

ILAS Newsletter

Institute of Latin American Studies • The University of Texas at Austin

Mary K. Smith, Editor
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LATIN AMERICANIST TO JOIN GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

Prof. Gregory Knapp, University of Wisconsin, Madison, has been hired as an assistant professor by the UT-Austin Department of Geography. Dr. Knapp is a specialist on Ecuador, but has worked in Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, Peru, and Bolivia. His dissertation study was "Soil, Slope, and Water in the Equatorial Andes: A Study of Prehistoric Agricultural Adaptations." Prof. Knapp will be joining the faculty in the fall.

COUNTRY RISK ANALYSIS SEMINARS

Prof. Larry Graham (Government; coordinator of Business Outreach Programs, ILAS) has announced that visitors are welcome to sit in on his class in "Country Risk Analysis: Latin America" (GOV/LAS 391K), which meets in SRH 1.320 on Wednesdays from 3:00 to 5:30 p.m. Guest speakers have included Richard Barham, senior adviser for government relations, Corporate Affairs Department, Esso Eastern; Vikram Mehta, international affairs specialist, Phillips Petroleum; Alice Lentz, director of programs, Council of the Americas; and Gordon Rayfield, political analyst with the International Economic Policy Group, General Motors Corporation. Scheduled to speak to the class on April 11 is Robert Bond, country risk assessment specialist, First National Bank of Chicago.

Please notify the ILAS office (471-5551) if you plan to sit in on the class.

FROM INSURRECTION TO THE REVOLUTION

"From Insurrection to the Revolution: Social Basis of Agrarian Violence in Mexico, 1750-1910" will be the subject of a lecture by Prof. John M. Tutino of the history departments of St. Olaf College and Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, on Wednesday, March 28. Prof. Tutino's talk is sponsored by the Office for Mexican Studies of ILAS and the Department of History, and will be held in Garrison Hall 100.

MASS MEDIA AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN PERU

The Institute of Latin American Studies and the UT College of Communication will present a minisymposium on March 20 on the topic of "Mass Media and Social Change: The Peruvian Experience." Speakers will include Germán Carnero-Roqué, director of ALASEI (Latin American news agency) and

specialist in Third World mass communications; Helan Jaworski, Peruvian journalist and mass media scholar; Juan Gargurevich, Peruvian journalist and media scholar; and Sonia Goldenberg, Peruvian broadcast journalist and investigative reporter. The symposium will take place in the Knopf Room, Academic Center 411 at 1:00 p.m.

CELEBRATE THE ARTS

"Celebrate the Arts" will be the focus of exhibits, talks, and performances on the UT-Austin campus during March designed to foster cultural awareness in the campus community and to promote communication among UT students, faculty, and staff. The Mexican American Student Affairs Advisory Committee on Cultural Diversity is sponsoring the events, most of which will be held in Texas Union 4.206.

A photo exhibit from the University of Houston entitled "Two Centuries of Hispanic Theater in the Southwest" will be on view March 19-31. On March 20, Anastacio Torres will speak on "Chicano Murals" at 12 noon. "The Social and Political Implications of Chicano Art" will be the subject of a talk by Pedro Rodríguez at 12 noon on March 21. Austin artist Rey Gaytán will have an exhibit in the Texas Union Art Gallery from March 26-31 entitled "Arte del Nuevo Mundo."

On March 27, there will be a Masterpiece Matinee at 12 noon in the Texas Union Ballroom featuring El Grupo de Danza y Arte Folklórico de la Universidad de Tejas and Travis High School's Mariachi group, Rebeldes del Sur. The series will conclude with two lectures: Rey Gaytán will give a "Gallery Talk" on March 27 at 5:30 p.m.; Sanjuanita Martínez-Hunter will speak on "The History and Folklore Found in Mexican Dance" on March 28, also at 12 noon.

All activities are open to the public and are free of charge.

DIRECTORY OF UT LATIN AMERICANISTS

A free directory of Latin Americanists on the University of Texas-Austin campus is available from the ILAS Publications Office. To receive a copy, write to *ILAS Publications Office, Sid Richardson Hall 1.310, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712.*

ANDEAN MUSIC RECORDING RELEASED

"La Sirena," a recording of traditional Andean mestizo and indigenous musical styles as well as more urban Latin American music, has recently been released by Orfeo Records. The Austin-

based ensemble, Takiy Orqo (Larry Crook, Dan Dickey, and Tom Turino) are the musicians who created this collection of musical styles, including several original compositions utilizing Latin genres.

TINKER FELLOWS ANNOUNCED

The Tinker Foundation of New York City has announced the names of the scholars who will be participating in the 1984 Tinker Visiting Professors program. Those interested in contacting the Tinker professors should write to them at the institution of their appointment.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

Guillermo Arroyave (Guatemala), Food Research Institute, Human Biology Program, Spring 1984

José Carlos Sebe Bom Meihy (Brazil), Department of History, Spring 1984

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Jack Schechtman (Brazil), Department of Economics, Spring-Fall 1984

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN

Guillermo de la Peña (Mexico), Department of Anthropology, Spring 1984

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON

Pier A. Mello (Mexico), Department of Physics, Spring 1984

José Pastore (Brazil), Industrial Relations Research Institute, Spring 1984

Paulo de Almeida Machado (Brazil), Department of Preventive Medicine, Spring 1984

Oscar Muñoz (Chile), Department of Economics, Fall 1984

Raúl Urzúa (Chile), Department of Sociology, Fall 1984

OFFICE FOR MEXICAN STUDIES NEWS

Prof. Stanley R. Ross (OMS coordinator; C.B. Smith Sr. Chair in U.S.-Mexico Relations) will be attending the planning session of PROFMEX during March, to be held in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico, and has been invited to present a paper in Mexico City before the Mexican Academy of History in April. His paper is entitled "El Caso del Periódico Prerevolucionario."

A symposium on "Problem Solving Along Borders: Comparative Perspectives" will be held at the University of Texas at El Paso March 21, and will be sponsored by the Mexico-United States Border Research Program of UT-Austin and the Center for Inter-American and Border Studies of UT-El Paso.

The Conference on Industrial Strategy and Policy: Mexico and the United States, mentioned in last month's *Newsletter* has been rescheduled for April 27-28, 1984. Bringing together government officials, scholars, and representatives of private industry from both Mexico and the United States, this meeting is being cohosted by the Office for Mexican Studies of UT-Austin and the Sub-Secretary of Commerce of the Mexican government.

MESOAMERICAN OFFICE NEWS

The topic of Maya hieroglyphic writing was the center of interest as the Institute of Latin American Studies at UT-Austin sponsored the Maya Weekend at Texas March 9-11, an

annual event featuring Dr. George Stuart of the National Geographic Society and Prof. Linda Schele (Art). Included with the Maya program again this year was the week-long Advanced Seminar, designed for specialists, and taught by Prof. Schele. Participants in this workshop engaged directly in the analysis of classic period texts in order to acquire a working knowledge of the techniques and methods used in decipherment.

The annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology will be held in Portland, Oregon, on April 12-14, but Mesoamericanists will find slimmer pickings than usual, with only three Mesoamerican sessions scheduled. There is one organized symposium on recent research on the Pacific coast and piedmont area of southern Mesoamerica, and two sessions of volunteered papers. A few Mesoamerican scholars are listed in sessions having a theoretical focus or a wider scope.

