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President's Report

by Marysa Navarro
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Our next International Congress seems very far away, however work in the Secretariat has already begun to focus on the October 2004 meeting in Las Vegas. I am pleased to report that the new electronic submission program has been a great success. The Secretariat received 400 organized session proposals and 850 individual proposals. As the proposals began arriving, the new Congress Coordinator was on board and ready to manage the whole process. Many of you may have already met Juana Roman Maqueira, who is Peruvian and a veteran LASA "congresista," in Dallas where

she coordinated the Congress papers sales and logistical arrangements for the Cuban scholars who participated in our Congress.

This year, the Secretariat received a total of 75 individual proposals from Cuba. As in the past, the present leadership of LASA is committed to continue to find the necessary resources to help Cuban scholars attend our congresses. Our fundraising efforts to ensure their presence and presence of other Latin American scholars in Las Vegas have had some success. We were delighted to receive a grant from the Hewlett Foundation, and I hope to have more good news in my next report.

However, we are in urgent need of travel funds, with our goal still far away. The Secretariat appreciates the generosity of

those of you who remembered LASA at the end of the year. I wish to extend my appreciation as well. Those of you wishing to make a contribution to the travel fund or the endowment may visit our website. I would also like to thank all who have renewed their membership for 2004, and I encourage everyone else to go to the website to renew their membership.

The deadline for the on-line vote on the mission statement was November 15 for individual members and January 15 for institutional members. As of this writing—December 5—the results are: 805 members have voted; 177 for the old mission statement and 628 for the new mission statement.

Recently the Secretariat sent awards to the winners of the latest round of Special Projects grants. Reports from the first round are included in this issue of the FORUM.

The transformation of the Secretariat continues. I am very grateful to John French, LASA Treasurer, for his excellent report with recommendations for the financial management of our association. It will be presented to the Executive Council at its February meeting for approval.

Finally, a new search for an Executive Director of LASA is under way. Following the precedent established by my predecessor Arturo Arias, I asked Sonia Alvarez to chair the search, after working out the appropriate procedures with Glema Burke, Director of Management of the University of Pittsburgh Center for International Studies, and Dr. William Brustein, Director of the University of Pittsburgh's Center for International Studies. These procedures were approved by our Ways and Means Committee. The search committee, composed of Sonia

search committee, composed of Sonia Alvarez, Chair, Kathleen DeWalt, Director of Latin American Studies at Pittsburgh University and a long-standing LASA member, and myself, will hopefully complete its work by the end of January. The committee will present its recommendations to the Executive Council in February. By the time you read these lines, LASA will hopefully have a permanent Executive Director.



LASA President Marysa Navarro

LAS VEGAS IN 2004!

Unfinished Business: Peace and Human Development in Guatemala

by Marco Fonseca University of Toronto m.fonseca@utoronto.ca

The official results of the Guatemalan elections held on November 9, 2003, can be interpreted as a fundamentally corrective move on the part of the Guatemalan electorate and, even more so, of organized civil society. Furthermore, given the fact that none of the leading contenders of the elections got a majority of the vote and that, as a consequence, the two presidential candidates that obtained the most votes will have to go to a second round of voting on December 28, 2003, Guatemalan citizens have created an extremely important opportunity to restart the peace process, re-embark on the path of human development, and get on with the business of consolidating a democratic political culture and building democratic institutions.

Of course, Guatemalans could not have got on with the business of peace, democratic politics and human development if former dictator and past president of Congress Efraín Ríos Montt had won the elections. But he did not. In fact, the *Guatemalan Republican Front* (FRG), the party created by Ríos Montt in 1988 and the ruling party until January 2004, lost the presidential elections by taking only 19.32% or 518,464 votes out of 2,937,636 votes cast from a total of 5,073,282 people registered. Even though Ríos Montt managed to carry two departments that voted overwhelmingly in favour of him were, i.e. Huehuetenango and Quiché, this was not enough to give him the edge to win the presidency.

On the other hand, Guatemalan citizens decided not to wholeheartedly endorse any of the two leading presidential candidates. Thus, Oscar Berger of the *Grand National Alliance* (GANA) coalition obtained 34.32% (921,316 votes) while Alvaro Colom of the *National Union of Hope* (UNE) received 26.36% (707,635 votes). As stated above, since neither of the two leading contenders managed to get 50% plus one of the votes, there will be a second round of the presidential election on December 28. The winner of that round will take office on January 14, 2004.

But nothing in Guatemalan politics is ever easy, clear or transparent. The situation in congressional elections illustrates this point. Here, the FRG won 43 seats out of a total of 158, and thus became the second force in Congress. The other leading parties stand as follows: GANA 47, UNE 32. In the absence of what Guatemalans call an *aplanadora* (a steamroller, in literal terms), a situation that may lead to either unprecedented deadlock or welcome negotiations among parties, the smaller parties now appear to hold the balance of power. The congressional standing of these parties is as follows: the *National Action Party* (PAN) with 17seats, the *New Nation Alliance* (ANN) with 6, the *Unionist Party* (PU) with 6, the *Democratic Union* (UD) with 3, the former guerrillas of the *Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity*

(URNG) with 2, the Authentic Integral Development (DIA) with 1 seat and the Guatemalan Christian Democrats (DCG) also with 1. The battle for influences and congressional hegemony, however, is already under way with reports that UNE is already negotiating with the FRG bloc of deputies in order to exclude GANA not only from winning the congressional presidency but also to avoid giving this party a minority.

