not Divine Law? Or legislation that assumes that the man is the head of the home when, in some countries, more than half of the households are headed by women? Or the regrettable absence of conscious women from the halls of power, an obstinate lack that continues to deprive the world of humaneness and balance? And last, but not least, what about the fact that the terms feminism and feminist are still considered to be stigmas?

The list is long, and it doesn't end here. Frightened and misinformed women help to perpetuate this state of affairs. As educators, they don't question traditional roles. As voters, they cast ballots for men without demanding commitment to the women's cause. Women are largely responsible for the election of Alfonsín in Argentina, but never before have they been so underrepresented in Parliament. In Ecuador, the number of women representatives in Congress has dropped. In April, the two feminist candidates running for the Peruvian Congress were defeated. And in Chile, a recent survey reveals that women are a majority among the sectors still supporting the military regime headed by General Pinochet.

Add to this desolate panorama the fact that the end of the Decade finds us in the midst of a deep economic, social, and political crisis. The region is burdened by foreign debt and the imperial policies of Ronald Reagan in Central America. Usually, it is the women of this continent who suffer the effects of the crisis most acutely.

Fortunately, these ten years have given us much to celebrate as well. The greatest achievements, it must be said, have not occurred at the government level but in the nongovernmental world. Even the signing and ratification of the United Nations Convention for the Non-Discrimination of Women has been difficult to achieve, let alone put into practice.

But among the millennial prejudices and taboos, the empty promises of modernity and the obvious lack of resources, a web is being woven in Latin America whose threads are clearly penetrating the fabric of society. This decade has witnessed the emergence not only of women's movements but also of concepts destined to bring about unpredictable changes. What the decade has really shown us is that this challenge is more than a ten- or twenty-year affair.

In the Shadow of the Left

The process of organizing and consciousness-raising has not been uniform throughout the region. It is also important to distinguish between women's and feminist movements, although they are closely linked. In Latin America, both have grown under the shadow of the Left, from which they inherit their strength and weakness. The majority of organized women in this continent come from the poorest urban and peasant sectors, where organization is the result of the struggle to satisfy such basic needs as housing, health, food, and jobs. It is astonishing that even feminist movements led by middle class intellectuals still focus their activity exclusively on lower-income women. Thus, they lack the strategies to convince their own class, so staunchly set in opposition to feminist ideals. Women's specific demands, tenaciously subordinated to the class problem by the Left, have been the source of tension and recriminations. Even in Cuba, however, the Federación de Mujeres has recently begun to question the revolutionary justification behind the fact that women run home to cook and clean while their compañeros have time to devote to union or party activities. The women of Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Grenada have lived at war with North
American imperialism, while the women of Chile, Paraguay, and, until recently, Argentina and Uruguay, struggle against right-wing military rule and misery. As a result, even organized women often view with suspicion and sometimes open rage the feminist call for autonomy from patriarchal power, a presence still strongly felt in the parties of the Left.

The divided Left, incapable of generating the confidence and consensus it needs to overcome its own popularity crisis, is dragging the women's movement along with it. For the first time in Latin America, two "admitted" feminists sought seats in the Peruvian Parliament, as candidates for the Izquierda Unida (United Left). Their defeat seems to indicate that neither the parties nor women in general appreciated the alliance.

For the moment, the initiative toward autonomy and the insistence on the specific nature of women's problems are charged with guilt. For a social movement so closely linked to political, social, and economic realities, misery and the systematic abuse of human rights do matter, and a lot. But perhaps it is this dilemma that puts Latin America at the forefront of tomorrow's challenge: the opportunity to confront the inequalities of class and gender simultaneously.

The Catholic church, a great promoter of grassroots organization, has reacted with sensitivity and support to demands for the satisfaction of basic needs. But the church is also a powerful obstacle to the resolution of such dramatic problems as abortion, contraception, and divorce, issues hotly debated in Mexico and Brazil, and more discreetly discussed elsewhere.

Feminine Solidarity

Latin Americans legitimately question the stated objective of the Women's Decade: the incorporation of women into development. "What kind of development?" they say, and "We women have always been an essential part of development, since the beginning of time." Yet today we are witnessing the tremendous growth of research to rescue women's history, to identify forms of gender discrimination, to expose falacies and justifications, and to break these patterns through research action projects. Women's centers, legal aid offices, health projects, and the like have made their appearance in most of the nations in the region. Magazines, bulletins, radio, and TV shows, regional information networks (Unidad de Comunicación Alternativa de la Mujer, ISIS, La Tribuna), health, research (ALACEM), and even news services (O.I.M. and Fempress) have been launched (and sometimes disbanded). Such efforts reinforce one another to overcome atomization and are living proof of the Latin Americanist vocation of the region's women's movement. None of these tasks are simple, and all require enormous involvement and complicity in order to take advantage of chronically scarce resources and space.

This period has also seen the proliferation of hundreds of meetings and seminars at the local, national, and regional level, particularly over the past five years. Specialization is now a necessity, as the wealth of accumulated knowledge no longer fits within one office, much less a single mind.

This has been made possible by the foreign funding generated during the decade and by the pressure which supportive women in the industrialized nations exert on their own governments.

