

LATIN AMERICAN PROGRAM

THE WILSON CENTER



SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION BUILDING WASHINGTON, D.C.

WORKING PAPERS

Number 113

RESEARCH IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND FOREIGN POLICY

Some Impressions

Abraham F. Lowenthal
The Wilson Center

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1982

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ABSTRACT

Research in Latin America and the Caribbean on International Relations and Foreign Policy: Some Impressions

This paper surveys the current state of research in Latin America and the Caribbean in the field of international relations. The paper outlines the intellectual and institutional development of international studies in the region and discusses the evolution of research priorities, with special reference to the potential complementarity between U.S. and Latin American scholarship. Appended to the paper is a descriptive inventory of some 65 Latin American institutions in which research is conducted specifically on international relations.

RESEARCH IN LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND FOREIGN POLICY:
SOME IMPRESSIONS

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I. Introduction

This report discusses the "state of the art" of research in Latin America and the Caribbean on international relations and foreign policy. It lists who in the region is working on international relations; comments on changing priorities in research by Latin Americans; broadly evaluates the quality of the research; considers the institutional loci and context for Latin American work in this field; and takes up the possible relevance of work in Latin America and the Caribbean to that in the United States and other "northern" countries, and to that elsewhere in the developing world.

I have drawn, in preparing this report, on a considerable number of books, journal articles, and unpublished memoranda made available to me by colleagues; on correspondence with a number of Latin American social scientists regarding this report; and on interviews with Wolf Grabendorff of the Stiftung Wissenschaft und Politik Forschungsinstitut für Internationale Politik und Sicherheit in West Germany; Catherine Gwin of the Carnegie Endowment; Carlos Moneta of SELA in Caracas; Luis M. Premoli of CEREN in Buenos Aires; and Rubén Perina of the Organization of American States. I have been assisted in preparing this report by Richard Sholk, who has provided syntheses of a number of the publications I identified, and by access to an earlier draft inventory prepared by the International Institute of Strategic Studies.

II. Who works in Latin America and the Caribbean on International Relations and Foreign Policy?

Twenty years ago, perhaps even ten years ago, hardly any Latin American social scientist worked primarily in the field of "international relations" as defined and understood in the universities and research institutes of the United States--using research methods, techniques, and concepts primarily developed and prevalent in the United States and Western Europe.

A number of historians and diplomats wrote on inter-state relations, but overwhelmingly from a descriptive, historical, or legal perspective. A few Latin American social scientists, to be sure, worked on the relations between domestic economic and political processes in the region and the international system into which Latin America is inserted. This group, those who have written from a dependencia perspective, contributed importantly to understanding in the United States and elsewhere of the international relations and linkages in the international system, and the pervasiveness of systematic asymmetries and their effects. But their contributions, although important conceptually, led to few empirical research projects on international relations.¹

By the early 1980s a number of younger Latin American scholars--many of them trained in U.S. graduate schools and most of them now clustered in Chile, Brazil, Argentina, and Mexico--have begun to carry out research and teach on international relations. Information about these scholars is included in the attached Inventory.

Work in Latin America and the Caribbean on international affairs and foreign policy is by no means confined to these few scholars, however. A comprehensive list of the Latin Americans contributing to analysis and understanding of international issues would include attention also to the following:

a) Academic specialists on Latin American countries, on other Third World nations, and on the United States, Japan, Europe, and the Socialist countries;

b) Military officers and a few civilian advisers working (within the national military establishments of Latin America, especially in the war colleges) on geopolitics, strategy, and international relations;

c) Economists working in various universities and research institutes on international economic issues;

d) Technical specialists working in various government ministries and state corporations on the international dimensions of Latin American policies on matters like the production, marketing, distribution, pricing, and protection of energy resources;

e) Career personnel working in foreign ministries, including the highly regarded Brazilian diplomatic corps and others, on various international issues;

f) Diplomatic and technical personnel (many working in international organizations) who are producing studies on issues like technology transfer, regional economic integration, oil, and investment regulation;

g) A few journalists who comment regularly on international issues, such as Mariano Grondona of Argentina, Oliveira Ferreyros and Carlos Castello Branco of Brazil and Samuel del Villar of Mexico.

h) A number of former ministers and other public figures in Latin America who write regularly or otherwise comment on international affairs--former foreign ministers and finance ministers, especially;

i) Individuals who are currently involved in Latin American politics and who take positions on international issues.

Many of these groups, of course, are working on specific projects for internal purposes. Much of this sort of work cannot be considered part of the cumulative body of knowledge developed from the multidisciplinary study of international relations, but sometimes work from these sources percolates out into public discussion.

III. Priorities for Research in Latin America and the Caribbean

Priorities for research differ among the various clusters of persons discussed in the previous section.

A few traditional Latin American writers on international relations tend still to emphasize international law, diplomatic history, and regional integration.

An important body of literature emerged as a critique of the "Modernization Theory" which prevailed in social sciences in the 1950s. The U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), first headed by Raúl Prebisch, posed the thesis that underdevelopment in the periphery was directly linked to the structure of the international system. The argument was initially built around the inequality in center-periphery terms of trade. Analysts writing in the dependencia tradition in the 1960s and 1970s, critically examining both the ECLA propositions and classical Marxist theories of imperialism, focussed on the center-periphery class alliances which were seen as perpetuating underdevelopment.

Because of differences in the intellectual division of labor in the U.S. and Latin America, and perhaps also because of a certain anti-empiricist epistemological foundation of the dependencia tradition, much of this work had more impact in the fields of sociology and areas studies than in international relations. More recently, the growing internationalization of economic activity and global reorganization of production have complicated the external "givens" of development in Latin America. Dependencia writers have turned away from mechanical center-periphery models to analyze questions such as the evolution of modes of production within individual countries in the periphery; dependent development and the State; the dynamic interaction of internal class conflict and contradictions at the international level; and the opportunities for and domestic sources of regime change.

The younger scholars trained abroad as academic specialists on international relations are working on a variety of subjects, including foreign policy decision-making (both by Latin American governments and by the United States government on policies toward Latin America); global bargaining on new international economic order issues and Latin American strategies for negotiation; arms competition and arms control in South America, and the relationships between military regimes and foreign policy behavior; border disputes and intraregional rivalries; regimes for managing the resources of the seas, Antarctica, etc.; and on Latin America's relationships with Europe, with the Socialist bloc, and with Japan. In exploring all these themes, Latin American researchers have been particularly attuned to the decline of U.S. hegemony and the emergence of regional middle-powers.