It is at the local level, where communitarian traditions are still strong and the consequences of the internal armed conflict are also very much still part of everyday life, that the presidential wisdom of Guatemalan citizens appears to defy reason. Here, based on preliminary data, the FRG managed to win 110 mayoral races—from a total of 327—including, paradoxically, municipalities such as that of Rabinal, in Baja Verapaz department. According to Guatemala: Memory of Silence, the report of the Historical Clarification Commission, this is the town where, at a place called Río Negro, the army with the help of Civil Defence Patrols (PACs) killed 70 women and 107 children on March 13, 1982; this is also the town where PACs committed the greatest number of atrocities during the armed conflict (7% of the 11,073 human rights violations they committed throughout the country); and this also is the town where more than 20% or 4,411 people of a population of 22,730, 82% of Achí background, were killed after 20 massacres committed by the army and the PACs in the 1982-1983 period, Ríos Montt's period. Thus, during a campaign visit on June 13, 2003, the same day that the town was preparing to bury the exhumed remains of the victims of a massacre committed during Ríos Montt's regime between 1982 and 1983, the town expelled Ríos Montt. But on election day this town voted for his party's mayoral candidate.

But Rabinal was not the only town to vote for the FRG. In fact, the FRG's mayoral victories substantially exceed GANA's 69, UNE's 33, PAN's 31, the 24 won by various civic committees, and 7 won by the URNG and the DCG respectively, the UD's 5, DIA's 3 and ANN's 1. At the time of writing, 24 mayoral races remained undetermined. It is true that "the FRG earned much of this base support through violent intimidation and fraud conducted during the electoral campaign" including vote buying, bullying, promises of money for Christmas dinner (tamales) and so on (Guatemala Digest, 9/14-11/03). However, the FRG also earned a great deal of support through years and years of work with traditional authorities and through clientelistic networks at the level of local communities. It is this latter aspect of local support for the FRG that is most disturbing and that, at the same time, instantiates the complexities and contradictions of the unfinished business of peace and transition to democratic politics at both the local and the national levels.

The FRG was, however, not the only loser in this latest round of electoral democracy in Guatemala. The fate of the FRG's presidential ambitions was shared, perhaps more painfully, by the former guerrillas-turned political party, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG). The URNG's meagre 2.58% of the presidential vote and its 2 elected deputies were barely enough to keep the party alive. Even though the URNG's political platform was explicitly based on the 1996 Peace Agreements, Guatemalan citizens turned away from this option in favour of relative or conditional support for GANA and UNE, both rightwing political parties with a populist and security-centred discourse. At least at the presidential level, then, this electoral result suggests that Guatemalan electors have now come to the point where they are explicitly rejecting political options linked to the armed conflict and the old authoritarian past. Beyond that, the result also suggests an inconclusive endorsement of the political figures with the greatest chances of success, seemingly most flexible agendas, and a certain commitment to the agenda of peace and human development.

The clearest expression of the commitment to the peace and human development agenda is contained in the Shared National Agenda signed by all political parties, including GANA and UNE, on October 13, 2003. This Agenda was the result of over 13 months of workshops and discussions organized by the Permanent Forum of Political Parties with the support of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Dutch Institute for Multiparty Democracy. Like the Grand National Dialogue of 1988-89, the Oslo Process of 1990, and the Peace Negotiations themselves, the crafting of the Shared National Agenda has been held by local and international observers as an extremely important example of peaceful, pluralistic, and enlightened deliberations. Since the Shared National Agenda brings together elements from the Peace Agreements, the Fiscal Pact, the so-called "Governability Pact," and the 2003 National Human Development Report of the Guatemalan office of the UNDP, many civil society activists are lobbying the leading political parties, other political forces, the private sector, and the international community to ensure that the next government will live up to these commitments and get on with the business of peace and human development.

But there have been worrying elements in the electoral process before and after November 9. True, local and international observers largely agree that, despite some glitches in the electoral registry and confusion on voting day, the November 9 elections unfolded very much without problems. However, it must be emphasized that the level of absenteeism, hovering around 40%, was alarmingly high even if not as high as the level of absenteeism in 1999: 46.7% during the first round and 59.6% during the second.

