

LASA Forum

Latin American Studies Association

Vol. XXIII, No. 2

Summer 1992



George Alexander Kubler
Recipient of Silvert Award for 1992

George Alexander Kubler, Sterling Professor Emeritus of History of Art and Senior Research Scholar of History of Art, Yale University, is the 1992 recipient of the LASA Kalman Silvert Award.

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Report from the XVII International Congress Program Committee

by
John A. Booth
Program Chair

In mid-June LASA's Secretariat mailed for the XVII Congress Program Committee official letters of acceptance and participation information to the over 1,700 expected participants. As the *Forum* goes to press final touches are being put on the program for Los Angeles, September 24-27. With more than 380 sessions, the XVII Congress will be LASA's largest ever in the number of panels and of participants.

The section chairs have done a splendid job of assembling for your edification and enjoyment an immensely diverse array of topics, presenters, and points of view. So large was the demand for program space that the meeting has been extended an additional half day into the morning of Sunday, September 27.

In addition to the always unparalleled opportunity afforded by LASA congresses for Latin Americanists to catch up on personal and professional news and gossip, Los Angeles will provide attendees a delightful intellectual smorgasbord. In spontaneous response to the Columbian Quincentenary there has been a great outpouring of papers and panels on ethnicity, colonial history, and culture. Exciting new video productions and teaching resources on Latin America will be screened. Greatly increased interest has developed on migration, the environment, women's issues, democracy and human rights, history and peacemaking efforts. Program interest in literature and art, economic development, politics and policy, and Central America remains strong. In one very exciting development, almost a third of the Congress participants will be coming to Los Angeles from Latin America itself.

The Program Committee urges you to come to Los Angeles and enjoy!

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The *LASA Forum* is published quarterly. Deadlines for receipt of copy are December 1, March 1, June 1, and September 1; articles should be submitted one month earlier. All contributions should be directed to Reid Reading, Editor, *LASA Forum*, at the address below. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association or its officers. We welcome responses to any material published in the *Forum*. For a membership application, please see page 27. Direct subscriptions to the 1992 *Forum* only, without LASA membership, are \$30.00 per year. ISSN 0890-7218.

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End of an Era in Soviet Latin American Studies

by

Russell H. Bartley

University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee

The triumph of the Cuban Revolution in 1959 spurred the development of Latin American studies in both the United States and the USSR, much as the launching of Sputnik two years earlier had given dramatic impetus to Soviet studies in the United States and, in response, to an analogous program of U.S. and Canadian studies in the USSR. The parallels are instructive, for in each case the common element was power politics—the politicization of ostensibly scholarly endeavor for cold war purposes. Indeed, the growth of Latin American studies in the two superpowers over the past thirty years reveals unmistakably the utilitarian link that historically has bound area studies as a field to the imperatives of state power.¹

While the field of Latin American studies had already begun to show signs of expansion in both countries prior to the advent of the Cuban Revolution, that historic event unquestionably shaped the field as a whole in the following decades. In the Soviet Union, where Latin Americanist scholars had been laboring within the disciplinary confines of established academic institutions, direction of the field was assigned to a new, interdisciplinary body created in 1961, the Institute of Latin America (ILA) of the USSR Academy of Sciences.² ILA was quartered in a once elegant nineteenth-century residence a short metro ride from central Moscow; it was allocated substantial resources and professional staff positions and enjoyed bureaucratic support far in excess of what was accorded Latin Americanists in other Soviet institutions. In a few brief years, it became the largest academic center in the world for the study of Latin America.³

In 1969, ILA began publishing a journal of Latin American studies called *Latinskaia Amerika*, the first such scholarly endeavor in the Soviet Union and soon the primary coordinating organ for the field in the former socialist countries.⁴ Its urbane, highly-connected editor, Sergo Anastasovich Mikoyan, lent the new Soviet journal immediate prestige, as well as an element of non-conformity absent from the more traditional, discipline-centered publications of the USSR. Indeed, Mikoyan's editorship of *Latinskaia Amerika* was puzzling, for he was neither an established scholar nor a Latin Americanist, yet he was indisputably an intellectual, possessed uncommon worldly experience and moved in the imposing aura of his late father, Anastas Ivanovich.⁵

2. For an overview of the evolution of Soviet scholarship on Latin America, see: "Introduction," *Soviet Historians on Latin America. Recent Scholarly Contributions*. Edited and translated from the Russian, with notes and introduction by Russell H. Bartley (Madison & London: Published for the Conference on Latin American History by the University of Wisconsin Press, 1978), pp. 3-29. See also: Cole Blasier, *The Giant's Rival. The USSR and Latin America*, revised edition (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1987).

3. Cole Blasier, "The US/USSR Exchange in Latin American Studies," *LASA Newsletter* 13, No. 4 (Winter 1983): 22.

4. Two years earlier, under the direction of Josef Polišenský, a small group of Hispanists at Charles University, in Prague, had initiated publication of an ambitious annual devoted to scholarship on the Hispanic world entitled *Ibero-Americana Pragensia*. Subsequently in 1972, under the direction of Tadeusz Łepkowski, a group of scholars in the Institute of History of the Polish Academy of Sciences, in Warsaw, began publishing a semi-annual volume titled *Estudios Latinoamericanos*. Both publications appeared in the major languages of the Western Hemisphere and were therefore readily accessible to the international scholarly community.

Latinskaia Amerika, founded in 1969, appeared as a bimonthly throughout the 1970s and was restricted to a Russian-speaking readership. In 1974, a Spanish-language edition began appearing as a quarterly under the title *América Latina*, which soon surpassed the Russian edition in size. Beginning in January 1980, both editions were issued as monthlies. See: "Zhurnal sovetskikh latinoamerikanistov," in *Sovetskaia latinoamerikanistika posle pobedy kubinskoi revoliutsii* (Moscow: ILA, USSR Academy of Sciences, 1981), pp. 365-366.

5. Born in 1929, Mikoyan was thirty years old when the Cuban Revolution triumphed. In February 1960 he accompanied his father, Anastas, when as Deputy Prime Minister of the USSR the elder Mikoyan led the first official Soviet delegation to Cuba. On this and subsequent occasions Sergo Mikoyan met Fidel Castro, Ernesto Che Guevara and other leaders of the Cuban Revolution. Cuba became the primary focus of his writing on Latin America and appears to have been the immediate impetus for his personal interest in Latin American studies. See: *Sovetskie latinoamerikanisti. Spravochnik* (Moscow: ILA, USSR Academy of Sciences, 1971), p. 67; Sergo Mikoyan, "Encuentros con Che Guevara," *América Latina*, No. 1 (1974): 189-194.

Prior to taking over the editorship of *Latinskaia Amerika*, Mikoyan had been a research fellow at the Moscow-based Institute of World Economy and International Relations (1960-1969) and editor of that institution's journal, *Mirovaia ekonomika i mezhdunarodnye otnosheniia* (1957-1960). He was awarded a Candidate's Degree in history in 1958 from the Moscow Institute of International Relations, having written his thesis on "The Kashmir Question." He completed a Doctorate in history in 1976 at the Institute of Oriental Studies, in Moscow. His doctoral dissertation was titled: "Indian-Pakistani Relations and Great Power Politics." [From Mikoyan's current curriculum vitae, April 1992. Copy in possession of the author.]

1. See, for example: Russell Bartley, "K istorii ideologicheskikh techenii v latinoamerikanistike," *Latinskaia Amerika*, No. 10 (October 1982): 20-25.

To Latin Americanists abroad—and perhaps to Soviet colleagues as well—Mikoyan was something of an enigma, for it was never clear exactly where he fit in the Soviet scheme of things. As editor of a new academic journal of uncertain future and himself an apprentice in the field, he seemed to occupy a professional niche beneath his socio-political station. Surely he could have parlayed his family chits into greater rank and prominence had he so desired. He may, of course, have accepted the editorship of *Latinskaia Amerika* as a consequence of Brezhnev-era academic turf struggles, to the outsider an impenetrable, generally sordid business. Alternatively, he may have viewed that editorial position as an attractive intellectual space in which he could remain personally creative while challenging the ever-suffocating, Party-dominated bureaucracy. His resignation statement, reproduced on the following page, gives credence to this latter hypothesis.

In any event, Mikoyan oversaw the inception and development of an innovative, relatively independent vehicle of scholarship and discussion on Latin American issues. In its own way, *Latinskaia Amerika* was perhaps as much about the USSR as it was about Latin America. It mirrored the surging undercurrents of *glasnost'* and *perestroika*, and, beneath the surface, was concerned with processes of societal change throughout the world. While western scholars and Sovietologists have tended to look at *Latinskaia Amerika* as a source of clues to Soviet intentions in Latin America, the journal bore little relationship to Soviet policy, and, in many ways, reflected Latin America's salutary impact on the USSR itself. Indeed, Soviet Latin Americanists were obliged, through exposure to the intractable historical dilemmas of the societies they studied, to refine their thinking about the contemporary world, including their own troubled society.

Moreover, they were afforded a great measure of intellectual freedom—restricted though it remained—to explore their field and the larger implications arising therefrom by virtue of Latin America's relative marginality within the general scope of Soviet academic concerns. The nature and direction of this new thinking among Soviet Latin Americanists are apparent in Mikoyan's resignation statement, published in the October 1990 issue of *Latinskaia Amerika*. While qualifiedly optimistic about the journal's future under the direction of its new editor, Yu. N. Korolëv, Mikoyan leaves little doubt that his resignation after twenty-one years in the editor's chair marks the end of an era and that the future of *Latinskaia Amerika* is very much in question.

Indeed, as of January 1992 publication of the journal's Spanish-language edition had been suspended for lack of funds. Although there appears to be continuing institutional support for the Russian edition, as of this writing (May of 1992) no issues for the current year have been received by academic subscribers in the United States. ILA, for its part,

has had to cut back on staff and scholarly activities, while the journal's Latin American correspondents can no longer be supported from Moscow. *Latinskaia Amerika's* Havana correspondent has been recalled; the Mexico City and Buenos Aires correspondents have made in-country financial arrangements that allow them to be self-supporting.⁶

The imponderables of the journal's future were further underscored by the appearance in January 1991 of *Evropa + Amerika/Europe & America*, a wildly eclectic, short-lived monthly promoted and edited by Yu. N. Korolëv in a vain attempt to generate income for the continued publication of *Latinskaia Amerika*. ILA opposed Korolëv's venture but he convinced his academic superiors to let him go forward with it on a trial basis. He would, he assured them, promote *Evropa + Amerika* on his own time and with outside resources. If the venture failed, ILA stood to lose nothing.⁷

Both visually and in content, *Evropa + Amerika* reflects the disorientation, intellectual confusion and general state of flux that reigned during the final months of the Soviet state. Readers of *Latinskaia Amerika* were suddenly and inexplicably presented with a new publication whose purpose was not explained and which lacked any apparent connection to Latin America. The first and only two issues to appear contained the most disparate selection of material, including pieces by Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Gabriel García Márquez, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Bertrand Russell, Frantz Kafka and Peter Kropotkin. Photographic montages portrayed numerous images of Tsarist Russia, while graphic artists irreverently cartooned the contortions of Marx and his Soviet disciples in their efforts to forge socialism. The second issue contains commercial ads for an Italian plastics firm and a French bottle manufacturer.

A third issue of *Evropa + Amerika* was prepared but did not go to press and the entire venture seems to have been abandoned.⁸ The significance of this perplexing effort for the future of *Latinskaia Amerika*, in turn, remains unclear but it does appear to have occurred in the larger political context of Russia's challenge to Soviet authority. Publication of *Evropa + Amerika* was jointly sponsored by the Supreme

6. Sergo Mikoyan, telephone conversation with R.H. Bartley, 2 April 1992 and 7 May 1992.

7. *Idem*, 7 May 1992.