Academic area specialists in Latin America are working on Africa and relations with Africa; on intra-Latin American trends and relationships; and increasingly on the United States. Significant efforts to study the United States have sprung up during the past 10 years in Mexico, Cuba, Venezuela, and Brazil, and there is considerable contact among those centers. A new initiative of this type is being planned by Ecuador's Foreign Ministry.

Work in the military institutions and journals is covered well in John Child's article, "Geopolitical Thinking in Latin America," Latin American Research Review, Vol. 14, No. 2 (1979). Much of this work is done by retired Argentine, Brazilian, and Chilean military officers. Latin American journals of geopolitics include Estrategia, Geosur, and Revista Geográfica de Chile. Recent work of interest has focussed on the Southern Atlantic as a security zone; on the changing international context of regional rivalries; and on the relationship between "security" and economic and social development.

The most burgeoning area of research on international relations in Latin America and the Caribbean is by economists, writing on international economic issues and on Latin America's insertion into the world economy. Significant work, expanding in quantity and quality, is being done on the changing international division of labor and shifting comparative advantage; on the role and effects of the international financial system and its links to particular Latin American countries and their choices; on commodity markets and regimes; on the political economy of various industries (e.g. automobiles in Mexico, agriculture in Mexico and elsewhere); and on the general range of issues posed by the changing relations between the dynamic, open, and semi-industrialized economies of South America and the sluggish, protectionist, industrialized economies of the OECD.

Although U.S.-Latin American relations continue to preoccupy Latin American scholars, new research priorities reflect the changing international realities. Latin America is becoming more closely linked to the international economic system, but the nature of the links is changing. The emerging interests of the "newly industrializing countries" (NICs) are distinct from those of either the other developing countries or the OECD.²

Latin America's economies have produced impressive growth based on increasing openness to world economic transactions--though some Latin American writers argue that this has been at a cost of increased dependence and maldistribution. The economic orthodoxy which shapes the insertion of the Southern Cone (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay) into the international economy dictates an external opening to trade and financial flows, along with fixed exchange rates, on the assumption that international inflation and interest rates can be effectively used to encourage internal productive efficiency and optimal use of resources. Researchers are focussing on the role of foreign capital and national-international alliances in such openings, and the relationship between these alliances and authoritarian rule; the domestic impact of anti-inflation programs which are often externally imposed; and the nature of the transition period under disequilibrium growth models.

Latin American exports of traditional primary products are on the decline, and the promotion of manufactured exports raises new research questions: What are the domestic effects of different mechanisms of export promotion? How have changes in international commerce affected LDC bargaining for a New International Economic Order (NIEO)? The contraction of the international capital market, coinciding with increased Latin American requirements for development finance, is prompting new attention to the politics of debt-management. With the increased openness of Latin American economies to global inflationary and recessionary trends, Latin Americans are more interested in demands for a restructuring of international markets. Latin

American researchers are looking for alternative macroeconomic models which interpret international economic cycles in terms of their specific impact on development strategies in semi-industrialized countries.

The phenomenon of transnationalization has stimulated more general research questions in Latin America on the historical development of capitalism at the global level. These questions include the relation between finance and investment capital; the effects of the new international division of labor on migration, assembly industry, etc.; and the implications of the transnationalization of productive, commercial, and financial structures for the autonomy of the State. Research interest is growing in the area of the nature and function of the State in Latin America in the context of postwar transition from state monopoly capitalism to transnational accumulation of capital. Attention has recently been focussed on differences between the State in the center and the periphery; the distinction between State and regime; and the relation between bureaucratization and the transition from a "nightwatchman" State to an interventionist State as transnationalization alters the composition of the domestic elite.

Technical specialists in government corporations, agencies, and ministries mainly do work that is not easily accessible, but it is evident that some are contributing importantly on international energy policy and politics, on the law of the seas, and on international economic order issues.

Journalists and commentators tend to follow the news rather than to foresee issues; recently they have been emphasizing security issues (South Atlantic, Caribbean) more than previously; commenting on the impact of changing U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations in the hemisphere; and reflecting on the impact of U.S. domestic economic policy struggles in the region.

A number of political figures, particularly those in exile, combine political, semi-academic, and semi-journalistic writing. These tend to be both actors in and analysts of international relations, and to write on international issues affecting their respective countries.

IV. Some Qualitative Observations

In general, the work by those political scientists working on "international relations" in a narrowly-defined disciplinary sense is professional, competent, and useful but it is largely derivative of Northern concepts and approaches, except for those (e.g. Heraldo Muñoz) who manage to draw from the Latin American dependencia perspective within the terms of mainstream U.S. political science. The quality of informed general policy-oriented commentary on international issues produced by and for Latin Americans is less impressive; there is nothing like Foreign Affairs or Foreign Policy in Latin America.

The most exciting work on international relations being done by the region is by economists working on international global economy at places like CIEPLAN in Chile, ILET and CIDE in Mexico, CEDES in Argentina, and the Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.

Very interesting work is also being done--in Brazil, Chile, Argentina, Jamaica, and elsewhere in the region--on the relation between international economic trends and domestic constraints and choices, and on the way in which the adaptation of Latin American economies to a changing political economy affects the evolution of their politics. Work on the emergence of "bureaucratic-authoritarian" regimes and their characteristics, as well as work on transitions from authoritarian rule and prospects for democracy, are usually related by Latin American analysts to work on the international context. Latin American social scientists (Guillermo O'Donnell, Manuel Antonio Garretón, Marcelo Cavarozzi, Julio Cotler, Bolívar Lamounier, José Alvaro Moisés, Fernando Henrique Cardoso, and others) are among the leading contributors to international seminars and conferences on these subjects.

Latin American researchers today are contributing data and descriptive studies (but not major theoretical work) on arms transfers and regional security issues, on geopolitics, and on Latin American relations with the U.S. and with other powers. They are in the forefront, however, of work on the politics and economics of international transformation, and on the shifts in the global political economy.