More alarmingly, however, is that the first round of elections was punctuated by many acts of violence during and after the vote, many of which being the result of FRG sympathizers unhappy about their leaders' defeat or the loss of particular mayoral races. What is particularly unsettling, however, is that many of these violent acts resembled very closely the practice of so-called "popular lynchings" in that they involved the kidnapping of public authorities, the destruction of public buildings, the burning

of ballot boxes, the wielding of machetes and the throwing of stones, sticks, and whatever else people could find and use as a weapon. In addition, much of the violence on election day and after has taken place in many of the same regions (Huehuetenango, Quiché, Alta Verapaz) where lynchings have also taken place. These acts of so-called "vigilante justice" which have left over 240 dead and 723 wounded since 1996—are linked, not just to the legacy of 36 years of war as is often argued, but also to the breakdown of traditional forms of community and the normative weakness of democratic politics that have yet to become part of everyday life. Therefore, the violence unleashed by FRG supporters and sympathizers was not only part of electoral dynamics, but also of communal conflicts, and shared the exact same normative weakness as popular lynchings. The solution to many of these problems will lie not in the paternalistic implementation of the Shared National Agenda, but in the development and strengthening of local capabilities, in the participatory building of more tolerant, pluralistic, and participatory forms of community, and in the inclusion of local needs and demands in national politics. So far, however, the leading contenders for the presidency seem to be locked in a rhetorical and clientelistic battle for hearts and minds of communitarian activists, including FRG ones.

Perhaps the single most important winner of this year's elections is not any ordinary Guatemalan citizen as such, but the fledgling constitutional democracy that is both dependent on and makes possible the practice of citizenship. The failure of Ríos Montt's presidential bid can be fairly interpreted, thus, as a fundamentally corrective measure. The electorate in general, and organized civil society in particular, corrected the July 14, 2003 decision of the Guatemalan Constitutional Court (with 4 out of 7 members being government appointees), confirmed on July 30, that not only permitted the enrolment of Ríos Montt as a presidential candidate, but that also effectively put the entire presidential race on an illegitimate footing and denied the earlier decisions taken by the same court, which barred Ríos Montt from running based on Article 186 of the Constitution and Ríos Montt's trajectory as a golpista leader. The decision to allow Ríos Montt to run for the presidency was, at the same time, a decision to undermine precisely the process of transition to democratic politics that has at its heart the novel experience of autonomous citizenship politics. As is well known, this kind of politics is incompatible with the old model of caudillo, clientelistic and patrimonial politics that continues to define the identity of political parties in Guatemalan, including the two parties that will dispute the presidency on December 28, 2003.

It is extremely important not to waste the opportunity created during this year's election. This is an opportunity for either Oscar Berger (GANA) or Alvaro Colom (UNE) to take up the Shared National Agenda and explicitly commit themselves to implementing it. Current trends show that these political parties are already showing signs of traditional politics (offering everything to everybody even at the cost of logical coherence and programmatic consistency) and that, since they know that neither party stands a realistic chance of winning unless they mobilize and pick up enough support from the FRG base and the former PACs, they

are both promising to finish and even extend the FRG policy of financial compensation for the ex PACs. Contrary to the spirit of the Peace Agreements and the letter of the Historical Clarification Commission report, this extremely problematic policy was initiated by the FRG in September 2003 to try and win the support of more than half a million of reorganized former PACs. For these and other reasons, it is crucial that these parties be made to remember their commitment to put the unfinished business of peace and human development ahead of their particularistic and traditional politics. Therefore, more than ever before, and independently of who wins the second round of elections on December 28, the international community must play a supportive role with regards to civil society. Doing this has the real possibility of sending a clear message to the candidates that not only will their promise to implement the peace and human development agenda not be forgotten but also that, if they get on with the business of democratic politics, the international community will also fulfill

its promise of financial support made after the signing of the Peace Agreements in 1996.

Marco Fonseca teaches Latin American Politics in the Departments of Political Science at the University of Toronto and the University of Guelph.

¹ I have argued elsewhere that the results of the November 9 elections can be interpreted as a democratic countercoup. See my "El contragolpe democrático en Guatemala y los desafíos de la paz, la democratización y el desarrollo humano" in *El Observador Electoral*, Año 1, No. 6, deciembre 2003, forthcoming. *El Observador Electoral* is a bimonthly publication of political analysis concerned with the 2003 electoral process and published in Guatemala by a collective of Guatemalan academics living in the country and abroad.

TITLE VI Reauthorization: HR3077 and the Politics of Intimidation

by Gilbert W. Merkx

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HR 3077, a new provision of a bill reauthorizing Title VI of the Higher Education Act (HEA), which passed in the U.S. House of Representatives and will be considered in the coming weeks by the Senate, is causing an outcry across university campuses. This provision would establish an "International Higher Education Advisory Board," whose functions are in fact investigatory rather than advisory. Most of HR 3077 is unobjectionable and in some ways even improves on previous legislation. However, while HR 3077 devotes nine pages of text to all the traditional language and area studies programs of Title VI, it devotes a remarkable 11 pages to delineating the mission, composition, and powers of the new "Board."

There are two aspects of this legislation that cause concern to those familiar with higher education in general and with international education in particular. The first is the extraordinary nature and powers of the Board. The second stems from the motives of the people who have been promoting the Board.

The Nature of the Board

Despite a prohibition against control of curriculum by the Board (Section 633(b)), the Board can pretty much do what it wants. The Board is authorized to "study, monitor, apprise and evaluate a sample of activities supported under this title." This authorization would enable the Board to probe into grantee activities, including those of individual faculty associated with centers receiving grants, and if it chose to, it could do so in a

way that could be discriminatory or prejudicial.