MEXICAN AMERICAN CENTER NEWS

The 12th annual conference of the National Association of Chicano Studies was held at UT-Austin March 8-10, attracting scholars from across the country to examine Chicana women in relation to their work, literature, health, folklore, religion, and social relations. UT-Austin's Center for Mexican American Studies hosted the meeting. Sessions included a variety of subjects: Chicana political views; literature by Chicanas; crime and delinquency in the barrio; Chicano theater; Chicano history; human services and ethnic-sensitive social work on the U.S.-Mexico border; Chicano history in film; and women on the U.S.-Mexican border. The conference was coordinated by Prof. Gilberto Cárdenas (Sociology).

El Enchufe, a newsletter published by the Center for Mexican American Studies, is currently accepting nonfiction articles from the Mexican American and Latin American community, book and movie reviews, political commentary, humor, and letters to the editor for inclusion in coming issues. All submissions should be sent to *Carlos Morton, SSB 4.120* by March 21, 1984.

Prof. José Limón (Spanish and Portuguese) will present a paper at the Modern Language Association meeting to be held in New York City; the paper is entitled "El Corrido de Mi Jefe: José Montoya and the Burden of Tradition." He will also present a paper entitled "Mexican American Jokes and the Ideology of Bilingualism" at the Southwestern Conference on Latin American Studies meeting to be held in Edinburg March 22-24. March 15-16, Prof. Limón will be a commentator for the Lessons from Other Societies: Mexican Americans in Comparative Perspective conference to be sponsored by the Urban Research Institute in Los Angeles, California. His section of the conference will be entitled "Language Policy and Mexican Americans: A Reply to Shirley Brice Heath." Prof. Gilberto Cárdenas will also be a commentator at the conference in the section on Trans-Border Peoples: A Reply to Myron Weiner.

Prof. Rodolfo de la Garza (Government; CMAS coordinator) participated in a conference on Mexican/Chicano relations held at Stanford University on February 5, and presented a paper entitled "The Socio-Political Consequences of Mexican

Immigration' at Emory University in Atlanta on February 7. April 12-14, he will chair a panel of the World Political Science Association at its 1984 conference to be held in Sacramento, California.

Prof. Ricardo Romo (History) presented a photo exhibit in the Chicano Culture Room of the Texas Union March 5-9. He will publish an article entitled 'Master of the Border Art: Peña and Jiménez' in the *Texas Humorist's* March/April 1984 issue.

FACULTY NEWS

Prof. Richard N. Adams (Anthropology) was one of the featured speakers at the conference on Latin American Turmoil—United States Responses held February 17 at Corpus Christi State University. His topic was 'Political Instability in Central America: A Constant Genesis.' Prof. Pat Carroll of CCSU, one of the two moderators and an ILAS alumnus (Ph.D., History and LAS), is an associate professor of history at that institution.

Prof. Jacqueline Barnitz (Art) gave a lecture on 'The Argentine Painter Pettoruti and Futurism' on March 6 in the Art Department's Faculty Lecture Series.

Prof. Guillermo de la Peña (Tinker Visiting Professor, Anthropology) has two forthcoming articles. 'Ideology and Practice in Southern Jalisco: Peasants, Rancheros, and Urban Entrepreneurs' in *Kinship Ideology and Practice in Latin America*, edited by Raymond T. Smith, University of North Carolina Press, 1984, will analyze the changes in kinship values and family organization in a Mexican region in relation to changes in the overall political economy. 'Orden social y educación indígena: La pervivencia de un legado colonial' in *Homenaje a Angel Palerm*, edited by Susan Glantz, Editorial Folios, Mexico City, will focus on the continuities of certain colonial conceptions of 'the Indians' as reflected in contemporary *indigenista* thought and policies.

Prof. William E. Doolittle (Geography) will give a paper entitled 'Construction and Origin of Canal Irrigation' at the Annual Meeting of the Association of American Geographers in Washington, DC, April 25.

Prof. Eugene George (Civil Engineering) spent two weeks in Spain in January, viewing historic art and architecture to ascertain its influence on New World architecture, especially in Texas. He spent two days in the Archivo de las Indias searching for and discovering material that supported this influence. During the UT-Austin spring break, he will spend time in Vallecillo, Nuevo León, Mexico, with Javier Sánchez-García of the Departamento de Conservación de Bienes Inmuebles in Nuevo León, viewing historic vernacular structures with concern toward their reconstruction.

Prof. William P. Glade (ILAS director; Economics) has been appointed by Dr. Daniel Boorstin, Librarian of Congress, to another four-year term as a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, a bibliographic project of the Library of Congress, and is the main such effort in the Latin American studies field. The *Handbook*, which appears as an annual volume now published by UT Press, has recently issued number 44 in the series.

Prof. Anibal González-Pérez (Spanish and Portuguese) has just published a book, *La crónica modernista hispanoamericana* (Madrid: Porrúa Turanzas, 1983). It is the first book-length study of the vast body of journalistic writings by the Spanish-American modernists, and includes critical readings of texts by José Martí, Rubén Darío, Manuel Gutiérrez Nájera, and José Enrique Rodó, among others. The book's methodology combines literary history and theory in an attempt to define the role of journalistic and philological discourse in the constitution of *Modernista* writing.

Prof. Fritz Hensey (Spanish and Portuguese) published an article entitled 'Translation/Interpretation in Special-Purpose Second Language Instruction' in *Applied Language Study: New Objectives, New Methods*, J. Joseph, ed. (Washington: University Press of America, 1984). Among forthcoming articles by Prof. Hensey are translations of José Emilio Pacheco's poetry in *New Kauri* (Tucson, Arizona), an article entitled 'Intertextualidade e Mimese na Tradução' in *Tradução e Comunicação* 4 (São Paulo, Brazil), and translations of Jorge de Lima's poetry in *Tesserae: An Anthology of Modern Brazilian Poetry*, C. D. Carlisle, ed. (Austin and Fort Worth: Latitude Press).

Prof. Robert K. Holtz (Geography) will be in Panama City, Panama, from April 9 to 13, where he will serve on a three-member evaluation team that will review the curriculum and content of courses offered by the Inter-American Geodetic Survey and the Defense Mapping Agency School of Cartography and Remote Sensing at Fort Clayton. This will be Dr. Holtz's sixth visit to Panama. He is currently evaluating Shuttle Imaging Radar (SIR-A) data of the Darien Province in Panama to determine the interaction of electromagnetic energy in the microwave region of the spectrum with the forest canopy and the surface topography.

Prof. Heather Hudson (Radio-TV-Film) presented a paper entitled 'Satellite Communications and Development: A Synthesis of Current Research' at the 4th World Telecommunications Forum sponsored by the International Telecommunications Union in Geneva, Switzerland, October 29-November 1, 1983. In December, she lectured at a seminar in Kuala Lumpur on 'Telecommunications for Development' for telecommunications planners from Asia and the Pacific sponsored by the International Telecommunications Union. Prof. Hudson then visited Australia to assist the Australian Satellite organization (AUSSAT) in planning satellite services for remote aboriginal people in the Australian outback. In January, she presented a paper on 'Demand and Need: Problems of Planning Telecommunications Services for Rural and Sparsely Populated Areas' at the Pacific Telecommunications Conference in Honolulu, and she has been asked to assist the Independent Commission for Worldwide Telecommunications Development, chaired by Sir Donald Maitland, in the preparation of its report.