V. Institutional Observations

Latin American and Caribbean institutes for research on international affairs are by and large young, fledgling, and vulnerable. The best-established is Chile's Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, recently described in Latin American Research Review.³ It has continued to be active and productive in contemporary Chile, but only by defining narrowly its agenda and terms of reference. Other research institutions--mainly clustered in Chile, Brazil, and Mexico--are each defining their turf and style. Mexico's institutes are increasingly strong and well-financed, but lack experience at research, organization, and management. Argentina's institutions are by and large more aimed at outreach than at research; Venezuela's, though well-funded, are incipient.

Most of the significant institutes in Latin America are independent of universities. The main reason is that the take-overs of higher education by authoritarian regimes have led the most creative Latin American intellectuals to establish institutional devices to make their work possible on the basis of private, usually international support. CEBRAP in Brazil was the pioneer in such efforts, and it has been emulated by many institutions in many countries. Some scholars work outside their native countries for political reasons; others rely on international conferences and contacts with professional organizations abroad for exchange of "disapproved" ideas. Limitations on the funding of autonomous research institutes in the social sciences have contributed to the weakness of the institutional structure for international studies in Latin America.

A promising effort to link Latin American institutions doing research on international relations is RIAL (Programa de Estudios Conjuntos sobre las Relaciones Internacionales de América Latina), now headed by Gabriel Valdés, Foreign Minister of Chile under Frei and more recently head of

Latin American programs for the UNDP. RIAL seeks to promote research and exchange and has already stimulated some useful meetings, but it is inherently limited so far, as the organization is mainly made up of chiefs with few "Indians" behind them in this still incipient field.

One noteworthy feature of work on international relations in Latin America is how relatively little interaction and cross-fertilization exists among the differing groups (mentioned in Section II) who work in this field. Organizations like the Council on Foreign Relations, the Royal Institute of International Affairs, or the International Institute for Strategic Studies--where academic researchers regularly and systematically exchange ideas with policy-makers and business executives--do not exist in Latin America. Scholars and practitioners rarely meet, civilians and military officers are worlds apart, there is little exchange between foreign offices and those working in functional ministries, foreign area specialists and foreign policy specialists are not always closely in touch, and academic economists are not well linked to others working in international relations. Perhaps nowhere in the world is the flow of data and concepts among all these groups as full and fruitful as one would like, but the gaps and blockages are particularly striking in Latin America. The academic literature by Latin Americans who are trained in the field of "international relations" within the discipline of "political science" cite U.S. and European literature much more extensively than they do the work of other Latin Americans whose work falls outside the field but might be very relevant to it. Articles in military journals cite classic texts of geopolitics and other military writings much more often than they do the work of academic theorists of international political or economic relations.

An interesting potential exists in Latin America for the growing involvement of regional actors in global affairs to be translated into more systematic attention to international studies. Some important changes in the region's interactions with the world include the diversification of Latin American trade; the increasing exports of oil by several countries in the region; and the movement toward export-promotion development strategies at a time of recession and rising protectionism in the industrialized West. Countries like Brazil, Mexico, and Venezuela are redefining their roles in regional and international organizations as well. The Council on Foreign Relations emerged in the United States when leading opinion-shapers realized that the international context impinged importantly on the U.S. and vice versa; perhaps similar trends will emerge in response to shifts in Latin America's international position.

To some extent, Latin America's internationalization represents a broadening of relations which previously were exclusively bilateral, corresponding with the decline in the preponderance of U.S. influence in the region. This trend is evident in changing patterns of development financing (multilateral and private sources are increasingly replacing official, bilateral aid), arms sales, and foreign investment. The operations of transnational corporations (TNCs) have suggested, to some, a need for more active Latin American foreign economic policies. Unregulated flows of capital, labor, and technology across borders have followed the logic of the center economies and of TNC home offices, with negative consequences for national development in the periphery. Latin America's heavy reliance on transnational banks in the last decade brought economic policies predicated on increased opening of the

debtor economies--raising the question of the viability of autonomous capitalist development within the bounds of a democratic political system. Latin American government responses to these trends have involved increased State intervention in the economy, engendering new research centers and advisory bodies (such as Mexico's CONACYT, which deals with technology transfer). The diversification of international transactions provides an impetus for the creation of institutions for the study of international and transnational affairs.

The study of international relations is still in the early stages of institutionalization in Latin America. Unlike in the U.S., the international relations discipline in Latin America was never an adjunct of political science. Instead, the field has historically been subsumed under such disciplines as law, history, and sociology. Latin American researchers of international relations also missed the methodological debates of the 1950s and 1960s in the U.S. and Europe, between advocates of the "scientific" (or "behaviorist") and "traditional" approaches to international relations.⁴ Institutional dispersion and a lack of methodological definition have complicated efforts to define international studies as an autonomous discipline in Latin America, with a set of distinct approaches or schools.

There is a growing body of literature dealing with the state of Latin American international relations study per se. Leading contributors to the discussion on the development of the discipline include Rosario Green, Celso Lafer, Gustavo Lagos, Herardo Muñoz, Rubén Perina, and Luciano Tomassini.⁴ These works go beyond an evaluation of the institutional framework and the focus of international studies in the region. Some link questions of research agenda-setting with issues of international relations theory and methodology from a comparative standpoint (i.e., comparing the assumptions of U.S. and Latin American work). Others use the evolution of the discipline as a starting point from which to analyze Latin America's changing position in the world.

Among the leading Latin American journals publishing articles on international relations are: Estudios Internacionales (Chile), Foro Internacional (Mexico), Estrategia (Argentina), La Revista Argentina de Relaciones Internacionales, and Geosur (Uruguay). None of these magazines circulates very widely; none has more than 2,000 subscribers.

VI. Possible Relevance of Work in Latin America and the Caribbean to that in the United States and Elsewhere

Latin American approaches to the study of international relations differ significantly from those in the United States and Western Europe, both because of the distinctive intellectual traditions from which the work emerges and because the vantage point and perspective on the international system differs so significantly.

The U.S. definition of the field of international relations has traditionally been more restricted than the Latin American definition. There is considerably more U.S.-Latin American scholarly exchange in the field of

Latin American studies than in international relations. Even the most important Latin American writings on international affairs have only been translated and circulated in the U.S. after long delays, thus limiting their accessibility by other researchers of international relations.