The Board can draw on the resources of any federal agencies, including the intelligence and law enforcement agencies, for information. Section 633(g)(4)(A) states: "The International Advisory Board is authorized to secure from any executive department, bureau, agency, board, commission, office, independent establishment, or instrumentality information..., and each such department, bureau, agency [etc.] is authorized and directed ... to furnish such information..."

Moreover, "the Board is authorized to utilize, with their consent, the services, personnel, information, and facilities of other ...agencies." In other words, the Board could not only use information about faculty already collected by intelligence and law enforcement agencies, it could also request those agencies to collect additional information.

The Board is empowered to give contracts for the purpose of obtaining information and to hire consultants "without regard for section 3109 of Title VI, United States Code", exempting it from Federal regulations for contracting and hiring (Sec. 633(g)(5). Thus, if it wanted to, the Board could contract with the Hoover Institution or the Heritage Foundation to carry out its work.

Advisory boards normally advise the agency that administers a program. However, in this case the "Board shall be independent of the Secretary and of the other officers and offices of the Department" [of Education] (Sec 633(b). "The recommendations

of the Board shall not be subject to review or approval by any officer of the Federal Government," except in the case of legislative recommendations, which must first be approved by the President.

Moreover, the composition of the Board is a source of concern. It has seven members, two appointed by the Speaker of the House and two by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, as well as three named by the Secretary of Education, two of whom must be from national security agencies. The board's composition fails to take advantage of the wide array of agencies that for decades have made, and continue to make, important contributions to U.S. national interests in the international arena. Agencies such as the departments of State, Treasury, Commerce, Interior, Agriculture, among many others, play significant international roles.

Finally, one of the board's purposes is to "make recommendations that will promote the ... development of such programs at the postsecondary education level that will reflect diverse perspectives and represent the full range of views on world regions, foreign language, and international affairs" (Sec 633(a)(2)(B)). It is, of course, impossible and impractical that 'the full range of views' would ever be represented in any curriculum due to time constraints and the sheer volume of literature, thought, and history involved. These provisions in combination with the authority to investigate take the board into issues of course content, raising the specter of Federal intervention in the classroom, potential intimidation and coercive oversight, and in the case of outreach, infringement of free speech.

The Motives of Those Promoting the Board

Those promoting the Board are part of a network of advocates associated with conservative institutions. The most prominent spokespersons of this group are Stanley Kurtz of the Hoover Institution and the *National Review Online*, Daniel Pipes of the Middle East Forum and Campus Watch, and Martin Kramer of the *Middle East Quarterly (MEQ)*. *MEQ* is a publication of the Middle East Forum. Campus Watch's own web site says that a recent American Association of University Professors (AAUP) report, "Academic Freedom and National Security in a Time of Crisis," identifies it (Campus Watch) as a threat to academic freedom.

These individuals are strong defenders of the policies of the Sharon government in Israel and vocal critics of Middle East studies centers and faculty that they consider to be too pro-Palestinian, as well as of postmodernism and liberalism on all American campuses. They have enlisted the support of the American Jewish Congress in their campaign against Middle East studies in the U.S. They lobbied unsuccessfully to have Title VI funding transferred to the National Security Education Program. When that attempt failed, they began their campaign to have Congress authorize the Board. Their success in persuading the House to adopt the Board has encouraged them to do the same in the Senate. Should they succeed again, their next goal, already stated by Kramer, is to be appointed to the Board.

In short, the Board as it is likely to be constituted and with the powers it is granted, would be a powerful tool for carrying out a political agenda. The Board could hold hearings around the country in a circus atmosphere and unveil charges developed by its biased consultants. Because controversy attracts media attention, colleges and universities, as well as their faculty members, would have to cope with unfavorable publicity and be on the defensive. Should the Board as in HR 3077 become law, educational institutions facing this threat would have every reason to withdraw from participation in Title VI programs. The result would be a severe weakening of international education programs in U.S. higher education at a time when they have never been more needed. The threat is larger, however, because the Board in HR 3077 sets a legislative precedent that could be applied to other Federal education programs.

If American higher education is to address this threat to academic freedom and institutional autonomy, it will have to mobilize to persuade the Senate to remove or improve the Board when it takes up the issue of HEA reauthorization. A properly constituted advisory board could be a useful addition to Title VI. Instead the Board proposed in HR 3077 undermines the very purpose of Title VI. which is a partnership between government and higher education to advance international education, by posing a threat to higher education. Colleges and universities are often reluctant to address issues that are controversial, but if their faculty members are concerned enough, they will do so. Faculty who share the concern over the HR 3077 Board should contact the presidents of their own institutions and ask them to become involved when the Senate takes up the HEA. Those who wish to act as individuals should keep an eye on the websites of their area studies associations, which should be posting information about when and whom to contact in the Congress.