Prof. William V. Jackson (Library and Information Science) was in Washington February 27-28 for consultation at the U.S. Information Agency, the Organization of American States, and the Library of Congress.

Prof. Frances Karttunen (Linguistics) spent the month in Mérida, Yucatan, where she worked in the archives seeking

samples of written Maya from the 1560s to the present, as part of her current National Science Foundation funded research project. She was able to locate a number of sources, spread throughout the city and the area, thanks to a recently published description of the archives and libraries in Mérida with their new locations and directors.

Prof. Naomi Lindstrom (Spanish and Portuguese) published an article, 'El problema crítico del 'nuevo lenguaje' de la vanguardia, in *La Palabra y el Hombre*, no. 46 (1983). She will read an essay, 'A Story by Moacyr Scliar: The Speech of a Messiah, at the SCOLAS meeting in Edinburg, Texas, in April. An interview between Prof. Lindstrom, Ronald Christ, and Willis Barnstone appears in the fall 1983 *Humanities Interview* (published by Oklahoma Arts and Humanities Council).

Prof. R. N. Little (Physics) has been appointed to the Advisory Board of the National Council for Chicanos in Higher Education (NCCHE). This organization's 1984-85 project will be the identification and fellowship support through the doctorate of about twenty undergraduate juniors in science in California universities. Support is being sought to broaden the geographic range of the fellowships.

Prof. Ernest Smith (Law) will take part in the exchange program between the UT-Austin Law School and the law school of the University of Guanajuato, Mexico, this semester. Approximately 20 students and 6 professors will attend lectures and seminars dealing with Mexican law during the week of spring break. Judge Joe Hart of Austin will also be participating in this program. Approximately 30 students and professors from Guanajuato will then come to Austin during the week of April 15 for a series of classes and lectures dealing with Anglo-American law.

Prof. Greg Urban (Anthropology) has organized a native South American film series in connection with a course on 'Languages and Cultures of Native South America' (ANT 393). The film series is independent from the course in practical terms, and plans are being made to continue the series through the fall semester of 1984. All interested persons are welcome to attend. The first film, 'A Man Called Bee: Studying the Yanomamö' (40 minutes) was shown February 29. On March 7, two more Yanomamö films, 'The Ax Fight' and 'Magical Death' were shown. Other films will be announced at a later date. Any questions or suggestions should be addressed to *Greg Urban, Anthropology, Burdine 336*.

STUDENT NEWS

Dates to Remember

April 6-7 FRIDAY-SATURDAY. ILAS Student Conference.

April 23-27 MONDAY-FRIDAY. Preregistration academic advising for the fall semester.

April 30 MONDAY. Last day to submit a doctoral dissertation to the vice-president and dean of graduate studies.

May 3 THURSDAY. Last day to submit master's thesis or report to the vice-president and dean of graduate studies.

May 8-11, 14-15 TUESDAY-FRIDAY, MONDAY-TUESDAY. Spring semester final examinations except in the School of Law.

May 19 SATURDAY. Commencement. Termination of Student Health Center benefits.

May 20 SUNDAY. University residence halls close.

Doherty Foundation Fellowships

The Henry L. and Grace Doherty Foundation offers fellowships for advanced graduate students or scholars whose primary interest is in Latin American studies. For U.S. citizens only, preference is given to those under 40 who have spent less than a year in Latin America. For information, contact *Doherty Fellowship Committee/Program in Latin American Studies, 240 East Pyne, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08540*.

ALUMNI NEWS

Prof. John Booth (Ph.D. Government and LAS) of the University of Texas at San Antonio is coeditor of a new book, *The Politics of San Antonio: Community, Progress, and Power* (University of Nebraska Press) and recently served as a consultant to the Kissinger Commission.

Donald E. Post (Ph.D. Anthropology and LAS) is president of Post Associates International, Inc. headquartered in Austin.

Bob Rhoades, who studied in the ILAS Master's program in 1973-1974, is now coordinator of the Spanish Studies Program in Germantown Friends School, an independent high school in Philadelphia. The program offers students a multiyear, multidisciplinary look at Latin American civilization and development as part of the study of Spanish and, Rhoades reports, has drawn heavily and productively on teaching materials produced in the ILAS outreach program. Among the near-term objectives of the program is the introduction of a seminar on Latin American history for the 11th and 12th grades, taught in Spanish.

Dr. Jean Sussman (M.A. LAS) will be leaving Minnesota shortly to spend a year and a half in Panama, working on a World Bank-financed project to restructure the government's involvement in the agricultural sector. Dr. Sussman will be part of a University of Minnesota subcontracting team, the principal contractor for the project being the Management Analysis Center of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Report from Peru

James Vreeland (M.A. LAS) sent the following report from Chiclayo, Peru, where he is involved with a project to reintroduce the growing of native cotton into the agriculture of that country.

During Prof. Richard Schaedel's (Anthropology) visit to Peru in November for the National Conference on Peruvian Hydrology, convened under the auspices of the Oficina Nacional de Evaluación de Recursos Naturales and the Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología, various papers were given by UT students. On two occasions, project personnel met with President Belaúnde, and I have recently held productive meetings with the ministers of labor and agriculture, both of whom have expressed their unconditional support of the project in its third and final year. The ban on

native-cotton growing has been thoroughly questioned, and support is growing for its repeal. Dr. Arze, in the annual meeting of the Instituto Indigenista Interamericano in Cochabamba, presented a summary of our project's work, which resulted in the formulation of an inter-American accord to call for the repeal of this anti-indigenist legislation and to declare native-cotton growing a natural right of indigenous Peruvian populations.

On the commercial end, the Japanese have placed an order with us for 20 tons of native cotton (to be grown by peasant farmers), which is being successfully spun in small Lima mills (a metric ton is presently available for industrial textile testing). An order for 20,000 sweaters of artisan manufacture with native, pigmented cotton yarns has also been made, which we will attempt to organize at the artisan level in northern Peru this year. The Consejo Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología (Peru) has awarded us a small research grant, and the OAS, the Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Promoción Agropecuario, and the Fundación para el Desarrollo Algodonero have extended research contracts with the project through 1984.

NEWS OF FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS

ILAS wishes to welcome another new friend to the Friends of the Institute organization—Borden, Incorporated, International, H. G. Lambroussis, president. The Friends of the Institute is the support group that assists the institute in providing services dealing with Latin America to the community.

Ewell E. Murphy, Jr. ILAS Friend and senior partner in Baker and Botts of Houston, spoke at the conference on 'Mexico: Prognosis for Economic Recovery,' held November 18 in New Orleans. His presentation concerned 'Expropriation and Aftermath: The Prospects for Foreign Enterprise in the Mexico of Miguel de la Madrid. This conference was cosponsored by the International Trade Mart, Tulane University, and other organizations.

Mr. Murphy also gave an overview of the implosions of foreign investment and immigration into Texas as a new frontier of international peace on March 9 at a UT Law School seminar for attorneys who represent foreign clients. He also served as chairman of the seminar planning committee.