Whereas research on international political economy in the United States is grounded in the liberal tradition, in classical economic theories, and in assumptions of underlying symmetries, Latin American approaches are grounded in Marxist theories of imperialism, in analyses of structural dependence, and in the facts and perspective of asymmetry. Whereas U.S. and European work on the global crisis of resource scarcity focusses on constraints and management, Latin American approaches tend to concentrate on the politics and economics of redistribution. Work on all these subjects in Latin America and in the North would profit mutually from more sustained and systematic exposure and critical confrontation. There is also a strong constructive potential in the complementarity between the extensive U.S. work on micro-political processes of foreign policy decision-making, and the Latin American focus on macro-structural variables in international relations.

Latin Americans have been emphasizing some issues--the politics and economics of integration, foreign policy-making by Third World actors, transnational corporations and their bargaining behavior--which might well contribute important findings to the literature of international relations.

Conversely, areas in which Latin Americans would no doubt profit from more cross-fertilization with Northern researchers include: work on regional aspects of conflict resolution and non-proliferation; intra-Latin American relations at the state and sub-state levels; comparative foreign policy; linkage across levels of analysis (the effects of internal actors and processes on foreign policies); and the structure of the international system as it conditions the international behavior of Latin American states.

Latin American research on the changing international economic order and its political implications is not only important for researchers and practitioners in the North, but also for those studying international relations from other Third World perspectives. Samir Amin and others working on center-periphery dynamics from an African perspective share similar orientations with Latin American dependencia scholars. There is a common need throughout the Third World to examine and improve Southern bargaining strategies for alternative international economic arrangements. Broader comparative frameworks could be usefully generated--for example, comparing the operation of transnational corporations in Latin America with those in Asia; or comparing regional schemes for economic cooperation between oil-producing and non-oil-producing developing countries.

Researchers in developing countries share a focus on the regional dimensions of international issues. Latin American integration efforts are paralleled by African foreign policy goals of regional unity. Research themes of nuclear proliferation and intra-regional conflict in Latin America overlap with the concerns of scholars on the Indian sub-continent. Latin America--distinguished from other developing regions by the relative absence of cultural, linguistic, ethnic, or religious strife and by its intermediate stage of economic development--has a comparative advantage in focussing on regionalism as an international phenomenon.

Other areas of potential complementarity in Third World research include revolutionary movements, self-determination of peoples, and human rights (which is increasingly becoming an issue of international relations, in Southeast Asia as well as Latin America). In all these areas, potential exists to forge a distinctive international relations tradition based on shared Third World experiences and perspectives.

REFERENCES

¹See the special issue of International Organization in Winter 1978 for a balanced and critical discussion of the contributions of dependencia writers to the theory of international relations. For an interesting argument that U.S. consumers of dependencia writings tend to miss its points and ignore subtleties, see Fernando Henrique Cardoso, "The Consumption of Dependency Theory in the United States," Latin American Research Review, Vol. XII, No. 3 (1977).

² For more detailed discussion of these trends, see Carlos Díaz-Alejandro, Ricardo Ffrench-Davis, and Ernesto Tironi, Orden económico internacional y desarrollo: investigaciones prioritarias desde una perspectiva latinoamericana (Santiago, Chile: CIEPLAN, December 1978).

³ Heraldo Muñoz, "Social Science in Chile: The Institute of International Studies of the University of Chile," Latin American Research Review, Vol. XV, No. 3 (1980).

⁴See, for example: Hedley Bull, "International Theory: The Case for a Classical Approach," World Politics, Vol. 18, No. 3 (April 1966); Morton A. Kaplan, "The New Great Debate: Traditionalism vs. Science in International Relations," World Politics, Vol. 19, No. 1 (October 1966); and David Easton, "The New Revolution in Political Science," American Political Science Review, Vol. 63, No. 4 (December 1969).

⁵See, for example, the following collections: Francisco Orrego Vicuña, ed., Los estudios internacionales en América Latina: realizaciones y desafíos (Santiago, Chile: Instituto de Estudios Internacionales, 1980); and Luciano Tomassini, ed., Relaciones internacionales de la América Latina (México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1981).

INVENTORY

1. ARGENTINA

Name: Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad (CEDES)

Address: Hipólito Irigoyen 1156
Buenos Aires

Director: Oscar Oszlak

Key personnel: Guillermo O'Donnell (currently at IUPERJ, Brazil);
Adolfo Canitrot; Roberto Frenkel

Focus: Relations between domestic and international economic
policies and political processes (with emphasis on
Argentina); relations with IMF
and with private financial community.

Journal: Estudios Sociales (6 times/year)
Documentos de Trabajo CEDES (6-8 times/year)

2. ARGENTINA

Name: Centro de Estudios de Relaciones Internacionales y de
Estrategia Internacional (CERIEN)

Address: Maipú 889, 2ndo. A, 1068 Buenos Aires

Director: Col. (retired) Luis Premoli

Key personnel: Carlos Pérez, Director of Research
Ing. Carlos Caboli, Science and Technology

Research focus: Strategy and foreign policy; oriented toward European
and U.S. perspectives

Journal: Estrategia Nacional
Cuadernos de Estrategia
An annual yearbook is contemplated

3. ARGENTINA

Name: Centro de Estudios Internacionales Argentinos (CEINAR)
Address: Defensa 251, 1^o B, 1065 Buenos Aires
Director: Luis Dallanegra Pedraza
Focus: International law and relations, Latin American integration, geopolitics
Journal: Revista Argentina de Relaciones Internacionales
(3 times/year)

4. ARGENTINA

Name: Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias Sociales
Focus: Research project on international military linkages, military institutions, security problems, and policies.
Journal:

5. ARGENTINA

Name: Consejo Argentino para las Relaciones Exteriores
Address: Uruguay 1734, 6^o piso, Buenos Aires
Director: Carlos Manuel Muñiz
Key personnel: Felix Peña
Focus: Self-consciously modeled on the Council on Foreign Relations of New York. First speaker was Henry Kissinger. Membership includes various former foreign ministers, international lawyers, business figures. Special concern with Argentine-Brazil relations, and Argentine policies on Latin American integration.
Journal: Occasional reports on conferences and seminars, including December 1980 "Argentina-Brazil" seminar.