8. *Ibid.*

Soviet of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic, the USSR Academy of Sciences, ILA, the Russian parliament's Committee on International Affairs and Economic Ties, and an unidentified Russo-Iberoamerican Chamber for the Promotion of Progress. In light of the subsequent transformation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences into the Russian Academy of Sciences⁹, this particular combination of sponsoring organizations suggests the pursuit of a specifically Russian agenda.

With the final collapse of the Soviet state, former Soviet institutions like the USSR Academy of Sciences are inevitably being transformed, which means that entire fields of scholarship—including Latin American studies—will likewise be transformed in unforeseeable ways. Similarly, the whole Soviet-Latin American relationship that for three decades so preoccupied U.S. policymakers and their colleagues in the academic world no longer exists in any meaningful sense. The time has arrived, therefore, to reexamine those three decades with the pause and detachment long precluded by the cold war and to begin to place Soviet scholarship on Latin America in its proper historical perspective. Sergo Mikoyan's resignation statement, addressed to Soviet readers, offers useful insight for such an endeavor and have been translated to that end.

* * * * *

SUMMING UP¹⁰ S.A. Mikoyan

Exactly twenty-one years ago the author of these lines joined a small group of colleagues who, in two crowded rooms of an old mansion on Bol'shaia Ordynka Street (partitioned, of course, into cubicles, as required by contemporary man), prepared the first three issues of our new journal, *Latinskaia Amerika*. As I proofread those initial issues, it will be recalled, I was commencing my not yet officially confirmed responsibilities as editor-in-chief. Then came the difficult search for an identity, a look, a format, for the right combination of genres and topics. Finally, there was the principal task of creating a tradition. Eventually, the journal developed its own unique, creative style. All this was accomplished by an enthusiastic group of editors in close cooperation with an enthusiastic group of authors and even readers.

We can now say with certainty that the journal did not become anyone's organ, in the narrow sense of the word. It represented the entire field of Soviet Latin American studies; it granted the right and the opportunity of expression to everyone who was concerned about the fate of the peoples living across the ocean to the south of Río Grande del Norte. So whatever stagnation there may have been, it did not affect us. Or more to the point, we ignored it. We lived

our own life, an interesting, stormy life, for we were illuminated by the reflected light of the "burning continent."

We were stimulated by free thinking, we kept Aesopian language to a minimum and we made a determined and, for the times, rather successful effort to open the way to diverse views. Few, I believe, are the places where Ales' Adamovich and Yurii Kariakin, Lev Anninskii and Lev Ospovat, Gasan Guseinov and Valerii Zemskov, as well as numerous other cultural specialists, political scientists, historians and economists could express themselves as frankly as in our pages. We even published a broad spectrum of so-called "bourgeois" scholars and foreign writers.

This was not always a simple matter nor was it achieved without complications. Even a small publication like ours would now and then come to the attention of the censors on China Way,¹¹ where I would have to go and argue with the dour guardians of our ideological order. At times, our discussions—sharp and combative, audaciously frank (again, for the times!)—occasioned bewilderment even in the gray building on Old Square.¹² I recall one such session where somebody asked: "Is it your place to discuss matters that have not yet been clarified and for which there is no established view?" This individual was not congenitally stupid, thank God. His logic simply operated within the limits of that anti-world which prevailed in the Party's ideological work.

Our collective—although its membership, naturally, changed over the years—did everything it could to prevent such views (described as "mature," a typical witticism of the time) from influencing the journal's contents. We preferred to remain "immature."

9. In November 1991, the USSR Academy of Sciences became the Russian Academy of Sciences, with Russian president Boris Yeltsin promising to maintain the Academy's international reputation. It remained unclear, however, what reorganization and financial support of the Academy's 350 academicians, 626 corresponding members, 66,000 research fellows and approximately 300 institutes might ensue. See: Celestine Bohlen, "A Soviet (Russian) Academy Is Adrift," *The New York Times* (14 December 1991): 4.

10. S.A. Mikoyan, "Kolonka redaktora. Podvodnia itogi," *Latinskaia Amerika*, No. 10(October 1990): 3-5.

11. Mikoyan here refers to the Main Administration for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press, the censorship arm of the Soviet government, located at No. 7 Kitaiskii proezd, a block and a half from the Kremlin in downtown Moscow.

12. Headquarters of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, located at No. 4 Staraja ploschad', a block and a half from the Kremlin, one block from the Main Administration for the Protection of State Secrets in the Press, and two blocks from the headquarters of the Committee of State Security (KGB).

The journal grew and came of age, together with Soviet Latin American studies generally. We early understood, however, that one cannot limit his field of vision to a single continent. Comparative study, the bringing together of specialists on different regions of the third world and on all countries, including our own, became for us an essential part of our work. We neither wished nor were we able to confine ourselves to the narrow limits of something called "Latin America," even in the interests of genuine scholarship on that part of the world.

Not everyone, of course, was immediately receptive to such an approach. Even editorial board members, on seeing an occasional article that treated global issues and drew on diverse material from history, politics and the economy of the entire globe, would ask: "Where's Latin America in this?" *Perestroika* and the new global thinking have proven us right. Civilization cannot be divided into little cubicles like rooms in an old mansion. There's not enough air to breathe and we can't see beyond the four, at times badly painted, walls.

With its Spanish-language edition, the journal achieved a certain recognition, appearing monthly for the past eleven years. It has attracted attention in fifty-four foreign countries, where it has subscribers. We hope this is due not only to its colorful format, but to its contents as well. Within our own country we enjoy the active support of a small but stable group of readers and subscribers. Among them, to the astonishment of the "experts," are students, workers, engineers, technicians and rural residents who demonstrate the basic interest of our people in the lives of other peoples—that sense of common experience without which Dostoevskii could not have conceived Man.

On that sense of common experience rests one's own solidarity—although today such a notion produces allergic reactions among some zealous "defenders" of *perestroika* who think that egoism, not beauty (including spiritual beauty) can save the world. The rejection of false values does not lead us to a rejection of values, although such an extreme has become stylish in our society of extremes.

To the contrary, global thinking has brought down artificial partitions, opened new horizons and demonstrated the close interdependence and interchangeability of every corner of the globe. It has broadened our perspective as life brothers on one tiny, populated planet in a vast, alien cosmos. We have finally come to realize, albeit very late, the dangers that cosmos holds for us.

Twenty-one years: is that a lot or a little for a journal? As with humans, it's enough to reach maturity, to look around and, if necessary, to choose a new path in life. We wish to preserve somehow all that we've found valuable in our lives.

On the other hand, the weight of the past should not slow our steps forward. Traditions ought not hinder, rather they should foster continued growth.

To take leave of my daily work as editor, as well as of each and every one of the journal's collaborators, is not easy. It is even sad. And unsettling, for the journal, as the entire press, faces difficult times already of a financial nature. It is encouraging that the new editor, Yu. N. Korolëv (who served previously as assistant to the editor), not only is one of today's leading Latin Americanist scholars in the fields of political science and sociology, but also is well versed in economics, including on a practical level. This should help in overcoming the financial difficulties.

And so, leaving is sad. Unsettling. Yet, there are new horizons—always and for everyone, not just the journal. For me individually, it's a transition to something different that offers new possibilities, a challenge, a test of strength. . . . In sum, it's the essence and meaning of life.

* * * * *

As a colleague long engaged in the study of human affairs that he might contribute in some measure to greater understanding among peoples, Sergo Mikoyan elicits our best wishes for the years ahead. We, too, are buffeted by the tides of change and share his uncertain path into the future.¹³

13. At present, Mikoyan is a visiting professor of political history at Georgetown University. He is a senior research fellow of the reorganized Russian Academy of Sciences and his name continues to appear as a member of the editorial board of *Latinskaia Amerika*, although, he says, that is an expression of respect by his former colleagues and he in fact no longer contributes to the journal. Telephone conversation with R.H. Bartley, 2 April 1992. See also: Sergo Mikoyan, "Stop Treating Russia Like a Loser," *The New York Times* (25 March 1992): A17.

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¿Hacia la democracia delegativa? Una entrevista a Guillermo O'Donnell

por Jorge Heine
Presidente

Asociación Chilena de Ciencia Política

Hace apenas diez meses la democracia se había establecido en prácticamente todos los países de las Américas. Por primera vez, gobiernos electos regían en todo el continente americano. Ningún golpe militar exitoso había tenido lugar desde 1980 en la América hispana y los dictadores parecían retirados más o menos para siempre a sus cuarteles de invierno. Desde entonces, el cuadro ha cambiado. En septiembre, cayó Aristide en Haití. En febrero, Carlos Andrés Pérez pasó un gran surco con la intentona de golpe en Venezuela. Y en abril, el "fujimorazo" en el Perú.

En ciertos sectores de opinión en América Latina ha habido una tendencia a explicar y hasta a excusar el autogolpe peruano, por las condiciones muy especiales, tanto históricas como coyunturales, que vive ese país. Para otros observadores, sin embargo, el caso peruano, lejos de ser aislado, es parte de un fenómeno más amplio que se está dando en América Latina. Entre éstos se encuentra Guillermo O'Donnell, el distinguido politólogo argentino, director académico del Kellogg Institute de la Universidad de Notre Dame y pasado presidente de la Asociación Mundial de Ciencia Política. Y fue precisamente en agosto pasado, en plena euforia democrática en América Latina, cuando en una larga entrevista concedida con ocasión de una visita a Santiago de Chile, que O'Donnell entregó muchos elementos que sitúan lo ocurrido en el Perú en una perspectiva muy distinta a la que ha tendido a prevalecer en el debate público sobre el tema.

Una persona como tú, debería estar muy contento con la situación actual, en que las dictaduras han desaparecido casi completamente del mapa de la región. Sin embargo, lo noto pesimista y escéptico. ¿Por qué?

Veo un panorama muy difícil en el Perú, Argentina y Brasil. Las cosas en Ecuador y Bolivia tampoco están bien. No hay señales de avance hacia la consolidación de estas democracias, hacia el desarrollo de instituciones autónomas, con poderes propios. Por el contrario, el fracaso de estas democracias ha sido que han debilitado la poca institucionalidad que existía al comienzo de las transiciones.

No crees entonces que así como los 80 fueron la década de la transición a la democracia en América Latina, los 90 serán la de la consolidación. . .

No veo ninguna señal de consolidación de la democracia en la región. Dos o tres elecciones presidenciales no indican consolidación. Ecuador ha tenido muchas elecciones, pero

no ha avanzado un milímetro hacia su consolidación. No puede haberla cuando cada vez que se va a hacer algo se tiene que mirar hacia las Fuerzas Armadas y no hay ningún país que cumpla con este criterio mínimo. Uruguay puede ser el caso en el cual esta restricción es la más alejada. Lo que se necesita es un estado transparente, visible, que sepa a dónde va, y que surja un sistema de partidos que no fluctúe dramáticamente de una elección a otra. Pero estamos lejos de ello; si hay una tendencia, es regresiva; el punto inicial no ha sido superado.

Tú has acuñado recientemente un concepto nuevo, el de "democracia delegativa" (DD), para referirte a estos nuevos entes que han surgido en América Latina y también, a tu juicio, en países como las Filipinas y Polonia. ¿Qué quieres decir con ello?

La premisa básica de la DD es que aquel que obtiene una mayoría en las elecciones presidenciales puede gobernar el país como le parezca conveniente. El presidente encarna a la nación y es él que define el interés nacional. Lo que haga el gobierno no tiene por qué parecerse a lo que prometió en la campaña electoral: ha sido electo para gobernar como le parezca. Como esta figura paternal tiene que hacerse cargo de la totalidad de la nación, su apoyo no puede provenir de un partido; tiene que serlo de un movimiento. Otras instituciones, como el Congreso y el Poder Judicial, son molestias, inconvenientes que acompañan a las considerables ventajas internas y externas que tiene el ser un presidente electo democráticamente. Pero el que haya que rendir cuenta a estas instituciones o a otras es visto como un obstáculo innecesario al pleno ejercicio de la autoridad que se le ha delegado. En estos términos, se trata de una democracia no institucionalizada ni institucionalizante. Son bichos raros estas nuevas democracias; mejores que los estados burocrático-autoritarios del pasado, pero aún lejos de la belleza aburrida de las democracias consolidadas.