Another Friend of the Institute, J. J. Scanlon of El Paso, is serving as the moderator for a workshop on 'Special Problems of Mexican Clients' at the seminar for attorneys who represent foreign clients. Also speaking at the seminar on 'Doing Business—Problems of Foreign Investors in Texas' was Prof. Frank Nattier (Law).

E. V. K. FitzGerald on the Economic Situation in Nicaragua

Prof. E. V. K. FitzGerald, professor of economics at the Institute of Social Studies of The Hague, The Netherlands, and economic adviser to the government of Nicaragua, spoke on February 15 as part of the ILAS Latin American Alternatives Colloquium. As an economist, Prof. FitzGerald's talk centered around an evaluation of the economic plan set forth by the Sandinista government when it took over in Nicaragua in 1979.

Before 1979, Nicaragua was an agrarian country consisting

of an export sector dealing in coffee, sugar, and other products depending on wage labor, and poor peasants who produced maize, beans, and cattle for food. With the advent of war in 1979, the situation changed; almost total destruction and national bankruptcy resulted. The Sandinista government, upon taking office, set up a series of three economic aims whereby it hoped to restore Nicaragua to economic stability. These aims included 1) restoring and improving the living standards of the population as a whole; 2) changing the structure of the economy, encouraging new investments that would allow a less exploitative economic base; and 3) diversifying dependence, moving toward a multifaceted economic dependence that would lessen control by outside forces.

Several methods have been employed, according to Prof. FitzGerald, to improve living standards, the most recent being redistribution of untilled farmland in the form of cooperatives. However, as the government has discovered, this is a much more complicated area than it seems at first glance. Attempts to make changes have resulted in a number of new problems—reduced production by migrant workers whose increased wages have reduced their necessity to grow food crops to survive; increased demand for products that were once only purchased by the middle and upper classes; and the need for food rationing to keep up with demands. In the area of education, an increased enrollment and demand for both primary and higher education have resulted not only in a decrease in illiteracy, but also in a shortage of supplies and a lowering of the quality of higher education. Health care has seen similar dual results—a significant decrease in infant mortality accompanied by a severe shortage of drugs and other supplies. In addition to these problems, a serious political by-product of the attempt to improve the standard of living of the very poor has been a lowering of the standard of living of the middle class. Changes in import structures and an increase in the tax burden levied on middle-class workers (for example, higher gasoline taxes) have resulted in lower real income for this group.

Because it felt the old social structure was based on the old economic structure, the Sandinista government of Nicaragua believed that to initiate social reform would require a change in the nation's economic structure. Therefore, its decision to consider agriculture as the strategic priority for investment rather than industry has resulted in increased foreign investment in such high value-added products as tobacco, sugar, and meat. Progress in this area has been slow, however, due to difficulty in obtaining financial backing.

Diversification of economic dependency was the third aim of the new government, and has had some interesting results. Before 1979, over one-half of Nicaragua's export trade was with the United States. Although the United States is its best market, fear of embargoes and political pressure caused the new government of Nicaragua to look elsewhere for trade opportunities, with eastern Europe and Central America now beginning to provide a larger portion of Nicaragua's export market. Mexico and Venezuela are also becoming important sources of imports for Nicaragua, especially in the area of fuel oil. Growth of industrialization in these and other Third World countries has enabled the Nicaraguan government to buy from non-U.S./non-U.S.S.R. sources. However, this has also resulted in politicization

of Nicaragua's external trade, closely linking it with the Contadora Group and European Social Democrats.

Chief among the problems faced by Nicaragua in the area of economic diversification has been its inability to obtain long-term aid for developmental programs (highways, hydroelectric plants, and so forth). Sources for this type of aid are the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank, both of which are subject to pressure from the U.S. government not to lend money to Nicaragua. Regarding Nicaragua's debt to U.S. banks, there seems to be a more flexible attitude prevailing, with these banks willing to allow postponement of payment and reductions in interest.

To a great extent, Prof. FitzGerald felt that the three economic aims of Nicaragua's Sandinista government had been met, although several new problems had emerged as a result of policies to effect the changes. In summary, he stated that the future of Nicaragua lies in Washington. A small economy such as Nicaragua's cannot be independent—it must depend on Central America and on the Central American Common Market to survive. The main requirement for this survival is a solution of the geopolitical problem of Nicaragua, a problem that the Contadora Group has expressed hope of solving and proposals to solve.

Thomas Bruneau on the Political Situation in Brazil

Prof. Thomas Bruneau, professor of political science at McGill University, and former director of the Center for Developing Nations at that institution, spoke during ILAS's annual Brazilian Culture Week concerning the delicate political situation now existing in Brazil.

Brazil's transition from an authoritarian regime to a more democratic one has not come as a result of military defeat, but through a planned, negotiated movement by the ruling political bloc. The last direct election of a president in Brazil occurred in 1960; the Second Institutional Act of 1965 provided for the indirect election of the president and of governors, and consolidated the political parties into two—the government party, ARENA, and the opposition, MDB.

Beginning with the 1974 elections, however, the political situation in Brazil changed. MDB, the opposition party, did very well in that election, capturing a number of gubernatorial and Assembly positions. The so-called April Aid Package of 1977 was an attempt by the government to maintain control of the process in preparation for the 1978 presidential elections, providing for the indirect election (by electoral college) of 1/3 of the Senate and the passage of constitutional amendments in Congress by simple majority vote, and making adjustments in voting lists that favored the government party. ARENA and the government continued to maintain control of the election process.

The elections of November 1981 and June 1982 saw a continued manipulation of voting lists and methods by the government in an attempt to maintain control by indirect election. However, the four opposition parties had developed a strong coalition and garnered sufficient support to capture 10 governorships and control of the Assembly. Through manipulation and juggling of the electoral college system, the government party was still able to control the election of the president, which

allows governmental control due to the strong position of the president in the Brazilian system.

Over the past several years, though, a number of factors seem to be building toward a different situation in 1985. The economic 'belt-tightening' resulting from Brazil's economic crisis has brought about a social crisis—food riots, wage laborer dissatisfaction, and a general feeling that the government of President Figueiredo is inadequate to handle the problems. Political activity and pressure groups are on the increase. For the first time since the beginning of redemocratization in Brazil, the president and government party were unable to pass a decree law in Congress—the 1983 wage law took five attempts and was then passed only due to the formation of a coalition with one of the opposition parties. There is a growing public demand for direct elections, with polls showing 80 to 90 percent of the population in favor of this form of election. A constitutional amendment will be presented to Congress by April 15 that would provide for direct presidential election. Another factor influencing the political situation will occur in the PDS (Social Democratic party) convention, where 3 or 4 candidates are vying for endorsement. President Figueiredo seems to have abdicated his responsibility in choosing a successor, possibly indicating support or at least recognition of the need for direct election to 'legitimize' the presidency. Electoral college make-up is so nearly equal between the PDS and the opposition parties that the failure of 37 members of the PDS to vote for their party could result in an electoral college loss for the government.

In summary, nobody knows what will happen. Brazil's current political situation revolves around 'complicated interaction in the context of economic crisis,' according to Prof. Bruneau, leaving several outcomes possible in 1985.