The Influence of Feminism

Despite the prejudices held against feminism, its influence is significant and there are reasons to believe that we are, indeed, at the doorstep of change. For instance,

—The most lucid studies have been conducted by feminist women, or researchers often become "converts" along the way. At the Non-Governmental Regional Conference held last November in Havana to evaluate the decade, feminists conducted most of the workshops, winning recognition for their objective capabilities.

—It is no longer sufficient just to question the discrimination of women at the public level. The issue now is how to value and share domestic work and how to bring private matters into public debate. As the women of Chile demand in street demonstrations: "We want democracy in our country and in our homes."

—In "development projects," in community organizations promoted massively by the Catholic church, in unions and in the women's branches of political parties where women's issues have not been dealt with specifically, rebellion is now more than a murmur. For example, it is no longer common to hear that "Sexuality is a luxury, a concern only for those who have overcome hunger and poverty." A case in point is the women's program of the Vicaría Norte, a church project in Santiago, Chile, coordinating more than 140 women's groups. After six years, and despite frequent failures of these groups to fulfill their specific goals, the organizations hold together. "Beyond the need for things we call basic," says a program organizer, "it seems there is a need for identity."

—After the electoral defeat in Argentina, women's groups formed La Multisectoral, a coalition to lobby specifically on behalf of women's issues. The group has already obtained legislation establishing Shared Patria Protestad and is now threatening to cast blank votes if women are not better positioned in upcoming legislative elections.
—In Uruguay, attempts were made to isolate women’s organizations from La Concertación Democrática, a move that kindled solidarity among them and led to the creation of the Plenario de Mujeres. Here, party differences have been set aside and combined pressure placed on behalf of a program demanding changes in practically every area imaginable. GRECMU, a study center with a clearly feminist orientation, is a leading consultant to this task.

—As never before, candidates seek the support of the feminine public, if for no other reason than electoral demagoguery. Alan García, president-elect of Peru, has stated that he does not want his daughters to grow up in a patriarchal society. In Costa Rica, one presidential candidate proposes a woman for the vice presidency. Alfonsín in Argentina and the late Tancredo Neves in Brazil insistently sought the votes of women to win election.

—The Colombian government has cofinanced a regional health meeting with a decidedly alternative orientation. In Brazil, an Integral Regional Aid Program for Women’s Health is incorporating many of the longstanding recommendations of the Feminist Movement. Some states are mass producing feminist health literature and some have asked the feminist organizations themselves to implement these programs.

—Perhaps the greatest achievements are planted in seeds only now beginning to bear fruit. Pay for housework is still a long way off, but at least it is acknowledged as work. Today’s satesmen feel more progressive when they surround themselves with women. (Venezuela had five women cabinet ministers in the previous administration). No longer do women accept male prerogatives as passively, and some men are beginning to exhibit a certain amount of bad conscience. Nowadays, they are more sensitive to a well-constructed argument revealing a flagrant case of discrimination.

Looking to the Future

Although much of this effort to research and organize has taken place over the last few years, most Latin American women have never heard of the decade bearing their name. It would be absurd to pretend that the discrimination experienced by women is a ten-year matter. The question is raised if, after the wrap-up in Nairobi, funding for women’s programs will decrease. There are reasons to hope that the countries that have carried the largest financial burden, like Sweden, Norway, Canada, and the Netherlands, will continue their support, for they are nations where women have waged a long and fruitful battle for equality. Some Protestant churches will also continue their support because they understand the difficulty of the challenge. The United Nations Voluntary Fund for Women will be maintained. But there is concern that the embryo is not mature enough to survive on its own, and the possibility of self financing is premature. In the United States, the Reagan administration looks at the women’s cause around the world exclusively in terms of the Cold War, an attitude that has even threatened to interrupt the Nairobi conference. The suspension of U.S. support is highly probable.

Beyond these essential funding problems, the women’s movements of Latin America face a series of challenges. Among them are:

—To solve the problem of autonomy as a social movement and to better negotiate specific women’s issues without weakening other social struggles or appearing as a substitute for political parties. The women’s movements must demand serious consideration as a social force within political parties and recognition of their enriching and deeply democratizing nature. Political parties, for their part, must be pushed to tackle the problems of gender discrimination.

—To greater emphasize the movement’s profoundly humanizing vocation, and not be limited to denouncing and demanding. For example, feminism is viewed as "pro-abortion," "anti-maternity," "anti-family," and even "anti-love." These myths must be broken if the prejudices constraining the legitimacy of the movement are to be surmounted.

—To outgrow, as an alternative movement, a certain penchant for marginality. It is important to obtain access to mass media and to influence even the soap operas, radio dramas, and "foto novelas" so popular in the region, without giving up alternative media. More efforts to communicate are imperative in order to close the gap between public opinion and the knowledge of a few.

—To overcome the trauma of power. Repulsion against authoritarianism and the critical position of women toward the institutions that have isolated them historically make the exercise of power difficult. Power must be viewed as power to accomplish.

—To find ways to reach middle class women, so great in number and so significant, when the time comes to vote. In countries like Brazil, Argentina, and Chile, for example, middle class women have been a determining force in the breakdown of democracy, due to their susceptibility to anti-Communist rhetoric. It is imperative to work with these women to increase their personal awareness and political maturity.