¿Estaríamos ante la presencia de un nuevo tipo de político en América Latina?

Definitivamente. Fujimori, Menem y Collor encarnan al "político apolítico," figuras que aparecen no sólo por encima de los partidos políticos, sino que de la misma sociedad civil. Aparecen como los machos valientes, salvadores de la patria, que rechazan el egoísmo de los partidos y de la sociedad, así como el juego institucional, que aparece como interfiriendo con su acción rápida y eficaz. Ello le da a estos gobiernos un fuerte componente plebiscitario. Si las elecciones

regulares no generan una clara mayoría, esa mayoría tiene que ser creada para apoyar el mito de una delegación legítima de poder.

¿Cómo se vincula esta forma de hacer política con la crisis económica de la región?

La crisis surge de ciertos problemas estructurales muy de fondo, a los que habría que sumar los efectos de las políticas ortodoxas de los últimos años. Parte del problema se ha debido a la estatización de la deuda privada, que ha contribuido a la crisis fiscal del Estado. Esto lleva a una inflación muy alta y muy inestable. A partir de un cierto nivel, la inflación tiene una tendencia a la aceleración, en que las personas sólo saben que va a aumentar, pero no a qué ritmo o a qué niveles. Ello lleva a un acortamiento en el horizonte de tiempo de las personas y los grupos y a una gigantesca atomización de la sociedad, caldo de cultivo ideal para el surgimiento de un "salvador."

¿Tú has señalado que esta atomización implica un gigantesco "dilema del prisionero" para el funcionamiento del país en su conjunto. ¿Podrías elaborar un poco sobre esto?

Lo que se produce es una brutal desagregación de intereses. El obrero que recibe un aumento de sueldo no puede estar pendiente de actitudes solidaristas, cuando lo que está en juego es su propia supervivencia. Los capitalistas, por otra parte, comienzan a convertir sus activos productivos en capital especulativo con alta liquidez, que facilite su entrada y salida del país. Ello lleva a una caída en la tasa de inversión. Por otra parte, se hace mucho más difícil cobrarle impuestos a un capital crecientemente especulativo, lo que aumenta la crisis fiscal del Estado. Y apenas se trata de aumentar la recaudación tributaria, se produce una fuga de capitales.

Una forma recurrente de encarar esto ha sido a través de los llamados "paquetes" de ajuste estructural, incluyendo los llamados "heterodoxos," como el Plan Cruzado, el Plan Austral, el del Inti, que invariablemente han fracasado. ¿A qué se debe ello y cómo se vinculan con la dinámica política propia de las democracias delegativas?

Estos planes tienen dos características: el ser secretos y el ser sorpresivos, y son uno de los efectos perversos de los avances en los conocimientos de economía. Los economistas llegan a creer que determinadas políticas públicas pueden revertir casi instantáneamente situaciones muy complicadas. Reflejan también una visión muy organicista de la sociedad: el aplicar un remedio duro y amargo para sanear el cuerpo enfermo, que sólo después agradecerá la aplicación de estas medidas. Son planes intrínsecamente perversos, basados en una racionalidad antidemocrática; se saltan el Congreso, la opinión pública, la prensa. Y como ha señalado Adam Przeworski, se crea una verdadera adicción a ellos; una vez que fracasan vuelven los mismos problemas, sólo que más

intensamente, y hay que aplicar dosis aún más fuertes de la medicina.

En este contexto, ¿cómo se desarrollan las relaciones Ejecutivo-Legislativo?

El Congreso tiende a ser ignorado, hasta que comienzan a surgir problemas en la aplicación del plan. Hay que comenzar a hacer ajustes, y allí la belleza arquitectónica del proyecto se va al agua. El presidente, quien ha sido el depositario de toda la confianza popular, alcanzando niveles altísimos de apoyo en las encuestas, pasa a ser un villano execrable. Eso fue lo que pasó con Alan García. En esos momentos se recurre al Congreso, para tratar de rescatar al presidente. Pero entonces, la institución que había sido dejada de lado para todas las decisiones importantes, tiende a tomar actitudes irresponsables, apareciendo como un organismo inútil, pendiente sólo de pequeñeces.

Esto, a su vez, está relacionado con la forma en que se toman decisiones de política en nuestros países. En Chile, por ejemplo, existe la impresión generalizada de que el proceso de toma de decisiones en los Estados Unidos, entre otros países, es muy lento y engorroso, lo que genera todo tipo de complicaciones para efectos de las relaciones con otros países, sin ir más lejos. ¿Tú, sin embargo, consideras que ello es algo sano y a la larga beneficioso?

Debido a que, para ser aprobadas, las políticas públicas deben pasar por una serie de poderes relativamente autónomos, la toma de decisiones en las democracias representativas es algo lento e incremental. Al mismo tiempo, y por eso mismo, se tienden a evitar grandes errores, muchas decisiones tienen una buena posibilidad de ser implementadas y la responsabilidad por las equivocaciones es ampliamente compartida. En la democracia delegativa, se empieza con una muy baja institucionalización, y, aun en las mejores circunstancias, se es indiferente a aumentarla. La democracia delegativa tiene la ventaja aparente de poder tomar decisiones en forma muy expedita; se genera incluso un "decretismo" frenético, pero al costo de aumentar enormemente la posibilidad de errores graves, de implementación imperfecta y de concentrar toda la responsabilidad en los hombros del presidente. Es por ello que las fluctuaciones en la popularidad de este último son tan brutales. Y ésta es la *impasse* trágica de estos países, a los cuales yo les veo muy poca salida.

Alguien señalaba que no es casualidad que en castellano no exista una palabra equivalente exactamente a accountability, aunque "rendir cuentas" se aproxima. . .

Precisamente en la democracia delegativa el presidente, en su soledad omnipotente, no le tiene que rendir cuenta de su gestión prácticamente a nadie, al menos no a otros poderes

del Estado. Y el tener que rendir cuenta de lo que se hace, no sólo ante el electorado, sino que ante el resto de las instituciones gubernamentales, es algo consustancial al funcionamiento de una democracia representativa.

La privatización es otra moda que se ha adoptado rápidamente en nuestros países. ¿Cuál es tu opinión al respecto?

Ha habido un aparato estatal demasiado pesado, pero, de las medidas necesarias para cortar la grasa existente, a las que se han tomado, hay una distancia sideral. La ideología privatizadora implica no sólo un estado más pequeño, sino que uno mucho más débil, siendo que políticas económicas y sociales exitosas, así como la reinserción de nuestros países en los mercados mundiales requieren un estado fuerte. Esta orgía privatizadora destruye la carrera funcionaria y hace muy difícil, si no imposible, enfrentar efectivamente muchos de los problemas del país. Ningún momento importante en la historia se ha hecho sin un aparato estatal fuerte. En Chile, los empleados públicos están menos mal que en el resto de América Latina, pero en Brasil y en Argentina se encuentran en una situación crítica. El Estado está siendo destrozado, haciendo imposible llevar a cabo una política exportadora efectiva, llevando así a sus últimas consecuencias el triunfalismo de una ideología que ni siquiera reconoce su propia necesidad de un estado.

En alguna medida, los casos paradigmáticos de la democracia delegativa son Perú, Argentina y Brasil. Países como Chile, Uruguay y Costa Rica, claramente caen en otra categoría, pese a que pasaron por crisis económicas tanto o más graves que los primeros en los años 80. ¿A que se debe ello?

En la DD, el actual rol del presidente se imbrica con una historia de caudillismos muy fuerte, algo que nutre la imagen mesiánica de los líderes actuales. El problema en estos países es que hay toda una forma de concebir la política que se retroalimenta en forma muy perversa con la crisis económica y social. En países como Uruguay y Chile, por otra parte, tenemos un proceso de redemocratización; son países que han vuelto a lo suyo, y donde cosas como el "descretismo" que vemos en Argentina y Brasil serían imposibles. Algo parecido podría decirse del caso de Costa Rica.

Eso nos retrotrae al viejo problema de la llamada "tradición democrática." Si no se tiene, ¿cómo se crea una?

Lo que pasa es que no tenemos una teoría genética de las instituciones. No sabemos cómo y por qué ciertas instituciones surgen y tienen más éxito que otras. Anthony Giddes trata de hacerlo, pero no lo logra. Tenemos buenas descripciones históricas de ciertas instituciones dentro de ciertos contextos; pero, para nosotros, todos los casos varían y eso dificulta mucho las generalizaciones.

Tú has señalado en repetidas oportunidades que el caso de Uruguay es particularmente notable. ¿Por qué?

Como un país pequeño ubicado entre dos gigantes como Argentina y Brasil, Uruguay se ve afectado muy directamente por la situación económica de sus vecinos. Sin embargo, jamás aplicó "paquetes" de ajuste. Debido a restricciones constitucionales y prácticas históricas, el presidente no tiene la potestad de adoptar unilateralmente políticas económicas, sino que tiene que obtener la aprobación del Congreso. El hacerlo implica negociarlas, no sólo con los legisladores, sino que además con distintos grupos de interés. El resultado ha sido que las políticas económicas han tenido metas más bien limitadas, y el desempeño de la economía uruguaya ha sido bastante aceptable. Fue en Uruguay que aprendí la diferencia que existe entre tener o no tener una red de poderes institucionalizados que le dan su impronta al proceso de formación de políticas: o sea, la diferencia entre democracia representativa y democracia delegativa. ■

(Una versión algo más extensa de esta entrevista fue publicada originalmente en el diario La Epoca de Santiago de Chile el 16 de abril de 1992.)

Call for Participants on LASA Task Forces

Much of LASA's work is conducted by its ten task forces: Human Rights and Academic Freedom; Higher Education in Latin America; Women in Latin American Studies; Scholarly Resources; Scholarly Relations with Cuba; Scholarly Relations with Latin Americanists in Japan; Scholarly Relations with the Natural Science Community; Scholarly Relations with Central America; Scholarly Relations with the Republics of the Former Soviet Union; and Scholarly Relations with Spain.

One of LASA's strongest traditions is the continuous infusion of new faces, new energy, and new ideas into LASA's task forces. This tradition especially includes the active encouragement of younger LASA members who might not have previously participated in any LASA activity. Members must be highly motivated to perform the duties assigned to each task force.

Members of the task forces, including the chairs, are appointed by the President of LASA to serve for the eighteen months concurrent with his or her term. If you are interested in participating in a task force for the term that begins November 1, 1992, please contact Carmen Diana Deere, LASA Vice President, Economics Department, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

Some Notes on Los Angeles

by

Susan N. Masuoka

University of California at Los Angeles

Welcome to Los Angeles, *El Pueblo de Nuestra Señora la Reina de Los Angeles*, to be precise.

Founded in 1781 as a Spanish colony, Los Angeles was ceded to the U.S. in 1848 by the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo that also removed over half of Mexico's territory. Only 12 years ago, the city's ethnic/racial mix stood at approximately 28 percent Latino, 17 percent African-American, and seven percent Asian (or a non-Anglo total of 52 percent). But in the decade since 1980, Los Angeles has experienced a dramatic influx of Asian and Latin American immigrants. Some figures put the proportion of the area's Latino population at 40 percent, while more than half the city's school children now speak Spanish as their first—and frequently only—language. I have often been struck by the ease of making one's way in L.A. knowing only Spanish in contrast to the difficulty of attempting to interact below the tourist veneer of Mexico City with just English. In many areas, such as Exposition Park on weekends and much of the downtown area, Spanish is now clearly the prevailing language.