Greg Urban on the Indians of Brazil

The Indians of Brazil and their relation to the political and economic situation in that country were the topic of a Brazil Week talk by Prof. Greg Urban (Anthropology) on March 1.

During the past six years, Brazil has undergone drastic changes in three areas: 1) the economic situation, with its growing foreign debt; 2) the process of political 'abertura' and redemocratization begun in 1975; and 3) the question of Brazil's relationship with the world from the point of view of tribal populations.

Although the common picture of Brazil is of an industrialized urban nation, not far from the cities a totally different Brazil can be seen. The vast areas of forests in Brazil's interior are not unpopulated, as many believe—there are tribal populations living there, existing much as they have for centuries. However, through contact with the outside world, much of which has not been peaceful, the Indian populations of Brazil are beginning to change. Alongside an Indian dressed in tribal costume, it is not uncommon to see such items as imported metal cooking pots, guns, and cloth. Because of Brazil's current economic and financial crisis, much of the Indians' contact with the outside is now coming in the form of exploiters, pillaging the forests for lumber, raising cattle on large ranches, and building dams for hydroelectric plants that flood Indian land. The Indian frontier is constantly being pushed back, and the last remaining pockets

of indigenous tribes are being surrounded.

FUNAI, the government agency created in 1967 to protect the Indians from exploitation and destruction, has undergone significant change in the last several years. Although in the past the upper-level leadership of FUNAI consisted of retired military officers appointed by the government, local levels began to be controlled by career-oriented anthropologists and others interested in the well-being of the indigenous peoples. With the advent of *abertura* in 1975, however, dissent and criticism of FUNAI arose. Those who opposed the agency began to move toward what they called 'emancipation' of the Indians from FUNAI's control and their integration (homogenization) into Brazilian society. This resulted in the firing of many of the lower-level administrators in FUNAI; only those supporting the government view could be in administrative positions. There was one positive outcome of this move, though, as support groups of lawyers, clergy, politicians, and anthropologists grew to fill the void. The new leadership of FUNAI has become the harasser of the Indians, regionalizing the program and setting up criteria to determine who is 'Indian, resulting in a destructive force that is not protecting the Indians but seeking to eradicate them. Especially in the area of land ownership and control of natural resources, changes in policy occur daily.

Brazil's indigenous population has become a symbol of resistance—a section of Brazilian society that has been 'run over by the steamroller of progress. Although the importance to Brazil's economic survival of the forests and land on which they live cannot be underestimated, it is equally important to remember that Brazil is the only country in the world today where there are tribal populations that have had little or no contact with the outside world. The tragedy of the destruction of such a unique society is obvious.

Concerning the Brazilian Economy

Brazil's economic situation was the topic of two talks during Brazilian Culture Week at ILAS. Mr. Harry Glenos and Mr. Wendell Spence, both economists with RepublicBank of Dallas, gave historical and current analyses of the monetary crisis now occurring in Brazil.

Harry Glenos gave an overview of what has happened in Brazil's economy since 1973 when the first external shock was felt—the tripling of oil prices by OPEC, which was followed by a sharp rise in the price of everything else that Brazil imports. During 1976-77, Brazil's total imports leveled off, but when in 1978-79 the price of oil doubled again and the world market responded with conservative monetary policies, Brazil was in serious economic trouble again. During this same period, Brazil made significant progress in industrialization, placing emphasis on products for export for which there was substantial world demand and in value-added production. But in spite of the growth of exports, Brazil's trade balance remained in deficit until 1980, and to finance current debt, it continued to borrow—\$22 billion in 1973, increasing annually to \$92 billion in 1983. After 1978, Brazil's foreign debt principal and interest were equal to the country's entire export earnings. Although external shocks are responsible for much of Brazil's dilemma,

the government's failure to come up with adequate policy responses to offset the shocks can also be blamed, according to Mr. Glenos. Until 1981, Brazil's real GDP grew without control. Combining this with an expansionary monetary policy, the result was high inflation and the currently economically depressed condition. During the decade of the 1970s, in spite of the rising burdens of oil and interest, economic adjustments penalized investments rather than consumption, which grew at a healthy though counterproductive rate.

Wendell Spence began by stating that he felt much of Brazil's economic situation was due to 'bad luck and poor timing. Brazil has a highly diversified industrialized economy, but has made some strategic errors: 1) failure to invest sufficiently in petroleum production as a result of limited financial resources; 2) failure to allow free economic participation of multinationals; 3) failure to encourage energy substitution; 4) the large amount of government direction involved in the economy; 5) development of an innovative indexed economy that has proved cumbersome and inefficient.

Although Brazil was able to begin making progress toward solving these problems, the financial crisis of 1982—the Falklands War and Mexican default caused a tight money situation—caught the country off guard. Several mistakes at that time deepened Brazil's economic problems. Realizing in September and October of 1982 that steps needed to be taken to stop foreign currency leakage, the government did not implement these steps until much later for fear of prejudicing the government party's chances in the November 1982 elections. As a result, Brazil did not receive the required \$1.5 billion in funds, but suffered a loss of \$2 billion for amortization and \$4 billion in leakage. The failure to declare a moratorium on principal payments of medium- and short-term loans resulted in a foreign currency drain of \$6 billion in the last half of 1982. Brazil began 1983 with a financial package that was already insufficient for its needs, according to Mr. Spence, resulting in the need for an economic austerity program.

Although Brazil is now making significant progress in improving its international debt accounts, Mr. Spence foresees several problems: 1) the necessity for longer-term solutions, which will probably not be addressed in 1984 because of the impending political changes; 2) conflicts between American and European banks as to how long-term structure should be completed; 3) little margin for error if 1984 is to close with liquid reserves; 4) the difficulty that Brazilians will have during this fourth year of recession in engaging in further belt-tightening; 5) increase in protectionism by industrialized countries; and 6) political changes that may occur in both Brazil and the United States in 1984.

'What Brazil needs is time,' stated Mr. Spence. Significant progress can be made in the next two years if there exists stability and understanding on the part of governments of industrialized nations, their banks, and the international financial community, and if Brazil continues to make financial progress.

Third World Militarization

The growing militarization of developing nations is a 'definite recipe for internal and external conflict,' according to

internationally known scholar **Víctor Urquidí** of El Colegio de México in a talk given on February 29 at UT-Austin. Such conflict 'leads to relative impoverishment in the Third World countries.

Dr. Urquidí gave the keynote address for the annual Tom Slick Conference on World Peace, sponsored by the LBJ School of Public Affairs, the theme of which was 'Third World Militarization: A Challenge to Third World Diplomacy'. He claimed that, while tensions created by development in Third World countries may threaten peace at times, they should be resolved by 'the democratic process and by negotiation, not by recourse to violence. He described over-militarization in developing countries as a process wherein more than a modest percentage of a nation's gross national product (3 to 4 percent) or funds for imports (5 percent) is spent to purchase arms and supporting equipment and to maintain armed forces.

Refuting an argument that the buildup of the arms industry in a developing country helps employment, Dr. Urquidí noted that India employs 300,000 persons in its arms industry, but that figure represents only 0.3 percent of India's population. While conscription may, as some contend, provide employment, educate illiterates, provide skills for manpower, and extend health care, it is 'not costless. Any foreign exchange resources spent on arms, said Dr. Urquidí, put serious restraints on imports of necessary items such as food, capital goods, or intermediate products. Those expenditures may also bring about serious foreign exchange difficulties and devaluations.