CALLING ALL MEMBERS

FINAL CALL FOR NOMINATIONS FOR LASA MEDIA AWARD

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS LASA MEDIA AWARD

Deadline: March 15, 2004

The Latin American Studies Association is pleased to announce its competition for the year 2004 LASA Media Awards for outstanding media coverage of Latin America. These awards are made every eighteen months to recognize long-term journalistic contributions to analysis and public debate about Latin America in the United States and in Latin America, as well as breakthrough journalism. Nominations are invited from LASA members and from journalists. Journalists from both the print and electronic media are eligible. The Committee will carefully review each nominee's work and select an award recipient. The award will be announced at the Award Ceremony of the LASA2004 business meeting, and the awardee will be publicly honored. LASA may invite the awardee to submit materials for possible publication in the LASA Forum. Recent recipients of the awards include:

Eduardo Anguita, freelance journalist, Buenos Aires (2003)

Guillermo González Uribe of *Número*, Bogotá (2001) Patricia Verdugo Aguirre of Conama, Chile and *Diario 16*, Spain (2000) Gustavo Gorriti of *Caretas*, Lima, Peru (1998)

To make a nomination, please send one copy of the journalist's portfolio of recent relevant work by *March 15, 2004*, to:

John Mraz, Chair Madroño 23 Coyoacán México DF 04610 MEXICO

Additional members of the committee are: Janice Hurtig, University of Illinois at Chicago; Ana Lau, UAM-Xochimilco; Ernesto López, Universidad de Quilmes, Argentina; and Veronica Schild, University of Western Ontario.



ON LASA 2004

A Note from the LASA2004 Program Chair

by Kristin Ruggiero University of Wisconsin ruggiero@uwm.edu

I would like to thank everyone who submitted proposals to the LASA 2004 Congress. The Secretariat received more than a thousand proposals for panels, individual papers, special events, and professional meetings. The electronic submission process, designed by Milagros Pereyra-Rojas, Interim Director of the Secretariat, worked like a charm. The system allowed for the point of entry-the Secretariat-to ensure that all proposals were complete, especially with contact information which is so vital. I do want to mention, however, that this system has worked not only because of its excellent design, but also because the staff checked incoming proposals for completeness and downloaded them literally around the clock. I wasn't there, but I participated in the excitement (but fortunately not the exhaustion) of hundreds of emails coming in by the minute. Even from afar it was rather like watching the election returns come in, since the Secretariat was keeping us constantly updated.

We have received reports that electronic submission has greatly facilitated and simplified the job of the Track Chairs. Track Chairs

have now received the proposals for their track via e-mail and are in the midst of evaluating and ranking them. Their decisions will be sent to me, and as Program Chair I will make my report by February 17, 2004.

Notification of the status of *proposals* will be completed by April 15, 2004. Notification of the status of *travel requests* will begin April 30, 2004.

Arrangements for the Las Vegas Congress are moving along, thanks to John Tuman (Political Science), Chair of the Latin American Studies Committee at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Peter Ward and Rodolfo Hernández are to be thanked for enrolling John as Local Arrangements Chair.

LASA Congresses are a great venue to meet new colleagues and to reconnect with old friends. The 2004 Congress is shaping up to be as exciting as usual and we look forward to seeing all LASA members there.

FILM FESTIVAL AND FILM EXHIBIT LASA2004

Latin American Studies Association XXV International Congress Las Vegas, Nevada, USA – October 7-9, 2004

Film and video materials that are not integrated into a panel, workshop, or other regular Congress session may be featured at LASA2004 in three separate venues.

I. LASA2004 FILM FESTIVAL: You may submit a film or video to compete for the juried designation of "LASA 2004 Award of Merit in Film," which is given for "excellence in the visual presentation of educational and artistic materials on Latin America." Approximately 15 such designations will be made. These films and videos will be screened free of charge in the LASA2004 Film Festival. Selection criteria for this designation are: artistic, technical, and cinematographic excellence; uniqueness of contribution to the visual presentation of materials on Latin America; and relevance to disciplinary, geographic, and thematic interests of LASA members, as evidenced by topics proposed for panels, workshops, and special sessions at recent Congresses. Films and videos released after March 2003 and those that premiere at the LASA Congress will be given special consideration, if they also meet the above criteria. LASA membership is not required to compete.

To enter the competition for the LASA2004 Film Festival, mail one copy of the Completed Submission Form, along with a VHS copy of your film or video to: Claudia Ferman, Director, LASA2004 Film Festival, University of Richmond, Dept. of Modern Languages and Literature, Richmond, VA 23173. Tel: 804-289-8114; Fax 804-287-6446; Email: <cferman@richmond.edu>. Send aduplicate copy of the form (without film or video materials) to: Milagros Pereyra-Rojas, LASA, 946 Wm. Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Films that are candidates for the Film Festival must be received no earlier than February 1, 2004, and no later than April 1, 2004. Awards will be announced by May 15, 2004.

II. LASA2004 FILM EXHIBIT: Films and videos NOT selected for screening in the LASA 2004 Film festival, as well as films and videos that were not entered for the Festival competition, may be screened in the LASA 2004 Film Exhibit, for a fee of \$50 for the first 30 minutes of screening time, and \$1.00 per minute thereafter. Exhibit film screenings precede the daily Film Festival, in the same auditorium. To submit film or video materials directly to the non-competitive LASA 2004 Film Exhibit, please fill out the submission form on this page and check only the category "Film Exhibit." Send the form along with a VHS copy of the film to Claudia Ferman, Director LASA2004 Film Festival, University of Richmond, Dept. of Languages and Literatures, Richmond, VA 23173. A duplicate copy of the form (without film or video materials) should be sent to: Milagros Pereyra, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Exhibit time is limited—film selection will be contingent upon the amount of time available. A confirmation and invoice for the cost of this commercial screening will be issued by May 15, 2004. Submissions for the Film Exhibit are due March 1, 2004.