The task of guarding against all forms of exploitation and subordination in society is one we cannot abandon, but the women’s movement must, by definition, incorporate all women into its cause.
DIRECTORY OMISSIONS

Despite our best efforts, some LASA members who were members prior to July 1, 1984, the cut-off date for inclusion in the Handbook and Membership Directory, were left out of the published list. Our apologies go to:

David H. Pollock  
School of International Affairs  
Carleton University  
Ottawa, K1S 5B6  
CANADA

Judith A. Weiss  
Department of French and Spanish  
Mount Allison University  
Sackville, New Brunswick  
CANADA

FORD GRANT FOR LASA-CUBA EXCHANGE

The Ford Foundation has awarded LASA a $40,000 grant for an academic exchange with Cuba. The exchange will be administered through CEA, the Centro de Estudios Sobre América, which initiated the exchange agreement and invited a LASA delegation to visit Cuba in June 1984. (See the report by Nelson Valdés in the fall 1984 issue of the LASA Forum.)

The exchange is designed to parallel the LASA exchange with the Soviet Union, which focuses on joint seminars and a publication exchange. There will be two seminars in the exchange, one on international migration to be held in the spring of 1986 in Cuba, and another to be held in the United States on the debt crisis in Latin America. U.S., Cuban, and Latin American scholars will participate in both seminars, for which papers will be commissioned and published. LASA is presently trying to work out the details of the publication exchange program, which will be administered by the LASA Secretariat or a university in the United States. Any university interested in administering the publication exchange is invited to write to Richard Sinkin at the LASA Secretariat.

The grant also includes funds for attendance of Cuban scholars at LASA congresses. Unfortunately, visas were denied to five of the twelve Cubans designated to participate in the LASA congress in Albuquerque, but, through a show of solidarity, none of the Cubans arrived. We hope this can be corrected for future LASA congresses since participation of Cuban and other Latin American scholars is a vital aspect of the association’s activities.

This exchange will be a critical component of the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, cochaired by Van Whiting of Brown University and Helen Safa of the University of Florida. Helen Safa, as past-president of LASA, took the initiative in writing this grant and will have primary responsibility for administering it, especially the first seminar.

HISPANIC TASK FORCE GRAPE BOYCOTT RESOLUTION

At a meeting of the Hispanic Task Force, those present signed the following resolution endorsing a boycott of California fresh grapes.

Whereas, the United Farm Workers, under the leadership of Cesar Chavez, have struggled for more than 23 years to bring about a measure of justice to America’s most downtrodden; and

Whereas, millions of concerned people throughout the Americas have assisted the U.F.W. by sharing precious time and resources with the farm workers so that they too can enjoy the same rights and benefits under the law that other workers have enjoyed for years; and

Whereas, 36,000 farm workers who have courageously cast their votes to be represented by the U.F.W. in union elections over the last ten years are still waiting for recalcitrant growers to sign contracts guaranteeing humane working conditions and protections; and

Whereas, 6,300 farm workers have been fired for daring to join the U.F.W. and have been cheated by the growers out of more than $72 million in lost wages; and

Whereas, California governor Deukmejian has promised the agribusiness giants of California to destroy the farm labor act during his term of office;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Latin American Studies Association endorses and fully supports the new international boycott of California fresh grapes until Governor Deukmejian enforces the California farm labor law and until the growers sign contracts; and

Further be it resolved that all conference participants sign the New Fresh Grape Boycott Pledge to support the U.F.W.; and

Be it further resolved that all participants be encouraged to distribute additional boycott pledge cards to family, friends, and their respective organizations.

This resolution was not submitted to the LASA business meeting in Albuquerque and is not official policy of the association.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor:

Perhaps the most portentous aspect of the present administration's Latin American policy is the degree to which it is embraced by the Person in the Street. Though rendered gun shy of direct intervention in Central America by the so-called Vietnam syndrome, the typical citizen possesses little resistance to the authorized perspective that El Salvador, Guatemala, and the other regimes favored by Washington are fundamentally freedom-loving democracies (though possibly still "imperfect" ones), that the Sandinista government is a "totalitarian dictatorship," and that the opponents of these are, respectively, "communist terrorists" and "freedom fighters."

While the tractability of the Average American Mind with regard to this issue has its roots in the overall process of ideologization, which induces all but the most perversely or irredeemably refractory minds to identify patriotism with uncritical acceptance of the State Department’s world view and, therewith, to make the presence or absence of the U.S. government stamp of approval the litmus test distinguishing the "good guy"—"bad guy" nature of foreign actors, this ethos is complemented by a second factor, whose presence has doubtless been discerned by a majority of LASA members: the tendency of the foreign reporting of the U.S. media to present perspectives congenial to the official interpretation.