In an international context, Dr. Urquidí said that the rivalry between the superpowers and its regional impact on the Third World 'is inevitably stimulating militarization in developing countries insofar as these countries, or some of them, tend to take sides or to perceive threats from either one of the superpowers. Furthermore, he said, the superpowers' expenditures for their own military buildup restricts funds that otherwise might be available to help with the economic and social development of the Third World.

Citing the need to reassess militarization in both the Third World and in industrialized nations, Dr. Urquidí said, 'To halt the arms race and to generate genuine disarmament provided the resources released. could be diverted toward world development, would seem to be an immediate and noble task for the United Nations. Regional conflicts should be resolved through negotiation, not by arms buildup or shooting wars.

PAST CONFERENCES

Lic. **José Luis Orozco** of the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México lectured on 'The U.S. from a Mexican Viewpoint' on January 27 in a talk sponsored by the Center for Mexican American Studies and the Office for Mexican Studies, ILAS.

Iván Escobar, founding member of the Human Rights Commission of El Salvador, spoke on 'The U.S. Role in Human Rights in El Salvador' in connection with the Latin American Alternatives Colloquium on February 15.

'The Social Impact of the Brazilian-IMF Negotiations' was the topic of a talk by **Robert Samohyl**, of the Department of Production Engineering, The Federal University of Santa

Catarina, Florianópolis, Brazil. His talk was sponsored by the Committee on Brazilian Studies of the Institute of Latin American Studies.

Prof. Norma Chinchilla, professor of women's studies and sociology at California State University in Long Beach, discussed 'Central American Migration to Los Angeles' on February 21 on the UT-Austin campus. Her talk was sponsored by the Committee on Latin American Alternatives of the Institute of Latin American Studies.

On February 23, 'The Urban-Rural Dichotomy in the Formation of the Puerto Rican Cultural Caribbean Identity' was the subject of a talk by **Angel G. Quintero-Rivera** of the Social Science Research Center of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras. The Committee on Andean Studies, the Department of Government, the Puerto Rican Graduate Students in the Social Sciences, and the Puerto Rican Students Association sponsored his lecture.

Prof. Sidney Weintraub (LBJ School) discussed the Kissinger Report on Central America on February 22 in a lecture sponsored by ILAS's Latin American International Relations Project Task Force. Dr. Weintraub served as a consultant to the Kissinger Commission.

Latin American-Soviet relations were the topic of a public lecture on February 24 by **Augusto Varas**, professor and coordinator of research at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences, Santiago, Chile. Prof. Varas, a Visiting Fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center for Scholars, also took part in an informal conversation with students.

Renato Ortiz, visiting professor at Columbia University, spoke in an Anthropology Colloquium meeting on February 27 on the subject of Afro-Brazilian religions.

Discussions of Brazilian art, politics, and economy, films, and 'Samba Night' highlighted Brazilian Culture Week at UT-Austin February 27-March 2. The annual one-week event featuring lectures, films, and entertainment was sponsored by the Brazilian Studies Committee of ILAS. Activities included a discussion of Brazilian art by two UT Art Department graduate students, **Stella de Sá Rego** and **Marguerite Harrison**; a lecture on 'Popular Culture in Brazil' by Prof. **Renato Ortiz** of the Federal University of Minas Gerais, Brazil; a panel discussion on 'Foreign Debt and Redemocratization in Brazil: Chances for Progress' featuring **Wendell Spence** of Republic Bank, **Harry Glenos** of Republic Bank, and Prof. **Thomas Bruneau** of McGill University; and a discussion of 'Indians and Politics in Brazil' by Prof. **Greg Urban** (Anthropology).

Profs. **Henry Dietz** (Government), **Stanley R. Ross** (History), **Karl Schmitt** (Government), and **Sidney Weintraub** (LBJ School) were among the participants in a three-day conference on 'Third World Militarization: A Challenge to Third World Diplomacy', held on the UT-Austin campus and sponsored by the LBJ School's Tom Slick Professorship of World Peace. The conference examined the causes and social, economic, and political consequences of the Third World's trend toward larger outlays for armed forces and sophisticated military hardware.

'State Shrinking: A Comparative Inquiry into Privatization' was the title of a conference held March 1-3 on the UT-Austin campus. The conference, made possible by the Friends of the

Institute of Latin American Studies and sponsored by ILAS and the Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES) of Buenos Aires, Argentina, featured speakers from many diverse disciplines and areas of the world.

Enrique J. Savaria of the Latin American School of Public Administration, Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, spoke on March 1 in a lecture sponsored by ILAS. The subject of his talk was 'Problems of Cultural Administration in Latin America.

Chilean poet **Raúl Zurita**, accompanied by his American translator, **Dr. Jack Schmitt** of the University of California at Long Beach, gave a bilingual reading of his poetry March 2 on the UT-Austin campus. Sponsors for the reading were the College of Liberal Arts and the Department of Spanish and Portuguese. Mr. Zurita, author of 'Purgatorio' (1979) and 'Anteparaiso' (1982), is considered to be one of the most important poets of the new Spanish American writing. Dr. Schmitt has also translated two works published by UT Press.

Wayne Smith, former U.S. interests section chief in Cuba, spoke on March 5 on U.S. foreign policy in the Caribbean region. His lecture was part of the Latin American Alternatives Colloquium sponsored by ILAS's Committee on Latin American Alternatives, the LBJ School of Public Affairs, and the Department of Government.

Spanish essayist and philosopher **José Ortega y Gasset** (1883-1955) was the subject of a lecture and symposium sponsored by the Departments of Spanish and Portuguese and Philosophy on March 5-6. Prof. **José Ferrater-Mora** of Bryn Mawr College, a philosopher and filmmaker, spoke on 'Ortega y Gasset on Knowing and Knowledge.' UT professors **Miguel González-Gerth** and **Juan López-Morillas** (Spanish and Portuguese) and **John Hoberman** (Germanic Languages), and Prof. **Priscilla Cohn**, a member of the Philosophy Department at Pennsylvania State University, took part in the symposium on Ortega y Gasset. As part of the symposium, a selection of the films of Prof. Ferrater-Mora, who has won numerous awards, were shown.

VISITORS TO THE INSTITUTE

Recent visitors to the Institute of Latin American Studies have included **Karen Aranz** and **Eudoro Galindo** from FUNDEMOS in Quito, Ecuador; **Montague Yudelman** of World Bank; **Zvonimir Baletic** of the Economics Institute in Zagreb, Yugoslavia; **Sol W. Sanders** of *Business Week*, New York City; **Enrique Saravia** of the Fundação Getúlio Vargas in Brazil; and **Jaime Rodríguez** of the University of California at Irvine.

Also visiting the institute was **Yasushi Ishii** of the Colegio de México, who is conducting research on the *onda* in Mexican literature and its relation to popular culture.

CENTER FOR FIELD RESEARCH GRANTS

The Center for Field Research offers private grants for field research in the humanities and sciences anywhere in the world. Eligibility for grants is limited to postdoctoral (or the equivalent) scholars of any nationality; women and minority

applicants are encouraged. Research teams must also include qualified members of 'Earthwatch.