So, it is indeed significant that Los Angeles was chosen as a gathering point for Latin American scholars: it is the second largest Mexican, Guatemalan and Salvadoran city in the world. L.A., then, is more than the film industry or land of freeways, palm trees and wide, sandy beaches; the rich texture provided by its ethnically distinct neighborhoods is one of the notable hallmarks of its cosmopolitan life.

Part of that texture was seriously scarred in the destructive aftermath of the acquittal of the L.A.P.D. officers charged in the beating of Rodney King. Longstanding resentments boiled over after the verdict and we witnessed a free-for-all that left more than fifty people dead and hundreds of millions of dollars of property damage. Calm came rather quickly after the storm, and a peace—somewhat uneasy to be sure—has returned to our fair Señora the Queen of Angels. LASA members attending the congress need not fear entering a war zone.

Many of us in Los Angeles are working to address the problems that gave rise to the conflict. Several Los Angeles neighborhoods resemble "third world" countries from which a number of the area's current residents attempted to escape. Beyond the language and cultural elements, however, these neighborhoods of Los Angeles also resemble "underdeveloped" countries as a result of the deteriorating economic situation of their residents, together with the

increasing economic polarization of U.S. society in general. We are confident that several sessions in LASA's XVII International Congress will address themselves to these kinds of problems.



Union Station downtown, main train depot and starting point of the new Los Angeles subway "Metrorail" scheduled to open March, 1993

For the LASA audience, to the list of reasonably "enlightened" tourist sights and academic resources must be added L.A.'s L.A. (Latin America). Here is a quick rundown of the three categories.

Academic Resources

The UCLA Library system (ranked second in the nation) has one of the largest Latin American library collections in the country with over 450,000 volumes (consult ORION on-line catalogue for complete listings). According to Latin American bibliographer Ludwig Lauerhass, Jr., the library is actively acquiring volumes at a rate of 13,000 yearly, dealing with all periods from pre-Columbian to the present, and covering natural sciences, medicine and education in addition to the expected core topics. Most of the material is located at the Undergraduate Research Library (URL), where the stacks are open.

UCLA Special Collections (located in the URL basement) includes social and cultural history of the colonial period,

with manuscripts in Spanish and Nahuatl. The collection includes over 6,000 19th- and early 20th-century photographs, labor and radical newspapers, printed material representing popular culture of Brazil, and ephemera from the Mexican independence period. Open Monday-Saturday. Closed stacks mean paging may take time. It is advisable to call a day in advance. Telephone: (310) 825-4879; fax: (310) 206-1864.

UCLA Map Library is especially strong in topographical maps from throughout Latin America. The regional emphasis is in no small part due to the Map Library head Carlos Hagen-Lautrup, a geographer from Chile. Country atlases and travel books can also be found here. A253 Bunche Hall. Telephone: (310) 825-3526. Monday-Friday, 10-3PM; no appointment necessary.

HAPI on-line data base (Hispanic American Periodicals Index) is accessible through UCLA's on-line library catalogue ORION. It includes over 160,000 citations of about 400 journals of social science and humanities journals of Latin America, U.S. borders and Hispanics in U.S., from 1970-91. Although all UCLA libraries have ORION access, the main center is URL. There is no charge for searches. (Other libraries and institutions also subscribe to this UCLA-generated data base; also available in hard copy version, published annually.)

UCLA Latin American Center—a research and teaching unit granting undergraduate and master's level degrees in Latin American Studies. The Center coordinates research efforts of the 150 UCLA faculty who devote the major share of their time to Latin American topics. The publications program includes *The Statistical Abstract of Latin America*, *U.S.-Mexican Border Statistics Since 1900*, *Hispanic American Periodicals Index*, *Border Line* (the last two indexes also are in on-line format) and the *Journal of Latin-American Lore*, with a Nahuatl series and a monograph series. Within the center, there are three research entities: Program on Mexico; Program on Brazil; and Program on Topical and Comparative Studies. There also is an extensive schedule of invited speakers and public events. 10343 Bunche Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles 90024-1447. Telephone: (310) 825-4571; or for curriculum questions, telephone: (310) 206-6571.

UCLA Fowler Museum of Cultural History has an extensive collection of non-Western objects and encourages collaboration with the academic community. The Museum sponsors publication of exhibition catalogues and occasional papers series. A new building will be opening to the public just as LASA sessions draw to a close (September 29). Among the inaugural exhibitions is one on pre-Columbian Peruvian ceramics and another on Guatemalan costumes. The

collection includes pre-Columbian objects, Mexican folk art and the Cordry Archive. Admission is free. UCLA campus near Royce Hall and Women's Gym. Telephone: (310) 825-4361.

USC California-Mexico Project promotes understanding between Mexico and opinion leaders of Southern California in the areas of media, business, and politics. The Project sponsors a monthly forum series in which a Mexican specialist addresses a specific topic for a selected audience, e.g., leaders from labor, women's movements and the Latino community. California-Mexico Project, VKC 330, University of Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0043. Telephone: (213) 740-6012; fax: (213) 742-0281.

California State University at Los Angeles, Latin American Studies. 5151 State University Drive, Los Angeles 90032. Telephone: (213) 343-2180.

Southwest Museum has an extensive collection of Native American and Mexican material objects. 234 Museum Drive, Los Angeles (Ave. 43 exit of 110 Fwy). Telephone: (213) 221-2164.

L.A. County Museum of Art (LACMA) has a pre-Columbian collection. The Museum was host to the "Mexico, Thirty Centuries" exhibition in 1991. 5905 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. Telephone: (213) 857-6111.

Los Angeles County Law Library has a strong Mexico emphasis in its foreign law collection. 301 W. First St., Los Angeles 90012. Telephone: (213) 629-3531.

Center for the Study of Political Graphics is a non-profit educational archive for collecting, preserving and exhibiting international political posters in traveling exhibits. The collection includes about 10,000 political posters and is especially "strong in Latin American representation," according to the Center's founder and director Carol Wells. The collection dates from the 1940s. Researchers are welcome, but an appointment is required. I was glad to hear that they encourage poster donations (which are tax deductible), so the few dusty posters I collected in my field work travels can now have a real home. 8124 W. 3rd Street, Suite 211, Los Angeles 90048. Telephone: (213) 653-4662.

J. Paul Getty Center for the History of Art and the Humanities. The library has an extensive collection of art books, including volumes published in and on Latin American art (contemporary, colonial, and pre-Columbian) and historical photographs (of Brazil in particular). The Center is actively buying Latin American volumes, including private collections of rare and special books (recent acquisitions include Uruguay, Paraguay, Ecuador). Stacks are closed and not all

books are on-site, so appointments are necessary. Orders for books can be made by telephone, but must be submitted a day in advance. 401 Wilshire Blvd., 4th floor, Santa Monica 90401. Telephone: (310) 458-9811.

Huntington Library has a strong collection of 16th century Mexican imprints (one of the three or four best collections in the world). 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. Telephone: (818) 405-2141.

Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum features Spanish colonial art and furniture from New Mexico, Saltillo *serapes* and some *charro* and *vaquero* material. A special interest is in comparative studies with Latin American cowboy cultures. For possible collaborative research, contact Kevin Mulroy, telephone: (213) 667-2000 x320. Located in Griffith Park, across from the Los Angeles Zoo; 4700 Western Heritage Way, Los Angeles 90027. Telephone: (213) 667-2000.

L.A.'s L.A. (Latin America)

Olvera Street and La Plazita. While the trinket and clothing booths as well as the restaurants and live music provide Olvera Street with the substance of a tourist spot, it is also home to the Mexican Consul in Los Angeles, Our Lady Queen of Angels church, and a gathering point for Latin families and couples, particularly on weekends. Located downtown, on Alameda across from Union Station, Los Angeles' train central. The area also is bordered by Los Angeles, Main and Macy Streets.



La Plazita, downtown, a gathering point of the Latin community. Olvera Street leads off from this plaza

East L.A./Boyle Heights. Chicano-Latin neighborhood, centered around Brooklyn Avenue, and east of downtown around North Broadway.

Pico-Union district (approximately the 10-block radius around that intersection), especially around MacArthur Park. Many neighborhood residents are from Guatemala and El Salvador. Also, Alvarado Street north of USC to about 3rd Street. The *pupuserias* scattered throughout the area are always worth the stop for a snack or meal. Use street smarts in this area; even residents complain about danger here.

CARECEN (Central American Refugee Center) provides legal and social services for Central American refugees (60 percent from El Salvador, 25 percent from Guatemala, the remainder from Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama) with a staff of 35. 668 S. Bonnie Brae St., Los Angeles 90057. Telephone: (213) 483-6868; fax: (213) 483-4407.

El Rescate began as a Guatemalan refugee center but now principally serves the Salvadoran community and any Spanish speaker. Its staff deals mainly with immigration problems, but maintains a social services facility and works closely with the Clínica Oscar A. Romero. 1340 S. Bonnie Brae St., Los Angeles 90006. Telephone: (213) 387-3284.

Peace Center, a building that houses Latin American service and solidarity organizations, including CISPES, Office of Americas, the Southern California Interfaith Task Force on Central America and Center for the Study of Political Graphics. 8124 W. 3rd Street (at Beverly), Los Angeles 90048.

CHIRLA (Coalition for Humane Immigrant Rights of Los Angeles) is a coalition of many groups (about 70 member groups, representing 525 individual members) dealing with policies that affect immigrants. 621 S. Virgil (United Way Building), Los Angeles. Telephone: (213) 736-1324.

Macondo, café and cultural center sponsoring music performances, poetry readings and cultural activities; also sells CDs, video and cassette tapes. Silver Lake area, 4319 Melrose, Los Angeles (west of Vermont, east of Heliotrope). Telephone: (213) 953-0615.

SPARC (The Social and Public Art Resource Center) is a cultural center in Venice with changing exhibits; it also organizes tours of area murals. Telephone: (310) 822-9560.

Brasil, Brasil Cultural Center. For dance lessons and special events. 3025-C Airport Avenue (Santa Monica Airport, south field). Telephone: (310) 840-2794.

Rincón Chileno on Melrose at Heliotrope in the Silver Lake area. The Deli next door serves as a Chilean information center for the community. Telephone: (213) 666-6075.

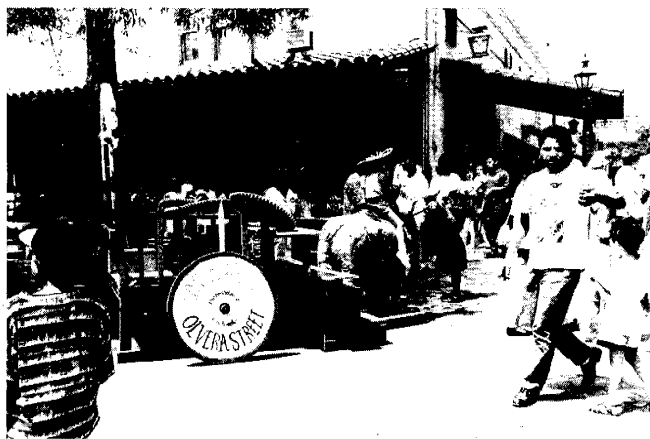
Sights for the "Enlightened" Tourist, or Not-Just-Disneyland on the Itinerary:

For current special events, exhibitions and performances, pick up *L.A. Weekly* or the *L.A. Reader* (free at restaurants, book, record and video stores), or see the Sunday *L.A. Times'* Calendar section. Also local KPFK-90.7FM (Pacifica) radio station announces events on Thursday evenings.

Universal Studios Tour. After Disneyland, this is generally a top priority for visitors. Here, the Hollywood studio tour is institutionalized. Many sets and sound stages recreate memorable scenes while stunt men and women show how feats are safely but deceptively executed before the camera. In Burbank, off the Hollywood Freeway at Lankershim Blvd. exit. Telephone: (818) 508-9600.

Hollywood Boulevard, with bronze star-shaped plaques imbedded in the sidewalk bearing the names of film, television and recording stars. Mann's Chinese Theater (at 6925 Hollywood Blvd.) is noted for its cement patio where stars have left their imprint. The area was also the site of fires and looting during the recent riot.