This view has been confirmed by a study by Professor Edward S. Herman of the coverage of the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan elections in the New York Times during the two months from February 1 to March 30 of this past year. In a report published in Covert Action Information Bulletin, no. 21, Herman finds that of the 28 articles published during that period on El Salvador, 20 were based entirely on the statements of U.S. and Salvadoran officials, while overall, these sources accounted for 80 percent of the total source material. Only one percent of identifiable sources were peasants and 10 percent were insurgents. Regarding the latter, however, Herman notes, "Even this modest fraction grossly exaggerates the importance of the rebels as a source. In the great majority of cases...[the latter]...in accordance with the government’s...formula, which portrays the rebels as bad guys refusing to participate in this step toward democracy...were only asked about and quoted on their disruption plans.... [They] were not asked about or quoted on more substantive questions, such as why free elections were unfeasible...." The Times's sympathy for established government, Herman finds, did not carry over to the Sandinista election preparations. In the 8 articles dealing with that issue, not only did Sandinista sources account for but 39.5 percent of those used, they were normally represented in diluted, paraphrased form. In contrast, their contra opposition was regularly quoted on substantive defects of the Nicaraguan election plan and it, together with U.S. officials, comprised 60.5 percent of the sources cited.

Since the New York Times is generally considered to be a paragon of objective reporting and, indeed, is even criticized by some for an alleged "leftist" tilt, only the most optimistic could expect that the other denizens of the U.S. press, putatively less committed to the tenets of professional journalism, would exhibit a lower level of affinity for Official Truth. To the contrary, as suggested above, all evidence indicates the U.S. media must be considered a key contributing source of support for what most Latin Americanists regard as an unconscious and morally bankrupt foreign policy.

It would seem incumbent upon those members of LASA who share this view to attempt to employ their authority as specialists in the region to influence the direction of the media, or failing that, to impune it in the public eye. Two avenues of such action are individual letters to the editor of offending periodicals and the partial redirection of the Association’s Media Task Force, employing an antagonist stance. A third, more difficult to undertake and maintain but conceivably of greater potential impact, might involve the formation of a Media Critiquing Committee integrating individuals whose local or national level prestige would insure its statements attention on the mass media. While there will be debate over the nature of the strategy to employ, there would seem to be little basis for doubt that something must be done.

J. W. Barchfield
Profesor asociado de relaciones sociales Universidad de Guanajuato

CASAP APPOINTS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

The Center for Advanced Studies of the Americas, recently organized by American, Catholic, George Washington, and Georgetown Universities, in association with the Inter-American Development Bank and the Organization of American States, has announced the appointment of L. Ronald Scheman as its first executive director.

In announcing the appointment, Reverend John P. Whalen, executive director of the Consortium of Universities and president of the board of CASA, said that in deciding to establish the new center, the universities are making a firm commitment to establishing an outstanding center for inter-American studies in Washington, D.C. CASA is especially important because of the increasing influence of events in the hemisphere on U.S. foreign
policy. It will have a unique role in linking the academic resources in Washington, D.C. and the major inter-American organizations.

CASA’s programs will be designed to supplement and strengthen existing programs in the participating universities. Among the activities planned will be internships, research programs, interfaculty cooperation, and a special training program for the staffs of the inter-American organizations of Washington, D.C. The center will also seek to enrich the universities’ offerings by bringing to Washington distinguished scholars from other American countries for teaching and research.

Ronald Scheman, the newly appointed executive director, has worked for over 20 years in Latin American and Caribbean affairs. Most recently he was assistant secretary for management of the Organization of American States from 1975 to 1983, and president of the Pan American Development Foundation from 1977 to 1982.

For further information, contact L. Ronald Scheman, executive director, Center for Advanced Studies of the Americas, 1889 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

RESEARCH ASSISTANCE

For those who would want to examine a distant manuscript, or research an obscure subject, but just cannot find the time to do so, help is at hand. Dr. Lawrence Feldman (Apt. 7E, 306 Hitt Street, Columbia, Mo 65201), will go to any Hispanic archive, in the New or Old World, and get that data. He has had extensive experience in the Archivo General de Indias, other archives in Andalucia and Castille, and in the archives of most of Central America (excluding Nicaragua) from Mexico to Panama. Costs are $500 a week plus travel expenses (these latter may be waived under certain conditions). Write or call him at 314-442-6641.

GUIDELINES FOR 1985 LOURDES CASAL AWARD

The Lourdes Casal Award competition is offered on a yearly basis, and the award is 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 and/or Puerto Rico. The award’s guidelines for 1985 are the following.

1. The Lourdes Casal Award will be given for a work in the social sciences.

2. The competition is open to all persons, no matter what their national origin, who are interested in the study of Cuba or the Cuban community in the United States and Puerto Rico.

3. Only unpublished, signed manuscripts will be accepted. Essays should be signed. Pseudonyms are not permissible.

4. Participants should submit their essays in either Spanish or English. Manuscripts should be typewritten double-spaced, maximum of 30 pages. Please send the original and three legible copies.

5. The competition’s selected essay will be published in an appropriate journal and its author will receive a cash stipend of $300.

6. Manuscripts should be sent to Círculo de Cultura Cubana, G.P.O. Box 2174, New York, NY 10116 before November 1, 1985. The winner will be announced in January 1986. The sponsoring committee is not responsible for returning manuscripts to the participants in the competition.

7. Robert L. Bach, Susan Eckstein, and Lisandro Pérez are the panel’s members for selecting the essay for the 1985 award.