All funds are derived from contributions by volunteer participants on the research teams, who are members of 'Earthwatch, a national field-research corps'. The volunteers are qualified nonspecialists, recruited and screened according to the needs of grant recipients. Volunteers have been used to excavate, map, photograph, observe animal behavior, survey flora and fauna, gather ethnographic data, measure astronomical alignments, assist diving operations, lend mechanical and electronic expertise, record sounds, and share all field chores of expedition research. Their interest is in experimental education and support of significant scholarship.

For further information, contact **Dr. George McCully**, executive director, *The Center for Field Research, 10 Juniper Road, Box 127, Belmont, MA 02178; (617)489-3032.*

Quechua at Cornell

A summer intensive program in Quechua, Cuzco dialect, is being organized by Cornell for June 25 through August 7, 1984. The six-credit course (equivalent to two semesters of academic year course work) will be taught by Cornell professor **Donald Solá** with the assistance of a native informant. Both beginning and intermediate courses will be offered.

Further information on the courses may be requested from *Cornell Summer Sessions, B12 Ives Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.*

ATLAS Workshop in Brazil

The Association of Teachers of Latin American Studies (ATLAS) has announced that thanks to a generous grant from the Tinker Foundation and to the sponsoring institution, Columbia University's Graduate School for International and Public Affairs, funds are being made available to conduct a teacher training curriculum workshop project in Brazil during the summer of 1984.

The focus of the seminar will be on Brazil, its people, culture, history, and relationships with the United States, the rest of Latin America, and the world. As was true of past seminars in Latin America conducted by ATLAS, this program will have a duration of six weeks in residence and will contain an intensive study component, followed by extensive travel throughout Brazil including visits to São Paulo, Manaus, and Brasília. In addition, program participants will develop curriculum materials as part of a team project for use in the schools.

For further information, contact **Dr. Norman Bindler**, *ATLAS Seminar in Brazil, 20 East 9th Street, New York City, NY 10003.*

MINI BOOK FAIRS

Revista/Arte Público Press, the foremost bilingual literary organization in the country, has received grants from the National Endowment for the Arts and Texas Commission of the Arts for the purpose of organizing mini-book fairs throughout the state of Texas. The book fairs, with authors

reading from and autographing their works, serve the purpose of developing readership for Hispanic literature.

The grants allow for program director Cristelia Pérez to travel to small Texas cities with an extensive book display and two Hispanic writers to read and lecture from their works. The writers' books, as well as those of other Hispanic writers in the United States, are sold on location.

The Mini-Book Fairs have already been well received in Baytown and in the Valley with novelist Rolando Hinojosa and poets Evangelina Vigil and Pat Mora.

For more information on these programs, contact *Arte Público Press, University of Houston, Central Campus, Houston, TX 77004; (713)749-4768.*

LAILA/ALILA SYMPOSIUM SCHEDULED

The Latin American Indian Literatures Association will hold its II International Symposium on Latin American Indian Literatures on April 27-28, 1984, at George Washington University in Washington, DC. Among the topics already suggested for panel discussions are written oral literature and modern literary compositions in the Indian languages, oral literature of the 20th century, symbolism in Latin American Indian literatures, myths, Santa Cruz Pachacuti, Andean and Mesoamerican 'indigenismo', and ethnology and fieldwork in Latin American Indian literatures.

Further information may be obtained from *Dr. Mary H. Preuss, president, LAILA/ALILA, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010; (412)486-5100, ext. 244.*

Brazilian Studies News

Embraer, the state-owned aircraft manufacturer in Brazil, has sold 120 Tucano single-engine training and combat support planes to Egypt, some of them to be assembled in Egypt by the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI). AOI is negotiating to assemble additional Embraer planes for reshipment to nations elsewhere in Africa, whence have already come a number of orders. (Source: *Brazilwatch* newsletter)

School of the Year

Evans City, Pennsylvania, has a special sixth-grade school enrolling some 1,200 students as part of its school system. Their social studies unit is devoted to Latin America, so there are about fifteen teachers offering courses on that region all day long. So far as is known, no Sunbelt school system can even begin to match this innovation.

From Washington

The new budget submitted to Congress by President Reagan looks favorably on international studies. The amount requested for FY 1985 for international education is \$30 million, a gain of \$4 million over FY 1984. The amount requested for the educational and cultural exchanges sponsored by the USIA (i.e. Fulbright and similar programs) goes to \$120.3 million, up from \$100 million in FY 1984. A slight gain is registered in the International Center of NIH, \$11.426 million in FY 1985 as compared to \$11.336 million in FY 1984, but Technological and International Affairs in the NSF are increased to \$46.9

million from \$40.8 million in FY 1984.

Latin American Technological Innovation

When so much is being said these days about technological dependency, it is nice to be able to report additional technological advances originating in Latin America. Siderúrgica Mexicana, the large Mexican steelmaking parastatal enterprise, will this year begin the production of papermaking machinery, based on Mexican technology, to produce paper from the pulp of sugarcane, bagasse, wheat straw, maguey, henequen, yucca, oak, and Nayarit palm. A plant is soon to be installed to produce 100 tons daily of newsprint with this machinery.

Instituting Institutes

The exponential growth of knowledge and information-producing activities in the modern world has led to a remarkable profusion of centers and institutions, not least, of course, in the medical and natural sciences. Just this month, for example, we came across reference to the Vienna Institute for Regulation of Torrents, which, it turns out, is devoted to research on water runoff in mountainous areas.

You are invited to submit examples of your own favorites of institutes for research on things you didn't know needed researching. Only real institutes, please—no fictitious ones (though some *sound* fictitious). Send name and address of institute, and a brief description of its mission if not evident from the title, and we'll run the most interesting entries each month for the next several issues.

Cassava Roots to Solar Panels: New Alternatives to Oil

More significant than having resources is how they are used. In Latin America, in the crucial energy field, resources are extraordinarily abundant. But except for large-scale hydroelectric plants, Latin America still depends principally on petroleum, which most countries import with scarce foreign exchange.

The Inter-American Development Bank's (IDB) objective in the energy sector is clear: to help Latin America develop its own energy resources, to save foreign exchange, and put the region's future development on a more solid foundation.

Hydroelectricity has been the bank's major energy priority. A full third of Latin America's total installed hydroelectric capacity has been built with the help of bank financing. Most are massive projects that alter complete landscapes. But also significant are the bank's efforts to help spur less conventional forms of energy.

Future development must rest on a diversity of energy sources: small-scale hydro, bioenergy, wind, solar, geothermal, energy conservation, and others, in addition to the present conventional sources. These new applications are still very much in an early stage of development. While all are technically possible, most have yet to prove their economic feasibility.

Small-scale hydroelectric projects offer the most promise among areas where the technology is immediately available. They can be constructed and maintained locally, and their environmental effects are minimal. Of interest chiefly for rural communities, they would replace diesel or gasoline-driven

generators.

Another promising area is geothermal energy. The territories of many Latin American countries include tectonically active areas, notably the 'rim of fire' stretching down the west coast of North America, through Central America, and into the western countries of South America. In these places, the natural heat of the earth lies very close to the surface. It can be extracted as a heated liquid, usually water or a mixture of steam and water, or as dry steam.