Olvera Street—see description on previous page in "L.A.'s L.A." section. Besides "tourist" items also found in Mexico (gigantic velvet *sombreros*, brightly painted *maracas*), leather goods and folk art from all over Latin America are highlights. Take cash—plastic is not accepted by several merchants. Located downtown, on Alameda across from Union Station, Los Angeles' train central (also bordered by Los Angeles, Main, and Macy Streets.



Olvera Street, at La Plazita entrance

Avila Adobe on Olvera Street, the oldest existing house in Los Angeles, although it was only built in 1818. This house played a part in the Mexican-American War when it was occupied briefly by Commodore Robert Stockton as U.S. headquarters in 1847, after which Los Angeles became part of the United States.

Gene Autry Western Heritage Museum not only documents the American West, but also celebrates the popularization and mythologizing of the cowboy. Exhibitions were developed by Walt Disney's Imagineering with a rigorous curatorial hand so it stimulates children's participation while keeping an eye on facts. September's exhibition traces the history of a Hispanic ranching family in Arizona in the Children's Discovery Gallery. 4700 Western Heritage Way, Los Angeles 90027 (in Griffith Park, across from the Los Angeles Zoo). Telephone: (213) 667-2000.

Natural History Museum is especially appealing to children. A stimulating interactive bird exhibition includes second-story "lookouts" onto a vultures' perch on one side and a simulated tropical rain forest on the other. 900 Exposition Blvd., in Exposition Park (off Vermont), home of the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics. Telephone: (213) 744-3466.

California Museum of Science and Industry is also in the Exposition Park complex. The museum includes a super-wide screen IMAX theater featuring such visual and sound experiences as volcanoes, Niagara Falls, and Antarctica. 700 State Dr., Exposition Park. Telephone: (213) 744-7400.

California Afro-American Museum focuses on history of African-Americans in the U.S.. 600 State Dr., Exposition Park. Telephone: (213) 744-7432.

Los Angeles County Museum of Art (LACMA), with changing exhibitions and permanent installations of European and American modern art. Pre-Columbian section. 5905 Wilshire Blvd., (mid-Wilshire district, just east of Fairfax). Telephone: (213) 857-6111.

Museum of Contemporary Art (MOCA), has special exhibitions in dramatic post-modern quarters in downtown Los Angeles. 250 S. Grand Ave. at California Plaza. Telephone: (213) 626-6222.

J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu is just off the Pacific Coast Highway in a re-created Roman country villa. Its collection specializes in Greek and Roman antiquities, medieval and Renaissance manuscripts, pre-twentieth century European paintings, sculpture and decorative arts, European and American photographs. Hours: Tuesday-Sunday, 10-5. Advanced parking reservations required, or go by bus. 17985 Pacific Coast Highway. Telephone: (310) 458-2003.

Huntington Library features art collections and botanical gardens, along with 18th- and 19th- century British art (Turner, Reynolds, Gainsborough), rare books and manuscripts. The exotic cactus garden is worth the visit. Special exhibition "Spain in the Americas, 1492-1600: What is the Legacy?" has rare books, maps and manuscripts, through October 31. 1151 Oxford Rd., San Marino. Telephone: (818) 405-2141.

Griffith Park Observatory and Planetarium has the largest public telescope in California and a projected star program on the 75-foot domed planetarium. Laser light and music shows are given nightly (except Mondays), with recent presentations featuring music from Rush, U-2, Pink Floyd and *Star Trek*. 2800 E. Observatory Rd. (on the south side of Griffith Park, between Vermont Ave. and Western Ave. entrances). Telephone: (213) 664-1191. Laserium, telephone: (818) 997-3624.



Photo booth at Olvera Street

Watts Towers, in the Watts section of the city which gained notoriety in the 1965 riots. These handmade towers of cement-covered interlaced re-rod, imaginatively inlaid with broken ceramics and glass, were constructed by Italian immigrant Simon Rodia at the beginning of the century and have become a national folk art treasure. It now forms part of a community cultural center with the Watts Towers Art Center adjacent. 1727 E. 107th Street. Telephone: (213) 569-8181.

Hollyhock House (1918-20), designed by Frank Lloyd Wright with many Maya-inspired architectural details, belongs to the City of Los Angeles and is open for viewing with guided tours. Barnsdall Art Park, Sunset Blvd. at Vermont. Telephone: (213) 662-7272 or 485-4581.

Soap Plant is a boldly painted cultural icon on Melrose Avenue selling soap, Mexican folk art, art books and jewelry, or as a recent *L.A. Times* article pegged it, "a flavorful

reduction of L.A.'s culture of kink."¹ Also see gallery upstairs "La Luz de Jesús." Telephone: (213) 651-4875; 7400 Melrose, L.A. (west of La Brea, east of Fairfax). Telephone: (213) 651-5587.

Zuni Pueblo Shop is the second off-reservation outlet of Zuni art belonging to the New Mexico tribe, located in Venice (at Venice and Santa Monica border). 222A Main St., Venice (1/2 block north of Rose). Telephone: (310) 399-7792. ■

1. "Raunch Meets Exhibitionism, but It's Just Good, Clean Fun," in *L.A. Times*, April 30, 1992.

ARRIVING in LOS ANGELES on Wednesday?

LASA 1992 attendees
are invited to a

RECEPTION

in the Concourse Ballroom
Stouffer Concourse Hotel
7:00-9:00PM

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The Thomas Rivera Center
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Graduate School
The California-Mexico Project, USC
School of International Relations
and
LASA

Recipient of Silvert continued

Past President Jean Franco will present the award at the XVII International Congress in Los Angeles, California, during the LASA business meeting on Friday, September 25, 1992. Professor Kubler also will participate in the Kalman Silvert Award Panel, along with three of his former students and colleagues. The panel is scheduled for Thursday, September 24, at 7:00PM.

Given LASA's strong interdisciplinary orientation, the awarding of LASA's highest scholarly recognition to George Kubler is particularly appropriate. He was influenced early in life by his teacher at Yale, Henri Focillon. Kubler said of him that "His topics included all visual art, from cities and landscapes to industrial and decorative art, from the fine arts to the material culture of anthropology. . . . [His lectures] are concerned with teaching historical method among artistic phenomena. These are set in relation to natural, ethnic, sociological, and economic data, which are all reciprocally affected in turn by the existence of works of art generating changes in perception."¹

Building on these perspectives, Kubler investigated a broad array of subjects. He became a dominant figure in the fields of Spanish and Portuguese colonial and pre-Columbian Latin American art and architectural history and theory. His dissertation on the religious architecture of New Mexico was followed by fourteen other books and monographs and many articles in a variety of languages. Among the most influential of his books on Latin America is his *Art and Architecture of Ancient America: The Mexican, Maya, and Andean Peoples*, originally published in 1962 and now in a third edition. This work was followed by several others, including the seminal work on theoretical issues of art, *The Shape of Time: Remarks on the History of Things*, published by Yale University Press later in 1962.

More than five decades have passed since the first of Professor Kubler's works became a part of the art history tradition. He remains active and vigorous: Just last year Yale published the latest of his books, *Esthetic Recognition of Amerindian Art*, and Kubler is working on yet another.

George Alexander Kubler is the seventh recipient of the Silvert Award, established in 1982, as a memorial to LASA's first president, Kalman Silvert, to honor eminent senior members of the Latin American Studies profession who have made distinguished lifetime contributions to the study of Latin America, and to the advancement of the profession generally. Previous winners were John J. Johnson (1983), Federico Gil (1985), Albert O. Hirschman (1986), Charles Wagley (1988), Lewis Hanke (1989) and Victor L. Urquidí (1991). The winner is selected by a committee consisting of

LASA past presidents and the editor of the *Latin American Research Review*. Members of the 1992 committee were: Jean Franco (Columbia University), chair; Paul Drake (University of California at San Diego); Cole Blasier (Library of Congress); and Gilbert Merckx (University of New Mexico). ■

1. Quoted in Thomas F. Reese, ed., *Studies in Ancient American and European Art: The Collected Essays of George Kubler* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1984), page xix. Other data for this brief biographical note were taken from the Reese volume, and from comments by Gilbert Merckx.

FACULTY OF EDUCATION, HUMANITIES,
LAW & THEOLOGY

**LECTURER (LEVEL A or B)
IN SPANISH**
Limited-Term (3-5 years)

Level A Academic: A\$27 060 - A\$38 950 pa

Level B Academic: A\$39 463 - A\$48 688 pa

Ref 92081X. Available in the Spanish Discipline, School of Humanities, for three years with possible two year extension. Responsible for contributing to courses in Spanish language, literature and culture for native and non-native speakers at all levels from beginning to advanced. An appointee at Lecturer B level will also be responsible for course design. Level of appointment will depend on qualifications and experience; **a suitable candidate may be offered a tenurable lectureship.**

Essential criteria include appropriate higher degree (preferably PhD), near native competence in Spanish and English, a demonstrated capacity for research and teaching, and ability to contribute to communicative courses in the Spanish language. Expertise in other fields, including Brazilian studies and Portuguese language and literature or Spanish linguistics or applied linguistics, desirable.

Further enquiries from Dr M Scurrah, telephone (618) 201 2406 or facsimile (618) 201 2556. Applicants should specify level at which appointment is sought. Appointment at Level B Academic will not normally be made above A\$45 613 pa.

Applications, addressing the selection criteria, quoting the reference number, and giving full details of qualifications and experience and the names, addresses and facsimile numbers of three referees of whom confidential enquiries may be made, should be lodged, in duplicate, with the Manager, Human Resources, The Flinders University of South Australia, GPO Box 2100, Adelaide SA 5001 by 31 July 1992.

The University reserves the right not to make an appointment or to invite applications.

Equal Opportunity is University Policy.



**FLINDERS
UNIVERSITY**
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AK89416

LETTER

LARS SCHOULTZ, PRESIDENT
LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

Dear Professor Schoultz:

You may already know that I eliminated the option of stack access at the Library of Congress to scholars and others on March 30, 1992. Because this policy may be of concern to your members and to other scholars, I am writing to the president of each organization in the American Council of Learned Societies to explain this policy.

The Library of Congress' stacks have always been closed to the public, but exceptions have been made in the general book stacks for scholars and others who verified a need to browse in designated areas. Unfortunately, we have discovered evidence recently that many of our invaluable books have been mutilated or stolen from the collections. The vandalism is shocking; much has been lost forever; and much of the damage was clearly done by knowledgeable people, who knew the value of the volumes they stole and of the prints and illustrations they razored from folios.

Because the Library of Congress serves as a trustee for the nation's intellectual patrimony, we can no longer risk the threat to the collections that access to the book stacks clearly poses. As a scholar myself, I know the benefits of serendipitous browsing in the stacks. But, if we are to preserve the national Library's collections for the researchers of tomorrow, we must—sadly—restrict that form of access today.

Restricting stack access is part of a range of security measures I have introduced in the Library. Theft detection gates are at all Library exits. Library materials may not be removed from the reading rooms where they are served. Readers must show picture identification before using the collections. All these measures apply to Library staff as well as researchers and the general public. Part of the price of relatively easy stack access has been paid in misplaced as well as vandalized books. We believe that these tightened regulations will have some compensating benefits for scholars by decreasing the number of "not on shelf" responses to books ordered from the stacks. Scholars should be able to receive books more quickly from the stacks because the stacks will be maintained in better order.

While it is unfortunate that the unprincipled greed of a very small number of people has the effect of restricting us all, we will continue our efforts to meet the needs of scholars and others who use our collections in the Library's 22 reading rooms. We are mindful of researchers' needs and indeed wish that more scholars would use the collections of the Library. Scholars now have the ability at the Library to browse our general collections electronically with our new

user-friendly ACCESS system. Our historic card catalog is also available, and our reference specialists and curators will assist scholars, in many cases, by appointment as well as via reference desks. In addition, a major effort during the past two years to reduce arrearages means that more of our unique special collection materials are now available for use by scholars.