The sponsoring committee for the Lourdes Casal Award are José Juan Arrom, Yale University; Margaret E. Crahan, Occidental College; Carlos Díaz Alejandro, Yale University; Jorge I. Domínguez, Harvard University; Richard Fagen, Stanford University; Jean Franco, Columbia University; Franklin W. Knight, Johns Hopkins University; Helen I. Safa, University of Florida; Círculo de Cultura Cubana; Instituto de Estudios Cubanos; and the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba.

TINKER FOUNDATION POST DOCTORAL FELLOWS

Martha T. Muse, chairman and president of the Tinker Foundation, announced the winners of its tenth annual postdoctoral fellowship competition.

The fellowship provides scholars with the opportunity to conduct Ibero-American related research that will have significant theoretical or public-policy implications. The
competition is open to individuals who have completed their doctoral degrees no less than 3 years, but no more than 10 years prior to the time of application. Each one-year award carries an $18,000 stipend plus an additional $2,000 for research-related travel.

Last year the foundation received over three hundred inquiries about the program. The five successful candidates were selected from the fifty-one applicants who qualified for the 1985 competition. The following are those selected as 1985 Tinker Postdoctoral Fellows along with their home institutions and research topics:

Aldo Ansano Brandini, National Council for Scientific and Technical Research, Argentina; "Appropriateness of Coastal Resources Management Strategies for Argentina: A Normative Study"

Jonathan Hartlyn, Vanderbilt University, Tennessee; "Producer Associations, Popular Organizations, Political Parties, and Democratic Restoration in the Dominican Republic"

Soon Jin Kim, Towson State University, Maryland; "Spain's World News Service EFE: A Case Study on Government-Press Relations"

Ann Twinam, University of Cincinnati, Ohio; "Sexuality and Illegitimacy in Colonial Spanish America"

Barbara Weinstein, State University of New York-Stony Brook; "Elite Strategies for Social Control: Industrialization, Worker Training, and Social Assistance in Brazil, 1920-1964"

Carlos Roberto Reina (Honduras), Juez de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos; Rafael Nieto (Colombia), Juez de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos; Richard Scannon (E.E.U.U.), Director del Centro de Investigación de Elecciones con sede en Washington, y Orlando Tovar (Venezuela) Jefe de la Cátedra de Derecho Constitucional de la Universidad Central de Venezuela.

Consciente de la necesidad de su presencia, CAPEL ha iniciado sus labores, con un intenso programa de actividades, entre las que destacan: misiones de observación a las elecciones celebradas en Nicaragua, Granada, El Salvador y Perú. Se llevó a cabo una misión a Bolivia para dar asesoría técnica a la Corte Nacional Electoral de ese país. Actualmente, se realizan gestiones para atender una misión similar solicitada por el Gobierno de República Dominicana.

Se ha prestado asesoría legal a la Comisión Redactora de la Ley Electoral de la Asamblea Nacional Constituyente de Guatemala.

Se visitaron los organismos electorales de Centroamérica, para promover la formación de una Federación Centroamericana de Organismos Electorales.

A finales del mes de mayo se celebrará en la ciudad de Guatemala un curso sobre "Derecho y Procesos Electorales," con el cocotapativacio del Colegio de Abogados y la Universidad Autónoma de San Carlos de aquel país y con la colaboración de la Universidad de Costa Rica y la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

En Costa Rica, en el mes de agosto se llevará a cabo un curso cuyo tema principal también será "Derecho y Procesos Electorales." Para la organización del mismo se cuenta con la participación de la Facultad de Derecho de la Universidad de Costa Rica y con la colaboración de la Universidad Central de Venezuela y la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú.

Con el Tribunal Supremo Electoral de Guatemala se coordina un programa de Capacitación de Delegados a las Mesas Receptoras de Votos, y con el Centro de Estudios Políticos de ese país un programa similar de Capacitación de Fiscales de los partidos políticos a las Mesas Receptoras de Votos, para las elecciones generales de octubre de este año.

En materia de publicaciones, se inició la edición de una colección de estudios especializados en cuestiones electorales llamada "Cuadernos de CAPEL," cuyo primer número ya está en circulación: del Dr. Marcos Kaplan, "Participación Política, Estatismo y Presidencialismo en la América Latina Contemporánea."

La formación de la biblioteca y el centro de
documentación especializados en materia electoral, figuran como una de las actividades que ha recibido un importante impulso por parte del Centro. Asimismo, la integración de un Banco de Expertos y Especialistas prestos a colaborar en las misiones y actividades que CAPEL programe o bien, para atender solicitudes expresas de gobiernos y organismos electorales del continente americano. Para recibir mas información, favor de comunicarse con CAPEL, P. O. Box 10.081, 1000 San José, Costa Rica. Tel: 34-09-54, 34-09-55.

VIDEO TAPES: "ANTIGUAS CULTURAS PERUANAS"


CATALOG OF FILMS ABOUT CENTRAL AMERICA

The U.S. Committee in Solidarity with the People of El Salvador has published a new catalog of films about Central America. For a copy of the catalog, contact CISPES at CISPES/Northwest Regional Office, 5825 Telegraph Avenue, Box 54B, Oakland, CA 94609; (415)486-1177. Cost is $3.50 (includes first class postage).