One advantage of geothermal power is that the scale can be matched to the need, permitting the geothermal field to be developed in stages, as demand increases. Also, running costs are low after the initial expenditure.

IDB-financed geothermal exploitation is showing results in Costa Rica. Test wells on the slopes of a volcano there have already proven themselves. Financing for a full-fledged plant is expected in the near future. Financing has also been approved to construct the first geothermal plant in Guatemala, and to make feasibility studies of the country's two most promising fields.

In contrast to the concentrated power of a geothermal well, solar radiation is diffused. The principal challenge is to collect it, concentrate it in the cheapest way possible, and integrate it into existing energy systems. In the Dominican Republic, an IDB-financed solar technology testing center is already in operation. Among its pilot demonstrations are water pump irrigation, refrigeration, drying of fish and grain, and water desalination. The center will also study the feasibility of using solar pond technology to generate electricity.

An ancient technology brought up to date, wind power is the focus of a bank project in the Caribbean. Wind data has been collected and analyzed, and a pilot wind turbine will be installed. In Argentina, studies are expected to lead to that country's first wind turbine 'farm.'

One kind of biomass—firewood—already meets a large share of Latin American energy needs, particularly for low-income persons. Biomass in general, including all forms of wood, crops, and waste materials, can be used as a power source in a number of additional ways, some of them quite innovative. In several bank-financed rural development projects, digesters are turning agricultural and animal waste into biogas. A research institute in Guatemala is looking into the potential of agricultural wastes for producing charcoal as well as biogas. Two research centers of Colombia and Brazil are researching new varieties of cassava from which alcohol can be economically distilled.

(Source: 'IDB News, monthly newsletter of the Inter-American Development Bank, February 1984.)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Mexico's Economic Crisis: Challenges and Opportunities

Mexico's current economic crisis is the most serious in its recent history. The administration of President Miguel de la Madrid is seeking both to resolve the short-term problems of liquidity and inflation, and to devise a strategy of development that will provide for long-term economic expansion. At this critical time for Mexico, the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of the University of California-San Diego is publishing *Mexico's Economic Crisis: Challenges and Opportunities*,

edited by Donald L. Wyman. The volume contains contributions on Mexican economic and political affairs by six experts and an introductory overview of the basic issues involved in the stabilization and recovery efforts. The contributors originally made their presentations at a workshop on Mexico's economic crisis, held in San Diego in June 1983. The essays explore the problems and prospects facing Mexico, explain the nature of the crisis, and analyze the government's efforts to resolve it. Individuals interested in political and economic affairs in Mexico will find this volume extremely useful.

To order or for more information, contact *Publications, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies (Q-057), University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.*

The Learning Traveler Series

Whether you are a student, a teacher, or a nonpartisan bystander, the Institute of International Education's (IIE) *The Learning Traveler* series, in three volumes, can help create the most stimulating overseas experience of your life.

Volume 1, *U.S. College-Sponsored Programs Abroad: Academic Year*, can help locate the study-abroad program best suited to the student's academic, personal, and financial needs. Volume 2, *Vacation Study Abroad*, can help the vacationer track down over 900 short-term, recreational, and educational programs around the world. Both volumes, published annually, provide up-to-date information on what to do, where, how much it will cost, and other essential details. Volume 3, *Teaching Abroad* describes faculty opportunities for U.S. teachers in 100 countries worldwide.

Prices for the three volumes are: Volume 1, \$9.95; Volume 2, \$9.95; Volume 3, \$11.95. They can be ordered from *Communications Division, Box TE, Institute of International Education, 809 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017*. The IIE, a private nonprofit organization, is the oldest and largest international educational agency in the United States.

BENSON COLLECTION NEWS

During the UT-Austin Spring Break, Benson Collection hours will be as follows:

March 12-16, Monday-Friday—9 a.m.-6 p.m.

March 17-18, Saturday-Sunday—CLOSED

Beginning Sunday, March 25, the Sunday hours of the Benson Collection will be extended through the remainder of the spring semester to 2 to 10 p.m.

Two groups of art works were exhibited at the Benson Latin American Collection March 1-12. The Student Support Group of the American Friends Service Committee showed 'Drawings by Guatemalan Refugee Children,' in the main reading room in SRH 1.106. The second exhibit, sponsored by Women and Their Work and the Center for Mexican American Studies of UT-Austin was 'Voces de la Mujer,' a multimedia show of works by Mexican American women artists from central Texas and the Southwest. The art works, selected by Judy Baca, an artist and muralist from Los Angeles, were displayed in the BLAC corridor gallery in connection with the National Association of Chicano Studies meeting in Austin.

An exhibit highlighting 'Two Centuries of Hispanic Theater in the U.S.' will open at the Benson Collection on March 24, with a reception at 1:00 p.m. The exhibit, cosponsored by the BLAC and the Center for Mexican American Studies, was created by Dr. Nicolás Kanellos, after ten years of research on the history of Hispanic theater in the United States. The project coordinator, Mr. Francisco Blasco, had the task of collecting, restoring, and mounting more than one hundred antique photographs and artifacts. Following its Austin opening, the exhibit, which is funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, will travel to New York, Boston, Chicago, Denver, Los Angeles, and Houston.

General Libraries Receives Grant to Catalog Latin American Materials

The U.S. Department of Education has awarded a \$180,998 grant to the General Libraries of UT-Austin for strengthening research library resources. The grant will be used to catalog about 10,000 monographs from the Benson Latin American Collection.

Harold Billings, director of General Libraries, is principal investigator for the project. The cataloging data generated will provide UT-Austin researchers, as well as the scholarly community at large, with access to an important body of Latin American research materials. Libraries nationally and internationally will have access to this bibliographic information through the database of the Online Computer Library Center (OCLC).

Benson Collection Acquires Julio Cortázar Papers

The Argentine writer Julio Cortázar is one of a handful of twentieth-century literary figures whose work has consistently been both original and generative. Critics have described his writing as 'dazzling' and have compared his metaphysical constructions with those of writers such as James Joyce, Herman Melville, and Aldous Huxley.

The Nettie Lee Benson Latin American Collection has recently acquired the literary papers of this luminary in the world of literature. The collection currently includes *Rayuela (Hopscotch)*, *62: Modelo para armar (62: A Model Kit)*, and *Libro de Manuel (A Manual for Manuel)*—and one early unpublished novel, *El examen*.

The acquisition of this collection broadens the potential for Latin American literary research at the Benson Collection. The Simón Lucuix Collection, acquired in 1962, the Pedro Martínez Reales Gaucho Collection, purchased in 1971, as well as individual gifts and acquisitions have built one of the richest printed collections of Argentine studies in the world. The addition of the Cortázar papers brings a new dimension to these studies at The University of Texas at Austin.

GIFTS TO THE INSTITUTE

The following gifts to the Institute of Latin American Studies have been forwarded to the Benson Collection for cataloging.

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Kaplan, Marcos et al. *Visión actual de América Latina*. Mexico: Instituto Doctor José María Luis Mora, 1983. (gift of the author)

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INSTITUTE OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
Sid W. Richardson Hall
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712

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