I ask that you share this letter with your colleagues and assure them that the Library of Congress welcomes them and invites their use of our collections.

With my good wishes,

James H. Billington
The Librarian of Congress
May 7, 1992 ■

NEW OPPORTUNITIES FOR U.S.-CUBAN TRADE

Inside the new study:

New Opportunities for U.S.-Cuban Trade, by Donna Rich Kaplowitz and Michael Kaplowitz details the changes of the last four years and their affect on U.S. business prospects. Businesspeople, government officials, and academics will find the study invaluable.

Drawing upon research trips to Cuba, U.S. government documentation specifically declassified for this project, previously unpublished data on U.S. subsidiaries, as well as a myriad of recent sectoral studies, this 90-page report analyzes the current opportunities for U.S.-Cuban trade.

New Opportunities for U.S.-Cuban Trade presents an up-to-the-minute examination of joint venture opportunities, current U.S. subsidiary trade, export diversification, debt-for-equity swaps, and a sector-by-sector analysis of the Cuban economy.

Cost: Academic Rate: \$25; Corporate Rate: \$100. Make check payable to "Cuban Studies" and send name, address, state, zip, telephone and date of order to:

Donna Rick Kaplowitz
"Cuba Trade Study"
Johns Hopkins University
1740 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-1983

For more information, telephone (202) 663-5732.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Carnegie Mellon University's Modern Language Program invites applications for three tenure-track assistant professor positions, one each in French, German and Spanish, to begin in the fall of 1993. Successful candidates will have expertise in one or more of the following areas: cultural anthropology, history and civilization across a broad chronological period— theatre, film and media, literary theory, cultural studies or sociolinguistics. Applicants should be interested in playing a major role in the development of a new interdisciplinary program which focuses on the social, cultural, and historical setting of language use and language learning from a cross-cultural and cross-linguistic point of view. The ideal candidates will have a strong commitment to undergraduate education as well as research interests at the graduate level, interdisciplinary interests beyond their own fields of expertise and enthusiasm for participating in the development of a unique program which integrates an undergraduate major in modern languages and a Ph.D. program in foreign language acquisition research. Experience in communicatively oriented teaching and knowledge of oral proficiency testing, content-based language instruction and computer-assisted instruction is desirable. Secondary training in second language acquisition/applied linguistics would be considered an asset. Requirements: Native or near-native fluency in at least one foreign language is a minimal requirement. Additional requirements include Ph.D. completed prior to August 1993, demonstrated excellence in teaching, and evidence of promise in scholarly publication. Deadline: *December 1, 1992*. Applicants should send a letter of application, curriculum vitae, copies of publications and recommendations from five references to: Barbara Freed, Chair, Modern Languages Program, Carnegie Mellon University, 160 Baker Hall, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. AA/EOE.

Carnegie Mellon University's Department of History will appoint as tenure-line assistant professor a cultural anthropologist or an anthropologically-trained historian who works at the intersection of both disciplines, utilizing historical as well as anthropological theories, methods, and approaches to cultural analysis. Research should focus on the implications for indigenous peoples of colonialism, urbanization, and development. Area specialty must be outside the United States. Candidate is expected to contribute to interdisciplinary and comparative history programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Ph.D. required by June 1993. Deadline: *November 15, 1992*. Send letter and vita to: Judith Modell, Department of History, Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890.

Gettysburg College is seeking applications for a Visiting Scholar to participate in the College's 1992-93 Caribbean Area Studies program. Gettysburg College is a highly selective liberal arts college located within an hour and one-half of the Washington-Baltimore area. It is an affirmative action, equal opportunity employer; women and minority candidates are encouraged to apply. The visiting scholar will teach two courses each semester in areas of her or his specialty and assist in a year-long interdisciplinary seminar on the Caribbean. Expertise is welcomed especially in the areas of anthropology, sociology, women's studies/women and development, history, music or art. Length of appointment is negotiable, for either the full academic year or one semester. Review of candidates to begin immediately and continue until position is filled. Salary is commensurate with experience. Housing is provided. Send resume and letter of application to: Dr. Lisa Portmess, Global Studies, Box 404, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325.

Gettysburg College seeks applications for a one-semester Visiting Assistant Professor of Women's Studies with a specialty in Women in Development. The position is for the spring semester (January-May) of 1993. The visiting professor will teach two undergraduate courses and lead a faculty development seminar on Women in Development. Gettysburg College is a highly selective liberal arts college located an hour and one-half from the Baltimore-Washington area. Salary and benefits are competitive. Applicants should send a cover letter and curriculum vitae to Jean L. Potuchek, Women's Studies Coordinator, Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, PA 17325. Applications received by *September 10, 1992* will receive fullest consideration. Gettysburg College is an AA/EOE; minorities and women are especially encouraged to apply.

Institute for Advanced Study offers two 1993-95 memberships to assistant professors in the areas and disciplines represented by the School of Historical Studies (Greek and Roman civilization, the history of Europe, Islamic culture, and the history of art). At the time of their arrival, members must have served at least two and not more than four years as assistant professors in institutions of higher learning in the U.S. or Canada and must submit a written assurance from their dean or departmental chair that they may return to their positions after holding their membership at the Institute. Appointments will be for two successive academic years (September-April) and for the intervening summer. The stipend will match the combined salary and benefits at the member's home institution. Deadline: *November 1, 1992*. For more information and application forms, write: Administrative Officer, Historical Studies, Princeton, NJ 08540.

Institute for Advanced Study offers one- or two-term memberships in the School of Historical Studies, principally concerned with the history of western and near eastern civilization, with particular emphasis upon Greek and Roman civilization, the history of Europe, Islamic culture, and the history of art. Qualified candidates of any nationality specializing in these fields are invited to apply for research fellowships for one or two terms (September-December, January-April). Approximately 40 visiting members are appointed each year. The Ph.D. (or equivalent) and substantial publications are required of all candidates. They may receive member awards funded either by the Institute for Advanced Study or, where eligible, by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Applications for 1993-94 are due by *October 15, 1992*. For further information and application materials, write: Administrative Officer, School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540.

Northern Illinois University seeks to hire an assistant director for its Center for Latino and Latin American Studies effective August 16, 1993. This is a tenure-track position at the assistant professor level with a half-time teaching load in an appropriate academic department as well as administrative responsibilities in the Center. These responsibilities include grant writing and designing programs in Latino and Latin American Studies. Applications are invited from candidates in disciplines in the humanities and social sciences with a primary research focus on Latinos in the United States, Mexico, Central America, or the Caribbean. All applicants must have appropriate training to teach courses on important aspects of the Latino experience in the United States. A Ph.D. or its equivalent is preferred, but applications will be accepted from candidates who have made substantial progress toward the completion of their dissertations. The salary is competitive. Deadline: *November 1, 1992*. Send curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation, and a detailed description of your research and teaching interests to: Professor Michael J. Gonzales, Center for Latino and Latin American Studies, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, IL 60115. AA/EOE.

University of Michigan at Ann Arbor solicits applications for a tenure-track position in Latin American history. Pending authorization, the Department of History and the Residential College seek to make a joint appointment of a scholar working on the history of Latin America. Although the appointment will probably be at the junior level, applications from scholars at all ranks are invited. Region and field of specialization are open; scholarly promise and commitment to undergraduate teaching are essential. Candidates will be expected to teach in both the Department of History and the Residential College—an interdisciplinary undergraduate program that in addition to research, emphasizes collaborative teaching and extensive counseling of students—and may be asked to develop courses using social theory or compara-

tive research methods at the undergraduate level. ABD candidates must have substantial portions of their dissertations available for reading, and must complete their doctorates by September 1, 1993. The appointment committee will begin to review dossiers on *December 1, 1992*. Apply with a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and suggested referees or, for junior candidates, placement dossiers containing letters of reference, to: William G. Rosenberg, Chair, Department of History, Haven Hall, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1045. AA/EOE.

Winrock International Institute for Agricultural Development seeks applicants for full-time position of Program Leader with the Sustainable Development and Environment Program based in the Dominican Republic. Initially a two-year appointment, the Program Leader will be responsible for managing the Sustainable Development and Environment Program. These duties include coordinating grants awards program; serving as liaison among academic institutions, NGOs, campesino associations, local women's organizations, church groups, irrigation associations, and government agencies; organizing and coordinating workshops; assisting in selection of candidates for nondegree training; and participating in national and regional events. The Program Leader will organize and coordinate research on a wide range of topics related to natural resource conservation and management. Requirements: Ph.D. in relevant agricultural/social science field; minimum three years' experience, preferably overseas; knowledge of Caribbean ecosystems; knowledge of Spanish and English; and advanced knowledge of computer word processing, spread sheet and statistics programs. Knowledge of (or willingness to learn) French is desirable. Salary commensurate with qualifications and experience. Benefits include fully paid life, medical and disability insurances, retirement, vacation and sick leave, and post allowances such as relocation travel and shipping, and housing. Deadline: *August 1, 1992* or until suitable candidate is identified. Applicants should send a current resume and cover letter to: Dr. Jerome H. Maner, Director, Latin America and the Caribbean, Winrock International, Route 3, Box 376, Morrilton, AR 72110.

**Make plans to attend the
GRAN BAILE
at
LASA 1992**

**Reserve Friday evening
September 25
from 9:00PM
at the
STOUFFER CONCOURSE**

PUBLICATIONS

Indiana University Press has initiated a new series on Latin America and the Caribbean. We are interested particularly in general works that help explain the Latin American-U.S. relationship, politics in Latin America, ethnic and gender studies, and critical studies of literature and the arts. For more information, please contact the series editor: Jack W. Hopkins, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405. Telephone: (812) 855-0732; *Bitnet*: HOPKINS@IUBACS.

For an upcoming special issue, **Latin American Perspectives** is soliciting papers on the past, present and future impact of free trade agreements on labor organizations and the working class in the Americas. Articles might include examinations of labor and the working class in the Caribbean; unions and workers in the *maquiladora* shops along the "vanishing" Mexican border; unions and "dollarization" policy in Argentina; "destatization" and the labor movement in Brazil; free trade policy and the "contraction" of social spending in Chile; and current and past U.S. policy toward labor in Latin America. We are also open to additional suggestions from potential contributors. Manuscripts should not exceed 25 double-spaced pages in length, should adhere to *LAP* style requirements, and should be sent to: Managing Editor, *Latin American Perspectives*, P.O. Box 5703, Riverside, CA 92517-5703. Papers should be submitted by *October 1992*. This issue is being coordinated by Cliff Welch, Anthony Pereira and Hobart Spalding. Prospective contributors should feel free to communicate directly with them at the following addresses: Professor Anthony Pereira, Political Science Department, New School for Social Research, 64 University Place, New York, NY 10003. Telephone: (212) 229-5477; Professor Hobart Spalding, Jr., 789 West End Ave., Apt. 76, New York, NY 10025. Telephone: (212) 666-9575; Professor Cliff Welch, Coordinator, History Department, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49401. Telephone: (616) 895-3414.

The **National Endowment for the Humanities' 26th Annual Report** is now available. It contains brief descriptions of Endowment programs as well as a complete listing of all Endowment grants, entered by the division and program in which they were funded, for fiscal year 1991 (October 1, 1990 through September 30, 1991). The report is free while the supply lasts. Single copy requests may be made to: NEH 1991 *Annual Report*, Room 406, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20506.