ONGOING ACADEMIC EXCHANGES WITH CUBA

The LASA Task Force for Scholarly Relations with Cuba is attempting to compile a list of all ongoing academic exchanges between United States institutions and those in Cuba. If your institution is currently conducting any kind of academic exchange with a university or some other entity in Cuba, or has conducted such an exchange recently, would you please advise the task force, indicating the nature, scope, and time frame of the exchange. Write to Dr. Wayne S. Smith, Latin American Studies Program, School of Advanced International Studies, 1740 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

INSTITUTIONAL NEWS

Carleton College in Northfield, Minnesota, sponsored a major symposium April 18-20 on "Central Americans: Their Choices and Ours." Its aims were to examine the conflicts in the region from the perspective of Central Americans themselves and to look at what the foreign policy options are for the United States. The program began with correspondent Raymond Bonner speaking on "The Roots of Conflict in Central America." Friday, several Central Americans of differing political views addressed the issues. Poet Gioconda Belli discussed "The Sandinista Revolution: Achievements and Challenges." Earlier in the week, Edgar and Geraldine Macías had presented an opposing view to the Nicaraguan government. Embassy spokesman Roberto Jiménez-Ortiz defended the present regime in El Salvador and was rebutted by Salvadorian exiles Leonal Gómez and Guillermo de Paz. The Guatemalan Ambassador to the United States, Eduardo Palomo, and the Costa Rican director of foreign relations, Alvar Antillán, joined Jiménez-Ortiz in a panel discussion on "Prospects for Peace" in the region and on the Contadora process.

The symposium culminated with a Saturday morning panel, "The U.S.: Warlord or Peacemaker?" Participants in the final session were congressman Michael Barnes, Peter Bell from the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and Mark Falcoff of the American Enterprise Institute. For more information, please contact Coco Colteaux, director, Latin American Studies, Carleton College, Northfield, MN 55057.

New International Education Information Center Opened

The Institute of International Education has announced the opening of its new International Education Information Center. IIE's new center provides information about higher educational exchange to students, educators, and adult learners in the New York metropolitan area. It offers resources on overseas education for U.S. nationals who wish to study abroad—and on U.S. higher education for foreign nationals who wish to study in the United States.

For more information, contact International Education Information Center, Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017; (212)883-8470.

CENTRAL AMERICA PAPERS PROJECT

The Central America Papers Project (CAPP) is a cooperative undertaking of Washington, DC-based scholars, journalists, congresspeople, and human rights researchers using computer technology to provide physical and conceptual access to privately-held internal government papers documenting U.S. foreign policy toward Central America since 1979.

These documents, numbering over 10,000 pages in Washington alone, have entered the public domain through hundreds of individual requests from throughout the country to the Department of State and other government agencies.
under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Inspired by offers from the largest holders of such papers on El Salvador to share their collection with other interested researchers, CAPP seeks to rescue these unique documentary materials from their disorganized and scattered state in private hands and facilitate critical use of them in contemporary policy debate and long-term scholarly research.

In January 1985 CAPP began indexing targeted documents on El Salvador located in Washington using an IBM-compatible microcomputer and dBase III data base management software. Designed in consultation with Latin Americanists on the CAPP Advisory Board and professional librarians experienced in computerized indexing of public policy papers, the index includes basic cataloging information drawn from the structure of the documents, the bulk of them cable traffic between the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador and the Department of State, and subject, keyword, and name fields to capture their content. Journalists and attorneys litigating FOIA appeals for documents critical to piecing together the record of recent U.S. executive decision making on Central America have already begun using hard copy printouts of the index, which is nearing the 1000 mark in data entry at this writing.

Interest in CAPP among Latin Americanists and area studies librarians in particular has resulted in ongoing dialogue with university-based Latin American library collections and study centers toward creation of a mechanism through which institutions serving researchers across the country could subscribe to CAPP for the index and microform copies of the documents. When this mechanism is fully operational, it will mean that Latin Americanists and other researchers will for the first time have access to contemporary government papers on U.S.-Central America relations which would otherwise be accessible only through release on established historical declassification schedules and travel to Washington or scattered presidential library sites.

CAPP seeks expressions of interest and/or endorsements from potential users and/or subscribers, including both individual scholars and Latin America studies centers, as it pursues a viable subscription mechanism. Address all suggestions to Central America Papers Project, 122 Maryland Avenue, N.E., Washington, DC 20002; (202)544-2736.

CAPP Advisory Board as of January 8, 1985:

Scott Armstrong, The Washington Post; currently writing an investigative study of U.S. foreign policy making with a primary emphasis on Central America.

Cynthia Aronso, staff assistant to Congressman George Miller; Ph.D. student, School of Advanced International Studies, Johns Hopkins University; publications on El Salvador.

John J. Bailey, professor of government, Georgetown University, with focus on Latin America; specialist in Mexican politics.


Philip Brenner, professor of political science, American University, with focus on U.S. foreign policy process and the Caribbean.

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Aryeh Neier, vice chairman, Americas Watch; vice chairman, The Fund for Free Expression; vice chairman, Helsinki Watch.

Michael Posner, executive director, Lawyers Committee for International Human Rights; counsel to Maryknoll Sisters.