III. LASA2004 EXHIBIT BOOTHS AND PROGRAM AD RESERVATIONS Distributors of visual materials who wish to publicize their products at LASA2004 may also do so in one of the following ways:

- A. By reserving space in the book/literature exhibit—full booth or a combined "take one" literature display; or
- B. By placing an ad in the LASA2004 program booklet.

See reverse side for submission forms for booths and program ads

LASA2004 VISUAL MATERIALS SUBMISSION FORM: FESTIVAL AND EXHIBIT Submissions for the Film Festival and Film Exhibit will be received only from February 1 until April 1, 2004. Submission for the LASA2003: Film Festival _____ Film Exhibit ____ Both ____ Title of work enclosed: Comments: Format: Only VHS Video will be screened Distributor (name, address, phone, fax and email): Director: ______Producer: _____ Screening time: _____ Languages/subtitles: _____ Year/country of release: Brief description (25-50 words) of subject matter, including country or area treated (or attach descriptive brochure): If your film/video is not selected for the LASA2004 Film Festival, do you want it included in the LASA Film Exhibit for the fees stated above? ___ YES ___ NO Your Name: ____ _____City _____State ____Zip ___Country_____ Affiliation (if not in address): _____Phone: (office) _____

You must include your visual materials with the form. Mail a separate form for each work submitted to:
Claudia Ferman, Director LASA2004 Film Festival, University of Richmond, Dept. of Languages and Literatures, Richmond, VA 23173.
Telephone: 804-289-8114; Fax 804-287-6446; Email: <cferman@richmond.edu>.

Phone (home): _____ fax: _____ email: _____

RESERVATION FORM FOR THE LASA2004 EXHIBIT

●FULL EXHIBIT SPACE (10'X 10')			
\$725 Commercial/University Presses	\$\$62	25 Each Additional Com	mercial
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Check here if yo	ou require staff	ing at a modest fee	
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\$400 Full Page (7-1/2 w x 10-1/2 h)	\$22:	5 Half Page (7-1/2 w x 4-	3/4 h)
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\$825 Charitable Organizations Booth plus H	Half Page Ad (Sa	ave \$50)	
Mail camera-ready copy of program booklet ads to: LASA Exhibit MD 21042-1539. Telephone: 410-997-0763; fax: 410-997-0764 TERMS OF PAYMENT/CANCELLATION: A nonrefundable \$2 date. Final payment for booths is due by 06/01/04. Reservations redate.	; email: lasa@e	pponline.com. ooth is due with application	on or within two weeks of the invoice
Space assignments are based on a point priority system and will be	subject to the ap	proval of the exhibitor.	
Written cancellations received <i>after 06/01/04</i> will be charged the fuspace. Cancellations are not valid until received in writing by the Late.			
Organization Name			
Address			
City	Sta	te	Zip
Submitted by	<u> </u>	Title of Submitter	·
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7	.4		

DISPLAY YOUR BOOKS AT LASA 2004

LASA members interested in displaying titles at the XXV International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association should advise Harve Horowitz, LASA's advertising/exhibits representative, of their latest publications for promotion at LASA 2004 in Las Vegas, Nevada. Not only is this a valuable opportunity to bring titles of interest to the attention of your colleagues but publishers can benefit from the marketing potential of Congress exhibits and program advertising. Use one of the forms below to alert your publisher to this opportunity or to notify our representative directly. Dear Publisher: Please contact LASAAdvertising/Exhibits, c/o Exhibit Promotions Plus, Inc., 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City, MD 21042-1539, 410-997-0763, fax 410-997-0764, fax 410-997-0765, 0764, lasa@epponline.com) concerning promotion of my title(s), listed below, at the Latin American Studies Association XXV International Congress, October 7-9, 2004, Las Vegas, Nevada. Year Year Year_____Year_ Title Author/LASA Member LASA EXHIBIT MANAGEMENT C/O EXHIBIT PROMOTIONS PLUS, INC. TO: 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City, MD 21042-1539 410-997-0763; 410-997-0764; in DC, dial 301-596-3028, lasa@epponline.com (Author) FROM: City______State_____Zip_____ Phone/Fax/Email Please contact the following publisher(s) concerning recent title(s) that I would like displayed at LASA 2004: Publisher___ Address Editor/SIs Mgr. Publisher _____

___Check here if you are interested in arranging your own display if publisher declines participation.

Editor/SIs Mgr.___

NEWS FROM LASA

2002 Ford-LASA Special Project Reports

"The Globalization of Gender Research: A Feminist Dialogue" Edna Acosta-Belen

State University of New York at New Albany

The \$7,500 grant received from the LASA-Ford grant competition was awarded to support a *Feminist Encuentro on Gender and Globalization in the Americas*. This event was held at the University of Costa Rica (UCR) on April 1,2003. The "Encuentro" was co-sponsored by the Centro de Investigaciones Sobre la Mujer (CIEM) at UCR, the Center for Latino, Latin American, and Caribbean Studies (CELAC) and the Institute for Research on Women (IROW) at the University at Albany, SUNY, and the LASA Feminist and Gender Studies Section. CELAC has a long history of collaborations with CIEM at UCR that dates back to the mid-1980s, and several members of the LASA Feminist and Gender Studies Section's officers have been from UCR.