Greenwood Press has contracted to assemble a volume to be entitled *Latin American Gay Literature: A Biographical and Critical Sourcebook*. The volume will run to 700 pages in manuscript. Among figures to be included are individuals

with a professed gay identity, such that it would be productive to consider their total oeuvre from such a perspective (e.g. Manuel Puig); writers who have published on gay themes, either with negative images (José Donoso, Adolfo Caminha) or with positive images (Luis Zapata, Gustavo Alvarez Gardeazábal)—one realizes that "positive" and "negative" here are problematical formulations; and, finally, individuals who, although not dealing with a gay topic or professing a gay identity, have authored works in which something like a gay sensibility can be identified, no matter how problematically. (One could suggest René Marqués in this regard, as well as Jorge Luis Borges and Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz). An intensely polemical reaction might well attend to inclusions in the third category, but this is precisely what is hoped will make this volume a provocative contribution to Hispanic studies. Scholars wishing to contribute to this project should request further details from: David William Foster, Department of Foreign Languages, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-0202. Telephone: (602) 965-3752; *fax*: (602) 965-0135; electronic mail address: ATDWF@ASUACAD.

Síntesis is an academic journal focusing on high quality scholarly articles on contemporary Latin America. The most recent issue of *Síntesis* centered on Ecuador. Of particular interest is number 15 on Cuba with articles by well-known experts from inside and outside the island. Two issues in late 1992 will cover the rest of the Caribbean. *Síntesis* is published by the Asociación de Investigación y Especialización sobre Temas Iberoamericanos (AIETI), a private academic institution in Madrid, Spain, founded in 1981, whose main mission is to promote Latin American studies in Spain and academic cooperation between Latin American, North American, European and Spanish specialists. In addition to the journal and other publications, AIETI is involved in a number of research projects, particularly on European-Latin American relations and democratization in Latin America. For information on how to subscribe to *Síntesis* and/or on AIETI's activities, contact: AIETI, Claudio Coello, 86; 4-Dcha., 28006 Madrid, SPAIN. Telephone: (34-1) 577-0640/42; *fax*: (34-1) 576-3070.

PLEASE VOTE

in the

1992 LASA ELECTIONS

see back page for details

RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) Fellowship/Grant-in-Aid Program supports postdoctoral research in the humanities; research in the social sciences with a predominantly humanistic emphasis will also be considered. A Ph.D. received prior to October 1, 1990 or its equivalent is required. Younger scholars and independent scholars who do not hold academic appointments are strongly encouraged to apply. Postdoctoral scholars should note a new program that provides fellowships for tenured college faculty members in the humanities in four designated geographical areas for participation in the ACLS Elementary and Secondary School Humanities Curriculum Development Project. The ACLS programs require U.S. citizenship or permanent legal residence except the Fellowships for Chinese Studies. Additional information or an application form may be secured by writing to the address directly below. Communication by fax cannot be accepted. Requests for an application form must contain the following information: citizenship or permanent residence, highest academic degree held and date received (graduate students should also indicate current level of graduate study), academic or other position, field of specialization, proposed subject of research or study, period of time for which support is requested, and the specific program under which application is contemplated. Write to: Office of Fellowships and Grants, American Council of Learned Societies, 228 East 45th St., New York, NY 10017-3398.

The Charlotte W. Newcombe Dissertation Year Fellowships are designed to encourage original and significant study of ethical or religious values in all fields. In addition to topics in religious studies or in ethics (philosophical or religious), dissertations might consider the ethical implications of foreign policy, the values influencing political decisions, the moral codes of other cultures, and religious or ethical issues reflected in history of literature. Applicants must be candidates for Ph.D., Th.D., or Ed.D. degrees in doctoral programs at graduate schools in the United States. Candidates must fulfill all pre-dissertation requirements by November 30, 1992, including approval of the dissertation prospectus, and expect to complete their dissertations by August, 1994. These awards are not intended to finance field work or research but rather the last full year of dissertation writing. Applications who have held another of the Foundation's dissertation fellowships or a similar dissertation year award, such as a Whiting, Mellon, or AAUW fellowship, are not eligible. Eligible proposals are those that have ethical or religious values as a central concern. Selection committees will look for proposals that illuminate religious or ethical questions of broad significance and elucidate the ways in which these values do or should inform choices and give meaning to people's lives.

Dissertations may be in any field and consider any period of time, but should be concerned with continuing problems and questions of human life. Critical editions, biographies, or annotated texts are not generally acceptable. Candidates should apply only if ethical or religious values are central to their dissertations. Awards are not made for a half year only. Awardees will receive \$12,000 for 12 months of full-time dissertation writing. Between 35-40 non-renewable fellowships will be awarded from approximately 500 applications. Graduate schools will be asked to waive tuition for Newcombe Fellows. An allowance will be made for medical insurance. All application requests must be postmarked by *November 20, 1992*. All applications and prospectuses must be postmarked by *December 11, 1992*. Applications being mailed from outside the United States or Canada must be postmarked by *November 20, 1992*. Notification of awards will be made in April 1993. Tenure of awards begins in June or September 1993. Application forms and further information may be requested from: Newcombe Dissertation Fellowship Foundation, P.O. Box 642, Princeton, NJ 08542-0642.

CHILD CARE FOR LASA 1992

As noted in the LASA 1992 preregistration packet, LASA will subsidize the cost of child care by reimbursing a parent at the rate of up to US\$4.50 per hour for one child, and US\$5.00 per hour for two or more children, for a maximum of 10 hours. LASA's maximum responsibility per family will be US\$45.00 for one child, and US\$50 for two or more children.

Parents are responsible for arranging their own child care, but LASA committed to publish the names of services as they come to our attention. One such service has contacted us: LISTO, a Latino workers job cooperative at 310-392-8808.

LASA is not contracting the services of any particular child care provider and cannot be held liable for any problems during the provision of services to LASA attendees. We advise parents to carefully check out available child care services prior to contracting them. Dallya Sotelo, assistant local arrangements chair, has agreed to look for leads. Contact her at 213-938-9248.

The Cuban Studies Program (CSP) of the **Johns Hopkins University**, in conjunction with the **Ford Foundation**, is soliciting grant proposals from candidates interested in conducting advanced field research in Cuba. CSP fellowships are awarded to graduate students (M.A., Ph.D., or post-graduate) who have demonstrated prior interest and research on issues related to Cuba. Fellowships will generally be granted in the areas of political science, economics, international relations, history and sociology, but students in other disciplines who can demonstrate that these fields of study will contribute to the general understanding of Cuba also will be considered for awards. Applicants must be able to demonstrate fluency in Spanish. CSP fellowships include round-trip transportation to Cuba as well as \$50 per day stipend for a two- to four-week stay, but most applicants will need to supplement the fellowship with their own funds. All grant recipients are required to write a paper on their topic of study upon return to the United States. Deadline for applications: *September 1, 1992*. For complete application procedures, write: CUBAFAX, Latin American Studies Program, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University, Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: (202) 663-5732; fax: (202) 663-5737.

The Collaborative Projects Program of the **National Endowment for the Humanities** welcomes applications for projects that entail the collaboration of two or more scholars for periods of one to three years, and that cannot be accomplished through individual one-year fellowships. All topics in the humanities are eligible, and projects are expected to lead to significant scholarly publications. Awards usually range from \$10,000 to about \$150,000. The deadline is *October 15, 1992*, for projects beginning no earlier than July of next year. For application materials and further information write or call: Collaborative Projects/Interpretive Research Programs, Division of Research Programs, Room 318, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20506. Telephone: (202) 786-0210.

The **United States Institute of Peace** invites applications for in-residence fellowships offered by the Institute's Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace. Applications are encouraged from outstanding practitioners and scholars with backgrounds in government, diplomacy, higher education, international affairs, law, military service, the media, business, labor, religion, humanitarian affairs, and others. Fellowships are awarded for research and education projects that will increase knowledge and spread awareness among the public and policymakers on a broad range of topics that concern the sources and nature of violent international conflict and the full range of ways to end or prevent conflict and to sustain peace. All proposals addressing topics within the Institute's mandate are invited. Among subjects emphasized are prevention, management, and resolution of conflicts, especially in Africa and Latin America, with emphasis on the roles of regional and international organizations as

third parties; and on the development of democratic institutions as a means for building long-term peaceful relations. *Distinguished Fellows* are eminent statesmen, scholars, or other professionals who have achieved national or international stature by virtue of extraordinary accomplishments in international peace and conflict management or other relevant endeavors. Awards are for 12 months. *Peace Fellows* are professionals or scholars who have demonstrated substantial accomplishment or promise of exceptional leadership in their careers. A small number of Peace Fellow awards may be made to outstanding candidates who are in the early stages of their professional or scholarly careers. Awards are for 12 months. *Visiting Fellows* fall into either of the above categories but have shorter tenures, generally two-six months. The Institute expects to make at least 11 Distinguished Fellow and Peace Fellow awards and two Visiting Fellow Awards for 1993-94. Stipends are keyed to the recipient's earned income in the year preceding the fellowship but will not exceed \$83,502 (GS 15, step 10) for Distinguished Fellows or \$64,233 (GS 15, step 1) for Peace Fellows. Visiting Fellow stipends are prorated at either the Distinguished Fellow or Peace Fellow level. Selections will be announced in early April 1993 for awards to begin in September. Distinguished Fellow candidates must be nominated on an official form by a person well acquainted with the nominee's career and achievements. Self-nominations will not be accepted. Peace Fellow and Visiting Fellow candidates must submit an official application form available from the Institute. Deadline: *October 15, 1992*. For further information or to receive a nomination or application form for these or other fellowship opportunities at the Institute, contact: Jennings Randolph Program for International Peace, United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street NW, Suite 700F, Washington, DC 20005-1708. Telephone: (202) 429-3886; fax: (202) 429-6063; TDD: (202) 457-1719.

The Charles G. Gillespie Fund is grateful to LASA members who heeded the invitation to donate to the fund in Charlie's memory. Proceeds from the fund have been made available to the LASA Program Committee to apply to the travel expenses of Uruguayan participants in LASA 1992. Donations are still being accepted. Contributors should make checks payable to LASA (earmarked for the Gillespie Fund). Mail to the LASA Secretariat, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

The National Humanities Center offers 35-40 residential fellowships for advanced study in history, philosophy, languages and literature, classics, religion, history of the arts, and other fields in the liberal arts. Social scientists, natural scientists, or professionals whose work has a humanistic dimension are also welcome to apply. Scholars from any nation may apply. Applicants must hold a doctorate or have equivalent professional accomplishments. The Center awards fellowships to senior scholars of recognized accomplishment and to promising young scholars. Young scholars should be no more than ten years beyond the completion of graduate study and should be engaged in research beyond the revision of their dissertations. While most of its fellowships are for individuals, the Center will consider collaborative projects proposed by two or more scholars (further information available on request). Fellows are required to work at the Center, where they have private studies, library and manuscript typing services, and other administrative support. The Center locates housing for Fellows in the neighboring communities. Fellowships are for the academic year—September through May—though a few may be available for a single semester. Fellowship stipends are individually determined in accordance with the needs of each Fellow and the Center's ability to meet them. As the Center cannot in most instances replace full salaries, applicants are urged to seek partial funding the form of sabbatical salaries or grants from other sources. The Center does not cover fringe benefits. In addition to stipends, the Center provides round-trip travel expenses for Fellows and their immediate families to and from North Carolina. Fellowships are supported by grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Research Triangle Foundation, Delta Delta Delta, and the Rockefeller Foundation, the John M. Olin Foundation, the MacArthur Foundation and the Jessie Ball duPont Fund. The National Humanities Center does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, or national or ethnic origin. Application deadline for the academic year 1993-94 is *October 15, 1992*. For application material write to: Fellowship Program, National Humanities Center, P.O. Box 12256, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2256.

The Social Science Research Council (SSRC) administers the programs of the joint area committees on African Studies, Japanese Studies, Korean Studies, Latin American Studies, the Near and Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Soviet and Post-Soviet Studies, and Western Europe. The fellowships and grants available vary depending on the area and may include predissertation, dissertation, and postdoctoral support. The eligibility requirements and deadlines also vary by area program. The SSRC, with funding from the Ford Foundation, administers the joint SSRC/ACLS International Predissertation Fellowship Program to encourage graduate students in the social sciences to specialize in areas of the developing world. This

program is available to students enrolled in Ph.D. programs in selected universities. For information on these, as well as the several other social science programs offered independently by the Social Science Research Council, please write to: Fellowships, Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10158. Telephone: (212) 661-0280.