Index to the SALALM Papers

SALALM announces the publication of Index to the SALALM Papers, 1956-1980 edited by Barbara G. Valk, May 1985, 51 pp. (SALALM Bibliography and Reference Series, 12). Please order from the SALALM Secretariat, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706. Price is U.S. $6.50 (postage and handling included) to members; U.S. $10 (plus $1.00 for postage and handling) to nonmembers. Prepayment is requested. Checks must be in U.S. currency and made payable to the SALALM Secretariat.
EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Annenberg/Corporation for Public Broadcasting (CPS) Project has announced a search for a project officer for selected television and radio projects funded by the Annenberg/CPB Project. The project was created in 1981 to support the use of telecommunication technologies to enhance the quality and availability of higher education. With funding of $10 million a year for 15 years, the project seeks to develop course material for college-level education. Applicant qualifications include a bachelor's degree, four years of experience with grant-making, and knowledge of media in higher education. For further information, contact Ms. Hilda Moskowitz, executive assistant to the director, Annenberg/CPB Project, 1111 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20036.

The National Center for Research in Vocational Education is recruiting a research specialist to plan, implement, and conduct vocational education and research development, professional training, and information services for limited English proficient (LEP) individuals. Applicant requirements include a Ph.D. in an educational field, experience with LEP programs, and experience with research and development. For further information contact Ms. Jill Holland, The National Center for Research in Vocational Education, 1960 Kenny Road, Columbus, OH 43210.

Michigan State University is seeking a director of the Latin American Studies Center to serve half-time during the academic year as director and the remainder of the time in a tenure system appointment in an academic department. Duties will be to facilitate and provide leadership for the multidisciplinary programs of the center. Requirements include a demonstrated interest and experience in Latin American research and teaching, plus relevant management and language skills. Submit a letter expressing interest, vita, and three references to Ralph H. Smuckler, dean of International Studies and Programs, 209 International Center, Michigan State University, East Lansing, MI 48824-1035 by August 15, 1985.

COMING MEETINGS

The Ninth World Congress of Jewish Studies will take place in Jerusalem on August 4-12, 1985. The congress will devote a full section to the study of Latin American Jewry—its history (colonial and contemporary), its demography and socioeconomic structure, and the various aspects of its cultural activities during the last hundred years. The organization of the Latin American section at the congress is carried out by AMILAT, the Institute of Contemporary Jewry of the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and LAJSA, Latin American Jewish Studies Association. We hope to see members of LASA at the congress in Jerusalem. For further information, write to AMILAT, P. O. Box 71184, Jerusalem 91079 or to Dr. Judith Laikin Elkin, president of LAJSA, Department of History, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109.

La Federación Internacional de Estudios Sobre América y el Caribe will hold its second international congress in Madrid on October 7-12, 1985, hosted by the Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana de España. The topic will be "El sentido, balance y proyección de los estudios latinoamericanos." For more information, contact Dr. Luis Yanez, president, Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana, Av. de los Reyes Católicos 4, Madrid 3, SPAIN.

The III Congreso Iberoamericano de Antropología will be held December 2-7, 1985, in Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain. The congress theme will be Anthropology: Study and Development of the Community (A Rational Alternative to the Process of Social Change) and the organizing committee, the Instituto Canario de Etnografía y Folklore (ICEF) would like to receive expressions of interest by June 30. For further information, contact ICEF, Reyes Católicos 30, 35001 Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Islas Canarias, SPAIN.

The University of Florida's Women in Agriculture Program has announced an upcoming conference on "Gender Issues in Farming Systems Research and Extension," to be held February 26-March 1, 1986, in Gainesville, Florida. For further information, please feel free to contact Dr. Marianne Schmink, WIA co-director, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; (904)392-0375.

An international conference organized by CIRNA (Center for Interdisciplinary Studies on North America, Université Paris VII, Institut Charles V) and the Department of Iberian Studies, Université Paris III, Sorbonne Nouvelle, will be held in Paris March 12-14, 1986. This conference proposes to examine the various Hispanic cultures that have developed within the United States over the centuries and recently have come to the attention of international scholars. Papers are invited on the following topics: the historical development of these cultures; their relationship with the mother country or country of origin; their quest for and construction of a new identity; and the creation of an original and unique cultural production. Proposals for papers, including a title and brief abstract (1-2 pages), should be sent to Prof. G. Fabre, 12 Square Montsouris, 75014 Paris, FRANCE, or Prof. C. Fell, Institut Hispanique, 31 Rue Gay Lussac, 75005 Paris, FRANCE. Inquiries can also be made to Prof.
Juan Bruce-Novoa, University of California, Center for Chicano Research, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

The 1986 meeting of the Southeastern Council of Latin American Studies will be held April 3-5, 1986, at Clemson University. Theme of the conference is "City and Country in Latin America: The Implications of Change." Proposals for papers and complete panels are invited. Please send proposals by October 15, 1985, to both program cochair: George A. Bowder, Department of Political Science, University of South Carolina at Aiken, Aiken, SC 29801 and Charles Kargleder, Department of Languages, Spring Hill College, Mobile, AL 36608. Selected papers from the conference will be published in SECOLAS Annals.