INVENTORY

6. ARGENTINA

Name: Fundación Bariloche

Address: Casilla de Correo 138
San Carlos de Bariloche

Key personnel: Jorge Sábato

Focus: Limits of growth, world order modeling, nuclear energy and proliferation

7. ARGENTINA

Name: Instituto Argentino de Estudios Estratégicos y de las Relaciones Internacionales

Address: C. Pellegrini 983, 8^o A
1009 Buenos Aires

Director: Gen. Juan Guglielmelli

Focus: Geopolitics, strategy, military and political problems of Latin America and southern hemisphere, more generally

Journal: Estrategia

8. ARGENTINA

Name: Instituto de Estudios Estratégicos
Universidad de Belgrano

Address: Federico Lacroze 1959
Buenos Aires

Director: General (Ret.) Jose Teófilo Goyret

Focus: Geopolitics, armaments, etc.

9. ARGENTINA

Name: Instituto de Estudios Geopolíticos (IDEG)
Address: Libertad 94, 6^o L
Buenos Aires
Key personnel: Augusto B. Rattenbach
Focus: Geopolitics, especially Argentina and Southern Cone
Journal: Geopolítica (4 times/year)

10. ARGENTINA

Name: Instituto de Relaciones Internacionales,
Universidad de Belgrano
Address: Federico Lacroze 1959
Buenos Aires
Director: Dr. Marcelo Monserrat
Key personnel: Roberto Russell; Carlos Pérez Llana
Focus: Global political assessment; U.S.-U.S.S.R., Middle East, etc.
North-South dialogue, NIEO, foreign policies of Southern
Cone countries
Journal: Some works published under the Editorial de Belgrano,
which is affiliated with the Universidad de Belgrano.

11. ARGENTINA

Name: Instituto para la Integración de América Latina (INTAL)
Address: Cerrito 264, 2^o Piso
1010 Buenos Aires
Director: Eduardo R. Conesa
Focus: Problems of Latin American economic integration; trade
Journal: Integración Latinoamericana (12 times/year)

INVENTORY

12. BRAZIL

Name: Centro Brasileiro de Analise e Planejamento (CEBRAP)

Address: Rua Morgado de Mateus, 615
Vila Madalena
04015 - Sao Paulo, S.P.

Director: Candido Procódio Ferreira de Camargo

Key personnel: Fernando Henrique Cardoso; Octavio Ianni; Carlos Estevan Martins, Paulo Singer

Focus: Relations of Brazil's economic model to its social, political, and foreign policy behavior

Journal: Estudos CEBRAP (4 times/year)

13. BRAZIL

Name: Centro Brasileiro de Estudos Estratégicos (CEBRES)

Address: Av. Presidente Antonio Carlos, 375
Sala 1202
20.020 Rio de Janeiro, R.J.

Director: Brigadeiro Nelson F. Lavenere Wanderly (President)
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Focus: Brazilian geopolitics and strategy (arms control and inter-American collective defense; aerospace, maritime, and nuclear power; energy politics; Brazil's geopolitical position in Africa, the South Atlantic, Antarctica, the Amazon, and Latin America)

14. BRAZIL

Name: Centro de Estudos Afro-Asiáticos (CEAA)
Conjunto Universitario Candido Mendes

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2242 Rio de Janeiro

Director: Jose Maria Nuñez Pereira

Key personnel: Jacques d'Adesky

Focus: Politics and society of Asia and Africa, and Brazil's
relations with these areas

Journal: Estudos Afro-Asiáticos

15. BRAZIL

Name: Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação de Historia
Contemporânea do Brasil (CPDOC)
Fundação Getúlio Vargas

Address: Praia de Botafogo, 190
22250 Rio de Janeiro, R.J.

Director: Celina Moreira Franco

Key personnel: Gerson Moura, Monica Hirst

Focus: CPDOC emphasizes archives on Brazil's foreign policy
and diplomatic history. The Fundação also has a Depart-
ment of Economics which is engaged in research focusing
on Brazilian problems (mostly internal development and
short-term economic analysis).

INVENTORY

16. BRAZIL

Name: Conselho Brasileiro de Relações Internacionais

Address: Caixa Postal 04-0289
Brasilia, D.F.

Director: Hélio Jaguaribe

Key personnel: Carlos H. Cardim, Walter Costa Porto, Celso Lafer,
Ronaldo Sardenberg, Monica Hirst, Luiz G. de Souza Lima

Focus: Coordination of work of Brazilian specialists in international relations; forum for discussion of foreign policy issues.

17. BRAZIL

Name: Departamento de Ciência Política e Relações Internacionais
Universidade de Brasília

Address: Asa Norte 70.910
Brasília D.F.

Director: Antonio Augusto Cançado Trindade

Key personnel: José Carlos Brandi Aleixo, Lyton Guimarães

Focus: International politics; Latin American (especially Brazilian) foreign relations; international law; political theory

Journal: Relações Internacionais (3 times/year)

18. BRAZIL

Name: Departamento de Geografia e História
Universidade de Brasília

Address: Asa Norte 70.910
Brasília D.F.

Director: Amado Luiz Cervo

Key personnel: Corcino Medeiros dos Santos

Focus: Diplomatic history and historical aspects of Brazilian
foreign policy (e.g. role of Congress)

19. BRAZIL

Name: Departamento de Direito Internacional
Universidade de São Paulo

Address: Largo San Francisco 95
São Paulo, SP

Key personnel: Celso Lafer; Vicente Marotta Rangel

20. BRAZIL

Name: Escola de Guerra Naval

Address: Ave. Pasteur No. 480,
Praia Vermelha
Rio de Janeiro CEP 22.290

Director: Admiral Múcio Piragibe Ribeiro de Barter

Focus: Sea power; maritime law

Journal: Revista Maritima Brasileira (4 times/year)

INVENTORY

21. BRAZIL

Name: Escola Superior de Guerra (ESG)
Address: Fortaleza de São João
USCA
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, ZC 82
Director: Gen. Alacyr Frederico Werner
Focus: International conflict; national development; national defense policy and strategy
Journal: Seguridad y Desenvolvimento (3 times/year)

22. BRAZIL

Name: Fundação Centro de Estudios de Comercio Exterior
Director: Roberto Fendt
Focus: Brazil's international commercial and economic relations

23. BRAZIL

Name: Instituto de Estudos Políticos e Sociais
Address: Rua Barão de Oliveira Castro 22
Jardim Botânico
22460 Rio de Janeiro, R.J.
Director: Hélio Jaguaribe
Key personnel: Paulo Costa Moura, Waldir Pires
Focus: Oriented toward study of the state and society; research, seminars and discussions. Jaguaribe's research is on Brazil-Argentina relations and on Latin America's socio-political trends, including prospects for democracy
Journal: None; a document center is planned.