**Accessing LASA's Electronic
Job Bulletin Board
An Update
by
Glenn Sheldon**

The Latin American Studies Association is continuing to construct an electronic job bulletin board for use from any modem through PittNet's VAX/VMS system, as well as Bitnet and Telnet. Listings of interest to Latin Americanists will be updated monthly, and are offered at no cost to individuals with access to a modem.

To access LASA's electronic job bulletin board:

1. Dial (412) 621-5954 (or 621-5864 [VADIC protocol]) from your modem. After "Connect" appears, Return two or more times until Local prompt appears.
2. Type CONNECT VMS or C VMS, Return.
3. Type Username: LASA2.
4. Type Password: JOBLIST.
5. Type TYPE/PAGE JOBLIST.LAS. File will display entries page by page.
6. To exit, press Ctrl and Z (at same time).
7. Utilize your normal log-off procedure, or type LO once at each prompt.

To access LASA's electronic job bulletin board by Bitnet, dial: *LASA2@PITTVMS*. LASA member Timothy J. Power informs us that to access by Telnet (via Internet), dial: *gate.cis.pitt.edu*. At the introduction screen, type LAT. Follow as above from step #2 onward.

LASA depends on institutions to supply information for the bulletin board. Notices should be sent to Publications Director at address below. For LASA members without access to a modem, a free hard copy of the current listing is available. Sorry, but we cannot send hard copy of job listings to non-members. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Secretariat, Latin American Studies Association, Attn: Glenn Sheldon, Publications Director, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. ■



ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Hoover Institution, with support from the National Endowment for the Humanities, has recently completed a project for the preservation microfilming of its Perón Collection. This collection is a rare concentration of 1,438 books, serials, government documents, and pamphlets offering comprehensive historical documentation on Juan Perón and Peronism. It is considered to be the largest and richest collection of its kind in a single library in the world. These materials not only offer resources for the study of Peronism, but they also reveal the social and economic forces that have sustained this movement over a period of many years. Apart from the speeches and writings of Juan, Eva and Isabel Perón, the collection is especially rich in holdings relating to such diverse themes as communism, syndicalism, and *justicialismo*. Also of note are the numerous publications that document the social and political reforms initiated during Perón's tenure as head of state. For additional information, please contact: Bill Ratliff, Hoover Institution, Stanford, CA 94305-6010. Telephone: (415) 723-2106.

La junta directiva de la asociación de estudiantes latinos de The Pennsylvania State University está interesada en promover la formación de una asociación regional de estudiantes latinoamericanos en el noreste de EUA. Estamos interesados en recibir respuestas sobre esta idea, por parte de los estudiantes que de alguna u otra manera estén ligados a las asociaciones u otras organizaciones que involucren estudiantes latinoamericanos. Hemos pensado comenzar con contactar a todos aquellos que estén en los siguientes estados: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey. La idea fundamental de establecer contacto entre las diferentes organizaciones es de comenzar un proceso de interacción el cual nos permita en el futuro: 1. Promover conferencias sobre Latinoamérica usando la colaboración de nuestros propios estudiantes o profesores de dichas universidades. 2. Unir nuestros recursos económicos para traer conferencistas, grupos culturales de música, danza, teatro, etc. a nuestras universidades. 3. Establecer contacto amistoso pero también científico entre nuestros "cerebros latinos" esparcidos en esta área, intercambiando ideas o resultados de proyectos científicos. 4. Intercambiar nuestra propia cultura. Son muchas las cosas que podemos hacer en conjunto para promover nuestra cultura en las respectivas universidades donde estudiamos. Esperamos recibir respuestas de quienes estén interesados en esta idea. Jazmir Hernández, Secretaria, Pennsylvania State University, Noll Lab., University Park, PA 16802. Electronic mail address: JMH16@PSUVM.PSU.EDU.

The Woodrow Wilson Center's Latin American Program has offered fellowships to three U.S. doctoral students for research on Venezuela for the 1992-1993 academic year: JANISE HURTIG, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, "The Relationship of Gender and Class to School Performance Among Venezuelan Secondary School Students"; MARGARET MARTIN, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, "Historical Continuities and Political Change: Ideas, Individuals, and Institutions in Venezuelan Economic Policymaking"; and KRISTA ROBISON, Indiana University, "Civilizing or Enslaving the Smugglers: Relations Between the Venezuelan State and the Guajiro Indians, 1830-1930". The awards are the first granted as part of a three-year annual competition for doctoral students in the social sciences and humanities who are interested in Venezuela and have completed all of their work toward a Ph.D. except their dissertation. The recipients of the grants are expected to spend at least six months of the academic year conducting fieldwork in Venezuela. The primary selection criteria are the quality of the dissertation proposal and its significance for Venezuela.

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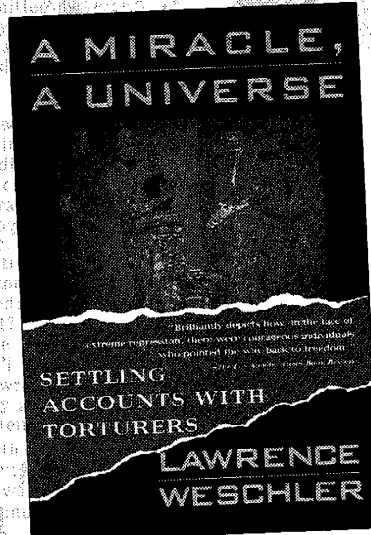
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FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy will hold its annual meeting August 13-15, 1992, at Florida International University, Miami, Florida. For more information, contact: Professor Roger Betancourt, Department of Economics, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Telephone: (301) 405-3479; fax: (301) 405-3542.

The First International Congress on Behaviorism and the Sciences of Behavior will be held in Guadalajara, Mexico on October 5-9, 1992. The Congress provides for critical scholarly examinations on behaviorism regardless of whether conclusions are favorable; presentations of empirical studies of behavior from all sciences of behavior; and practical

applications and implications of the discoveries of the sciences of behavior. There will be plenary addresses by distinguished scholars, invited presentations, paper sessions, symposia, and open discussion sessions. Official languages: English and Spanish, with simultaneous translation. Spanish language inquiries and submissions to: Professor Emilio Ribes, Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones en Psicología, Universidad de Guadalajara, Ave. 12 de Diciembre #204 Colonia Chapalita, Guadalajara, Jalisco, México. English language: Professor Peter Harzem, Department of Psychology, Auburn University, AL 36849-5214, USA. Electronic mail: PHARZ@DUCVAX.AUBURN.EDU.

Ponencias sobre José Carlos Becerra, Ramón Galguera Noverola, José y Celestino Gorostiza, Andrés Iduarte, Carlos Pellicer, Francisco J. Santamaría, Josefina Vicens así como de Literatura comparada pueden enviarse para considerar su posible presentación en las **5as Jornadas Internacionales Carlos Pellicer**, un simposio internacional que tendrá lugar en Tabasco, México, del 15 al 20 de Febrero de 1993. La Conferencia es co-auspiciada por la Universidad Juárez Autónoma de México, la Universidad de Pittsburgh, la Casa de las Américas, el Ministerio de Educación de Cuba y la UNESCO entre otras instituciones. Un resumen—menos de 200 palabras—deberá enviarse antes del 30 de septiembre y el texto final de la ponencia y un curriculum vitae deberán arribar a más tardar el 10 de diciembre de 1992 a la dirección abajo indicada. Se recepcionarán un total de veinte trabajos en base al orden de llegada. En caso de dirimirse alguna coincidencia será en base al matasellos del correo en la fecha de envío desde el lugar de procedencia. Las instituciones copatrocinadoras pagarán: 1) Pasaje aéreo a cada ponente en viaje redondo México-Villahermosa-México o bien Mérida-Villahermosa-México, según el caso; 2) Hospedaje y alimentación para el ponente—desayunos y cenas—en hotel, categoría 4 estrellas durante los seis días de su estancia en Villahermosa; 3) Transporte terrestre en Villahermosa. No se cobrará cuota de inscripción. La solicitud de informes y el envío de propuestas deberán dirigirse a: Samuel Gordon, Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures, University of Pittsburgh, 1309 Cathedral of Learning, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Teléfono: (412) 624-5225; fax: (412) 624-8505.

The annual spring conference of the **Middle Atlantic Council for Latin American Studies (MACLAS)** will be held on the campus of Pennsylvania State University, April 2 and 3, 1993. Local arrangements chair is Charles Ameringer, History Department, Penn State University. Program chair is David Myers, Political Science Department, Penn State University. Paper presenters may submit their manuscripts for possible inclusion in Vol. VII of *MACLAS Latin American Essays*, a refereed publication. Inquiries about presenting papers on any Latin American-related topic should be addressed to: David Myers, Pennsylvania State University, Political Science, 107 Burrows, University Park, PA 16802.

New England Council of Latin American Studies will hold its annual meeting on Saturday, October 24, 1992, at Boston University. For registration information, contact: Susan C. Bourque, NECLAS Secretary-Treasurer, Department of Government, Smith College, 138 Elm St., Northampton, MA 01063.

The **South Eastern Council of Latin American Studies (SECOLAS)** invites members and non-members to submit paper and panel proposals for a conference on "Central

America and the Caribbean." Sessions on any subjects are welcome. Site: Hotel Antigua, Antigua, Guatemala. Dates: February 18-21, 1993 (panels on the 20th—Tecun Uman Day—will feature Guatemalan scholars and topics). Economical group rates will be available, plus grants-in-aid and reduced registration for scholars in Central America and the Caribbean. Special packages for pre-conference tourism will also be offered. Keynote speakers: Jorge Lujan and Richard Adams. The University of San Carlos, CIRMA, and the Archive of Central America are co-sponsoring the meeting. Deadline for proposals: *September 30, 1992*. Please enclose brief curriculum vitae for all participants. Submit abstracts for sessions and/or papers to SECOLAS President: Tom Leonard, History, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32216. Telephone: (904) 646-2886. For further information: Mike Conniff, Department of History, Auburn University, Auburn, AL 36849. Telephone: (205) 844-6768.

The **University of South Florida and Universidad de los Andes** present the 2nd Biennial Conference on "Culture, Society and Change in the Americas" March 10-14, 1993 in Mérida, Venezuela. General sessions and concurrent panels will consider questions of mutual concern and relevance to both Latin America and the member nations of the world economy. Topics range from subjects related to the pre-Hispanic era to those that deal with contemporary arts and literature, politics, economics, language and society. Participants in this conference will represent the diverse disciplines that comprise the arts and sciences, and issues will be explored from a variety of perspectives. Deadline for submission of abstracts (less than 150 words, please) is *October 30, 1992*. For additional information and official abstract submission form, contact: Leslie Oja, Division of Conferences and Institutes, University of South Florida, 4202 E. Fowler Ave., EXS 018, Tampa, FL 33620-8700. Telephone: (813) 974-2403; fax: (813) 974-5421.

The **University of Maryland at College Park's** Department of Spanish and Portuguese solicits papers for the First Graduate Conference on Peninsular, Latin American and Luso-Brazilian Literatures to take place February 27, 1993. Papers for "Discourses of Cultural Survival" may be written in Spanish, Portuguese or English. Panels will include: Images of Utopia, Marginal Discourses, Literature and Exile, Iconography and Literature, and Intellectual/Cultural History and Literature. Length should not exceed 10 double-spaced pages (reading time: 20 minutes). Please send a one-page abstract accompanied by title bearing the author's name, address and telephone and postmarked no later than *October 15, 1992* to: Antonio García-Lozada, Conference Coordinator, Graduate Conference on Peninsular, Latin American and Luso-Brazilian Literatures, University of Maryland, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, 2215 Jiménez Hall, College Park, MD 20742.

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