The one-day "Encuentro" included three major panels dealing with the effects of globalization on women in both the workplace and at the household level. The discussion in the first panel revolved around the keynote presentation "Women Between Globalization and the New Enlightenment" by June Nash. Another panel was aimed at promoting collaborations between feminist journals in Latin America and the United States, and included speakers representing the journals Estudos feministas, Equidad de género, Revista de Ciencias Sociales, Gender & Society, Signs, and Meridians, among others. A detailed report of activities and recommendations was submitted to LASA by "Encuentro" coordinators, Ana C. Escalante (UCR) and Edna Acosta-Belén (University at Albany, SUNY).

The event was announced a few months in advance via electronic mail to all members of the LASA Feminist and Gender Studies Section, and information also was made available through CELAC's website. CIEM was invited to co-sponsor the event and they volunteered to make all local arrangements. The "Encuentro" was attended by around 150 participants from Costa Rica and the United States.

The funds received from the LASA-Ford competition were used to partially cover travel, lodging expenses, and honoraria for invited speakers, translation expenses, conference lunch and supplies. Both CIEM and CELAC provided additional funds since the award did not cover all of the incurred expenses and some speakers received travel support from their own institutions.

Overall, the "Encuentro" was well-attended and the discussions engaging and provocative. In addition, important connections were established between editors of U.S. feminist journals and those from Costa Rica and Brazil. Feminist scholars also welcomed the opportunity for engaging in networking and discussions for future collaborations and joint activities. CELAC is planning to publish some of the papers presented at the "Encuentro" in future issues of its journal, the *Latino(a) Research Review*.

"From Purity of Blood to Indigenous Social Movements: Cultural Race, Racism, and the Meanings of Mestizaje in the Andes and Central America"

Laura Gotkowitz, University of Iowa Marisol de la Cadena, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Convened at the University of Iowa, October 25-27, 2002, "From Purity of Blood to Indigenous Social Movements" brought together a group of Andeanists and Central Americanists from Latin America and North America. Situated at the crossroads of History and Anthropology, the conference facilitated a dialogue about the apparent disparity between meanings of "race" and "ethnicity" in North and South America, and the tendency by U.S.-based scholars to privilege Northern meanings in work on Latin America. We also sought to develop a comparative and

transnational perspective on the meanings of race and ethnicity in the Andes and Central America. Papers considered the historical and ethnographic meanings of race, culture, and ethnicity in regional and national contexts spanning the sixteenth to the twentieth centuries.

The conference included nineteen papers grouped in five panels focused around three principal themes: the transformation of elite and subaltern racial projects from the colonial era through

the rise of nationalism and imperialism (c.1500-1930); the promotion of national projects of *mestizaje* (c.1920-1960); and current social movements that seek to re-define the nation in culturally plural terms (c.1980-2000). By comparing more than two centuries of racial and ethnic formation in Central America and the Andes, the conference produced a much-needed look at the complex relationship between colonial and post-colonial concepts of race, and their relationship with broader practices of domination, discrimination, and segregation.

Presenters in the first panel discussed the origins and trajectory of Latin American notions of "race as culture." This notion may seem analogous to what scholars of European forms of exclusion have called "racism without race" or "new racism." But conference presentations revealed that in most Latin American countries, exclusionary practices based on essentialist notions of culture (and its cognates) are neither new nor "without race." Papers in these panels traced the historical genealogy of colonial notions of honor and "purity of blood," through the emergence of modern educational policies aimed at forging the morally proper and scientifically informed "racial soul" of the nation.

The second set of panels discussed the meanings of mestizaje as a Latin American nation-building project. One important conclusion of this cluster of papers was that while proposing a homogeneous nation, advocates of *mestizaje* in certain contexts could draw hegemonic potential from the tolerance of particular forms of diversity. Central America was the most conspicuous exception to this early form of "multiculturalism," but our discussions of Bolivia also presented exceptions and variants. In El Salvador, mestizaje was tied up with and a response to the state's slaughter of indigenous peoples in La Matanza (1932). In Guatemala, assimilationism devolved into segregation, making it very difficult to construct a mestizaje project at all. Our discussions suggested a tentative framework for thinking comparatively about the relationship between state violence, indigenous mobilization, racial formations, and the meanings of mestizaje.