24. BRAZIL

Name: Instituto de Relações Internacionais
Pontificia Universidade Católica, Rio de Janeiro

Address: Rua Marques de São Vicente 225
22453 Rio de Janeiro

Director: Luis Gonzaga de Sousa Lima

Key personnel: Carlos Alberto Plastino; Cloris Brigagao; Mauricio David;
Pedro Malán, Sonia de Camargo

Focus: International, economic, and political aspects of
processes of democratization; Brazilian and Latin
American external debt

25. BRAZIL

Name: Instituto de Relações Latinoamericanas (IRLA)
Pontificia Universidade Católica, São Paulo

Address: Rua Monte Alegre 977
Perdizes
05014 São Paulo, S.P.

Director: Luiz Eduardo Wanderley

Key personnel: Gerónimo de Sierra, Paulo Kriskie, León Pomer,
Frances Rocha

Focus: Latin American politics, literature, and political
thought.

INVENTORY

26. BRAZIL

Name: Instituto Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro (IUPERJ)
Programa de Relações Internacionais

Address: Rua da Matriz 82
22260 Rio de Janeiro

Director: Olavo Brasil de Lima Jr.

Key personnel: Maria Regina Soares de Lima; Alexandre de S.C. Barros;
Guillermo O'Donnell (Visiting Professor)

Focus: Political implications of changing Brazilian economy;
U.S.-Brazil relations; international conflict in South
America; international comparative research on process
of democracy.

Journal: Dados is published by IUPERJ, but it covers a wide
spectrum of the social sciences.

27. BRAZIL

Name: Programa de Economía
Pontificia Universidade Católica, Rio de Janeiro

Address: Rua Marques de São Vicente 225
22453 Rio de Janeiro

Key personnel: Edmar Bacha, Andre Reyende, José Camargo, Pedro Malán,
Dionesio Carneiro Netti, Paulo Juede, Eliana Cardoso

Focus: Post-structuralist thinking of macro-economic problems
of open, semi-industrialized economies

28. BRAZIL

Name: Programa de Estudios Conjuntos sobre Integración
Económica Latinoamericana (ECIEL)

Director: Eduardo Albertain, Coordinator

Focus: Studies on national and international economic
development in the region

Journal: (A journal is planned.)

29. BRAZIL

Name: Universidade Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP)
Key personnel: Luciano Coutinho; Carlos Estevan Martins; Maria de
Concicção Tavares

30. CHILE

Name: Asociación Chilena de Investigaciones para la Paz (ACHIP)
Address: Casilla 80
Correo Miramontes
Santiago
Director: Augusto Varas (also at FLACSO)
Key personnel: Hugo Frdhling, Gustavo Lagos, Heraldo Muñoz, Carlos
Portales, Raquel Salinas, Alberto Van Klaveren
Focus: Promotion and coordination of interdisciplinary
research on: development and the international economic
order; militarism and disarmament in Latin America;
communications and culture; human rights/peace education

31. CHILE

Name: Círculo de Estudios Internacionales
Academia de Humanismo Cristiano
Address: Catedral 1063, 5^o Piso
Santiago
Director: Hernán Santa Cruz
Key personnel: Gabriel Valdés, Gustavo Lagos, Oscar Pinochet,
Heraldo Muñoz, Alejandro Hales, Carlos Portales,
Juan Gabriel Valdés
Focus: Forum for discussion of international issues; Chile's
foreign relations; food and raw materials problems;
East-West and North-South affairs; Chile and the
transnationalization of communications

INVENTORY

32. CHILE

Name: Corporación de Investigaciones Económicas para
Latinoamérica (CIEPLAN)

Address: Avenida Cristobal Colón 3494 (Casilla 16496, Correo 9)
Santiago

Director: Alejandro Foxley

Key personnel: Ricardo Ffrench-Davis; Oscar Muñoz; René Cortázar;
Nicolás Flaño; Patricio Meller, Pilar Vergara

Focus: Political economy of semi-industrialized countries in
changing international economy; external financial
relations and their impact on the Latin American
economies.

Journal: Estudios CIEPLAN

33. CHILE

Name: Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA)

Address: Casilla 179-D
Santiago

Director: Enrique V. Iglesias

Key personnel: Norberto González; Jorge Graciarena; Aníbal Pinto; Osvaldo
Sunkel; Luciano Tomassini; Carlos Massad; Roberto Zahler;
Andrés Bianchi; Ernesto Tironi

Focus: New international division of labor and take-off of newly-
industrialized countries; effects of international financial
system on development; international energy resources and
their implications; international links of Chile's economic
development; alternative development styles

Journal: Revista

34. CHILE

Name: Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)

Address: Sede Programa Santiago
Casilla 3213
Santiago

Director: José Joaquín Brunner

Key personnel: Manuel Antonio Garretón; Tomás Moulián; Carlos Portales; Augusto Varas, Felipe Agüero; Angel Flishfish; Norberto Lechner; Enzo Faletto

Focus: Arms race and implications for conflict in South America; military intervention in politics and implications for conflict in South America; inter-American military relations; relations between U.S. security concepts and those of the Latin American military; security doctrines of Chile's armed forces; Chile's role within the international system; U.S.S.R. and Latin America

35. CHILE

Name: Instituto de Estudios Internacionales (IEI)
Universidad de Chile

Address: Avenida Condell 249 (Casilla 14187, Sucursal 21)
Santiago

Director: Francisco Orrego Vicuña

Key personnel: Heraldo Muñoz; Walter Sánchez; Gustavo Lagos; Alberto van Klaveren

Focus: International relations; regional economic integration; dependency; NIEO and north-south relations; law of the seas and other issues of natural resources; Latin American relations with Europe, the U.S. and the Pacific; and human rights

Journal: Estudios Internacionales (4 times/year)

INVENTORY

36. CHILE

Name: Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales (ILET)

Address: Santiago Office/ILET-Academia de Humanismo Cristiano
Providencia 175, Depto. 42
Santiago

Director: Juan Gabriel Valdéz

Key personnel: Guillermo Campero, Diego Portales, Augusto Góngora,
José Valenzuela

Focus: Transnational economic relations; transnationalism
and authoritarian regimes in the Southern Cone; labor
movements; new international order in communications;
Chile's insertion in the contemporary world order

37. CHILE

Name: Programa de Estudios Conjuntos sobre las Relaciones
Internacionales de América Latina (RIAL)

Address: Europa 2048
Clasificador 41, Correo 9
Santiago

Director: Gabriel Valdés

Key personnel: Luciano Tomassini (Coordinador Académico)

Focus: Coordination of joint research efforts of Latin American
scholars on international structural changes and their
impact on Latin America; international economic nego-
tiations; intra-Latin American relations; Latin American
relations with other areas; Latin American political
systems and international relations. Sponsors inter-
national seminars and academic exchanges, and publishes
documents.