The XXXI Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM) will be held on April 20-25, 1986, in Berlin, F.R.G., hosted by the Iberoamericansches Institut Preussischer Kulturbesitz. The theme of the conference will be "Intellectual Migrations: The Transcultural Contributions of European and Latin American Emigres." Papers dealing with European migrants to Latin America who left a mark in literature, bibliography, publishing, education, or the sciences, and with Latin American writers in exile in Europe will be most welcome. You are invited to send proposals, before September 30, 1985, to Ilana L. Sonnab, president, SALALM, San Diego State University Library, San Diego, CA 92182-0511. For other information about SALALM, contact Suzanne Hodgman, executive secretary, SALALM, Room 412D, Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Madison, WI 53706.

CALL FOR PAPERS

The Fourth International Conference on Cultural Economics and Planning, sponsored by the Ministry of Culture of France and the Association for Cultural Economics, will be held in Avignon, France, at the Palace of the Popes May 5-7, 1986. Sessions will deal with economics of the arts, historic preservation, and other cultural topics. Those interested in attending and/or presenting a paper should contact Dr. William S. Hendon, Association for Cultural Economics, Department of Urban Studies, The University of Akron, Akron, OH 44325.


DIRECTORY OF HAITIANISTS

Marian McClure (Government Department, Harvard University) has recently completed a directory of Haitianists, which has been sponsored by Harvard's Committee for Latin American and Iberian Studies. The directory contains data on 50 Haitian studies specialists including their addresses, telephone numbers, academic fields and degrees, and research topics. For a free copy, write or call Ms. Lil E. Wadsworth, Committee on Latin American and Iberian Studies, Harvard University, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02138; (617)495-3366.

QUIPU WELCOMES ARTICLES

QUIPU, Revista Latino Americana de Historia de las Ciencias y Tecnologia, welcomes papers on topics related to the title of the journal. QUIPU appears three times a year and is published in Mexico City by the Latin American Society for the History of Science and Technology, SoLAHcyT. Those interested in submitting book reviews should first contact the president of the society, Dr. Juan Jose Saldana, QUIPU, Apdo. Postal 21-873, 04000, Mexico, D.F., MEXICO. Authors may submit articles in any of the four official languages of SoLAHcyT: English, Spanish, Portuguese, or French. Subscriptions should be sent to the same address. Cost for individuals is U.S. $15 for one year, U.S. $25 for two years; for institutions U.S. $30 for one year, U.S. $55 for two years.

JOURNAL OF COMMUNIST STUDIES


The journal focuses on communism as a movement, relating center to periphery and past to present. One of its chief aims is to analyze communism as a system of party rule and party organization, especially in the case of those parties that were once members of the Comintern, and the societies in which Marxist-Leninist parties exercise governmental power. At the same time it examines the effect on the communist movement of events at its periphery: the continuing emergence of revolutionary governments and the growth of organizations and movements that share Marxism-Leninism's radical vocation and are thus brought into a relationship with it.

In addition to standard-length articles, the journal contains shorter brieing notes on recent developments,
chronologies, occasional documents, biographical information, and book reviews. For further information, contact Richard Gillespie, co-editor, Department of Politics, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, ENGLAND.

HUMAN ECOLOGY IN THE AMAZON

*Interciencia*, 9:6 (November-December 1984), is a special issue devoted to the theme of "Human Ecology in the Amazon." Edited by Emilio F. Morán (Anthropology, Indiana University) and Rafael Herrera (Centro de Ecología, Caracas), the issue contains seven articles on the subject. Copies are available for U.S. $10 (including air mail) from *Interciencia, Apartado de Correo 51842, Caracas 1050A, VENEZUELA.*

CORRECTION

In the last issue of the *LASA Forum* (XVI:1, Spring 1985, p. 6) a letter appeared that called for the Cuban government to release Arial Hidalgo, who was sentenced to eight years in prison for producing "Enemy Propaganda." The letter was signed by a number of individuals whose signatures were omitted. The following is the complete list of those signing the letter.


*Hoover Institution Prize Awarded*

The Hoover Institution Prize of $1000 for the best article published in a scholarly journal in 1984 on Latin American political affairs was awarded earlier this year to John A. Booth and Mitchel A. Seligson for their article on "The Political Culture of Authoritarianism in Mexico," published in the *Latin American Research Review*.

Next year a similar prize of $1000 plus a second prize of $500 will be awarded, according to the verdict of Professor Jorge Domínguez, Professor William P. Glade, and Professor Paul Sigmund. Submission of entries by either authors, editors, or others on their behalf is invited. Entries should be sent to Robert Wesson, Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford, CA 94305-2323 in quadruplicate, and must be received by January 20, 1986. The article must have appeared in print during 1985, and it may be in Spanish, Portuguese, or French as well as English. It may deal with the Caribbean as well as strictly "Latin" America, and may deal with foreign policy or international relations as well as domestic political affairs.

It is intended that weight be given in adjudication to originality, depth, quality of scholarship, and relevance for public policy, national or international.

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Published in the winter, spring, summer, and fall. All contributions and correspondence should be directed to the Editor, Latin American Studies Association Newsletter, Sid Richardson Hall-Unit 1, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1284 USA; (512) 471-6237. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association or of its officers. Copy deadline for the Summer 1985 Forum is September 15, 1985.