Journal: None. RIAL has an arrangement with the Editorial de la
Universidad de Belgrano for publication of collected
works in international relations. An International
Documentation Center in Rio de Janeiro is under consi-
deration.

38. CHILE

Name: VECTOR - Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales

Address: Miraflores 590, Depto. 7
Santiago

Director: Pedro Felipe Ramírez

Key personnel: Pilar Romaguera, Ricardo Lagos

Focus: Chilean economy; foreign economic relations of Chile

Journal: Informe de Coyuntura Económica

39. COLOMBIA

Name: Fundación para la Educación Superior y el Desarrollo
(FEDESARROLLO)

Address: Apartado Aéreo 20513
(Calle No. 37, 2027)
Bogotá

Director: Miguel Urrutia

Key personnel: Guillermo Perry; Hernando Gómez Buendía; Eduardo Sarmiento; Yesid Castro

Focus: Export strategies and economic development; foreign debt and development strategy

Journal: Coyuntura Económica

INVENTORY

40. COLOMBIA

Name: Universidad de los Andes

Address: Apartado Aéreo 4976
Bogotá

Director: a) José Antonio Ocampo, Centro de Estudios sobre
Desarrollo Económico
b) Gabriel Murillo, Departamento de Ciencias Políticas

Key personnel: Mario Carisosa; Mario Valderrama; Gerhard Drekonja

Focus: Income distribution and foreign trade; agriculture and
economic integration; U.S.-Colombian relations; Latin
American international relations (Drekonja)

41. COSTA RICA

Name: Escuela de Relaciones Internacionales

Address: Universidad Nacional Heredia
Apartado 86
Heredia

Director: Roberto de la Ossa Thompson

Focus: International relations of Central American countries;
Central American politics; U.S.-Latin American rela-
tions; international law

Journal: Relaciones Internacionales (twice a year)

42. COSTA RICA

Name: Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)

Address: Apartado Postal 5429
San José

Director: Daniel Camacho, Secretario General

Key personnel: René Zavaleta, Director, Sede Académica de México;
Jorge Feldman, Director a.i., Programa de Buenos Aires;
Gonzalo Abad, Director, Sede Académica de Quito;
José Joaquín Brunner, Director, Programa de Santiago

Focus: Latin American studies; the state and social classes;
rural problems; labor problems

Journal: FLACSO Noticias

43. CUBA

Name: Centro de Estudios sobre América

Address: Avenida 3^o No. 1805, Miramar, Playa
La Habana

Director: Santiago Díaz Paz

Key personnel: Rafael Hernández, Fernando Martínez Heredia, Alberto Prieto

Focus: Interdisciplinary research on contemporary economic and political developments in the Western Hemisphere; Marxist focus, combining structural and conjunctural analysis of historical processes. Emphasis on concrete class struggles; U.S. imperialism; characteristics and power apparatuses of the ruling class in Latin America (the State, political parties); U.S.-Cuban relations.

Journal: Avances de Investigación (summaries of in-house research); Cuadernos Económicos Trimestrales

INVENTORY

44. ECUADOR

Name: Instituto de Altos Estudios Nacionales
Address: Calle Guayaquil 1914 y Briceño
Quito
Director: General Antonio Moral
Focus: Ecuador's security and development policies

45. JAMAICA

Name: Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER)
University of the West Indies
Address: Mona Campus
Jamaica
Director: Vaughn Lewis
Key personnel: Eddie Greene
Focus: Range of choice for Caribbean nations in changing
international system
Journal: Social and Economic Studies

46. MEXICO

Name: Centro de Estudios Económicos y Sociales del Tercer Mundo (CEESTEM)

Address: Carretera Porfirio Díaz 50
San Jerónimo Lídice
México 20, D.F.

Director: Luis Echeverría

Key personnel: Jaime Estévez; Adolfo Aguilar; Iván Menéndez; Carlos H. Maldonado; Rosario Green (Associate); Hector Dada Hirezi

Focus: New international economic order; work in Caribbean, Latin America, Africa, Arab world and Asia; projects on women; rural development; information

Journal: Estudios del Tercer Mundo (3 times/year)
Tercer Mundo y Economía Mundial (4 times/year)

47. MEXICO

Name: Centro de Información y Docencia Económica (CIDE)

Address: Apartado Postal 41-553
México 10, D.F.

Director: Antonio Sacristán Colón
Trinidad Martínez Tarragó

Key personnel: Chilean: Fernando Fajnzylber, Samuel Lichtensztein, Pedro Vuskovic; Mexican: Jaime Rus, Oscar González; Alejandro Vásquez; Institute for Studies of the U.S.: Luis Maira (Coordinator), Roberto Bouzas, Olga Pellicer de Brody; Atilio Borón; Carlos Rico; José Miguel Insulza, María Isabel Sen

Focus: Changing international economic order; shifting comparative advantage and its implications; studies of the United States: economic, political, social, and international aspects; Mexico's economy; Latin American economic problems and prospects

Journal: Estados Unidos: Perspectiva Latinoamericana: Cuadernos Semestrales (twice a year)
Estados Unidos: Perspectiva Latinoamericana: Carta Mensual
Economía Mexicana: Análisis y Perspectiva
Economía de América Latina (twice a year)

INVENTORY

48. MEXICO

Name: El Colegio de México

Address: Apartado Postal 20-671
México 20, D.F.

Director: Victor Urquidi

Key personnel: Mario Ojeda Gómez; Rafael Segovia; Lorenzo Meyer

Focus: Mexico's national development and international relations, foreign policy, relations with Third World and with the U.S., politics of energy, debt policy, etc.

Journal: Foro Internacional (4 times/year)

49. MEXICO

Name: Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)

Address: Torre de Humanidades
Cuidad Universitaria
Coyoacán
México 21, D.F.

Key personnel: J. M. Calderón, Antonio Cavalla

Focus: Foreign policies of U.S., U.S.S.R., Mexico and key Latin American countries; Latin America and the Third World. Three research institutes under the aegis of the Facultad de Ciencias Políticas y Sociales work specifically on international relations: Centro de Estudios Latinoamericanos (CELA), Centro de Relaciones Internacionales (CRI), and Centro de Estudios Políticos.

Journal: Relaciones Internacionales (4 times/year)

50. MEXICO

Name: Instituto de Investigaciones Económicas
Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM)

Address: Apartado Postal 20-721
México 20, D.F.

Director: Arturo Bonilla Sánchez

Key personnel: José Luis Ceceña Gómez; Alma Chapoy; Irma Manrique;
Ramón Martínez Escamilla, Dinah Rodríguez; Víctor M.
Bernal Shagún

Journal: Problemas del Desarrollo: Revista Latinoamericana
de Economía (4 times/year)

51. MEXICO

Name: Instituto Latinoamericano de Estudios Transnacionales
(ILET)

Address: Apartado 85025
México 20, D.F.

Director: Juan Somavía

Key personnel: Raul Trajtenberg; Raul Vigorito; Donald Castillo;
Edgardo Lifschitz, Fernando Molina; Miguel Tenbal;
Enrique Ponce de León

Focus: Political economy of Latin American agriculture;
banking; automobile industry; communications; inter-
disciplinary focus on transnational processes:
economic, political, and social

INVENTORY

52. PERU

Name: Centro de Altos Estudios Militares (CAEM)
Address: Avenida Escuela Militar
s/n Chorrillos
Lima
Director: Gen. Luis Vásquez Duclos
Focus: National development and security
Journal: Defensa Nacional (twice a year)

53. PERU

Name: Centro de Estudios y Promoción del Desarrollo (DESCO)
Address: Avenida Salaverry 1945
Lima 14
Director: Henry Pease García
Key personnel: Fernando González-Vigil; Alberto Adrianzen
Focus: Peru's relation to international economic order
Journal: Qué Hacer

54. PERU

Name: Centro de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales de la
Universidad de Lima (CIESUL)
Address: Apartado Postal 852
Lima 100
Director: José Antonio Encinas del Pardo
Key personnel: Luis Jiménez Villada; Gabriela Mondaca Elías
Focus: Military expenditures and development in South America;
South American arms races and international conflict
in the region (especially Argentine-Brazil tensions
and Bolivia's search for outlet to the sea)

55. PERU

Name: Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP)

Address: Horacio Urteaga 694
Lima 27

Director: José Matos Mar

Key personnel: Julio Cotler; Oscar Ugarteche; Heraclio Bonilla

Focus: Peru's national development and its relationship with international system; Peru-U.S. relations; Peru's domestic history; democratization in Peru and Andean region

56. PERU

Name: Instituto Peruano de Estudios Geopolíticos y Estratégicos (IPEGE)

Address: Avenida Arequipa 310
Lima

Director: Gen. (retired) Edgardo Mercado Jarrín

Focus: Geopolitics in South America; Peru's foreign relations

Journal: Estudios Geopolíticos y Estratégicos (3 times/year)

INVENTORY

57. TRINIDAD

Name: Institute of International Relations

Address: University of the West Indies
St. Augustine, Trinidad

Director: Basil Ince

Key personnel: Henry Gill; Anthony T. Bryan, Herb Addo, Ramesh Ramasaran

Focus: Caribbean politics (especially the Commonwealth Caribbean); international relations of the Caribbean region; Caribbean-Latin American and U.S.-Caribbean relations; diplomatic history; North-South relations; development problems

58. TRINIDAD

Name: Trinidad and Tobago Institute

Director: Lloyd Best

Journal: Trinidad and Tobago Review

59. URUGUAY

Name: Asociación Sudamericana de Estudios Geopolíticos e Internacionales (ASEGI)

Address: Casilla de Correos 5006
(Quiebrayugos 4814)
Montevideo

Director: Bernardo Quagliotti de Bellis

Key personnel: On governing board: Gen. (Ret.) Carlos Meira Mattos (Brazil); Gen. (Ret.) Edgardo Mercado Jarrín (Peru); Gen. (Ret.) Alvaro Valencia Tovar (Colombia)

Focus: Geopolitics, especially of Southern Cone region; international relations

Journal: GeoSur (12 times/year)

60. URUGUAY

Name: Instituto Uruguayo de Estudios Geopolíticos
Address: Casilla de Correos 5039
Montevideo
Director: Jorge Chebataroff
Focus: Geopolitics, especial of Southern Cone region
Journal: Geopolítica (4 times/year)

61. VENEZUELA

Name: Centro de Estudios del Desarrollo (CENDES)
Address: Caracas 1857
Director: José Agustín Silva Michelena
Key personnel: Sergio Aranda
Focus: Transformations of international system and effects
on Latin America; economic integration

62. VENEZUELA

Name: Departamento de Ciencias Políticas
Universidad Central de Venezuela
Address: Caracas
Key personnel: Carlos Guerón; Eva Guerón
Focus: U.S.-Venezuela relations

INVENTORY

63. VENEZUELA

Name: Escuela de Relaciones Internacionales
Universidad Central de Venezuela

Address: Caracas

Director: Argenis Ferrer

Focus: Teaching of international politics, law, economics, etc.

64. VENEZUELA

Name: Instituto de Altos Estudios de América Latina (IAEAL)
Universidad Simón Bolívar

Address: Apartado Postal 17.271
El Conde
Caracas, 1015-A

Director: Miguel Angel Burelli Rivas

Key personnel: Juan Carlos Puig; Leslie Manigat

Focus: Role of political leadership in Latin America; Brazilian studies; theories of international relations of Latin America; intervention and prospects for democracy

Journal: Mundo Nuevo (4 times/year)

65. VENEZUELA

Name: Sistema Económico de América Latina (SELA)

Address: Apartado Postal 17035
El Conde, Caracas 101

Director: Carlos Alzamora

Key personnel: Carlos Moneta
Sergio Bitar

Focus: Latin America's changing role in world economy and implications for Latin American relations with U.S., Europe, and Asia; specific negotiating possibilities on NIEO issues

Journal: SELA en Acción (4 times/year)