The final group of papers explored the possibilities and limits of current indigenous movements for social justice. In doing so, panelists explored the role of both national and international forces. While it is clear that these movements reject the previously hegemonic *mestizaje* projects, our discussions indicated that their relationship with neo-liberal policies is still unclear. Whether aiming to produce homogeneity or tolerating a particular degree of diversity, liberal and populist states of the early twentieth century sought to educate and "civilize" the minds and bodies of future citizens, and thus to eradicate what they conceptualized as "the uncivilized Indians." The civilizing mission of neo-liberal policies in an era of globalization rests instead on idioms of

economic efficiency and growth. It seductively raises the banner of multiculturalism, and thus needs indigenous citizens among its advocates. Within this overarching context, indigenous social movements are ideologically heterogeneous, leaning both to the left and to the right of the international political spectrum. International foundations have also become key actors in the emergence of indigenous leadership, and they wield significant influence on the politics of indigeneity in both the Andes and Central America. A common element of indigenous political organization is the tension indigenous leaders experience in trying to juggle local demands with international suggestions and even pressures.

All of the panels confronted one central question: is "race" a legitimate category of analysis in Latin America? Responses varied, but they tended to revolve around the analytical and historical ambiguity of the concept, and around the tensions between its political risks and exigencies. Rather than discarding the ambiguity and tension, or the concept of race altogether, the discussions suggested that it is necessary to include the political and epistemological ambivalence surrounding Latin American notions of race as one of its crucial conceptual components. Analyses of discriminatory practices would thus include the notion of race while at the same time exceeding it by considering the connections between race and a host of other discriminatory and hierarchical practices. This should allow for investigations that use the notion of race and go beyond it.

The invited participants represented a mix of junior and senior scholars, evenly distributed between the disciplines of history and anthropology. Many are based in Latin America and, in addition to their scholarly work, play important roles as public intellectuals and/or development practitioners. Papers were presented by Carlos Aguirre, Rossana Barragán, Kathryn Burns, Pamela Calla, Rudi Colloredo, Dario Euraque, Jeffrey Gould, Laura Gotkowitz, Charles R. Hale, Brooke Larson, Zoila Mendoza, Patricia Oliart, Deborah Poole, Seemin Qayum, Arturo Taracena, Sinclair Thomson, Esteban Ticona, and Mary Weismantel. Marisol de la Cadena, Charles A. Hale, Carol Smith, Charles Walker, and Kay Warren served as discussants for specific panels. Ana Alonso and Florencia Mallon presented comprehensive wrap-up comments. Simultaneous translation was provided by Ernesto Silva.

We are currently in the second phase of the project, which entails the preparation of an edited volume of revised conference papers that we plan to publish in Spanish as well as English. Additional support for the project was received from the Wenner Gren Foundation, the University of Iowa's Arts and Humanities Initiative, and the University of Iowa's International Programs.

" Power, Identity and Knowledge at the Crossroads of Latin American, Latino/a and American Studies"

Karin Weyland, Amherst College
Alice Colón, Universidad de Puerto Rico
Agustin Lao-Montes, University of Massachusetts at Amherst
Daisy Rubiera Castillo, Yoruba Cultural Association
Julio Concepción, Melassa Documentary Productions.

Our research team was able to accomplish several of the objetives proposed for this project, First we explored the cross-border solidarity among Latino/as and Latin Americans through the production of a video-documentary that contains interviews with Latino/a and Latin American leaders and intellectuals expressing their views on issues of identity, race, gender and power. Secondly, we were able to focus on the things that divide Latino/as and Latin Americans by asking both these groups how they perceive local/global narratives and histories. In this way, we were able to better understand the genealogies of knowledge that guide today's academic and community institutions from a transnational perspective.

From our interviews in the United States, mainly New York City, we were able to conclude that many Latino/a leaders and intellectuals agree that cross-border solidarity projects are bound to happen in the long run, however not in the near future. Many of them believe that there are too many other issues concerning Latino/as and their communities in the United States that prevent them from taking such initiatives in a collective manner, although

these may happen at an individual level. On the other hand, from our interviews in the Hispanic Caribbean, mainly the Dominican Republic, Latin American intellectuals are not that familiar with the problems and struggles facing Latino/as in the United States and it is difficult for them to identify with their claims. Neither group saw a broader "American" identification as an alternative for better understanding local/global trends, but on the contrary, they preferred to continue to make claims based on their nationalities and concomitant national projects. In the United States, Latino/a community organizers saw themselves as "Dominican" on their day-to-day struggle and only identified as "Latino/as" when they needed to adhere themselves to a larger Latino/a political agenda. Dominicans in the island pointed out the close relationship between the Dominican Republic and the United States and how this affected every social, political and economic initiative, in contrast to other countries that may have a different historical relationship. Therefore, for them local history was much more important than searching for a common historical ground as their point of departure for an "American" identification.

LASA Voluntary Support

by Sandy Klinzing Assistant Director for Institutional Advancement

There is nothing quite like the approach of the holidays to remind us just how lucky we are. We have many things for which to be grateful at LASA, and only one of these is the enormous generosity of LASA members and friends. Since the request went out early in October for support for travel funding for LASA2004, hundreds of contributions have been received, several from members who had already contributed by "rounding up" on their membership renewal. We note that over 400 requests for travel support have been received with Congress proposals! Your contributions will enable us to respond positively to many more of them. Thank you!

New LASA Life Member

We take great pleasure in announcing that LASA has a new Life Member, Melissa Birch. Our thanks to Melissa for becoming the 46th LASA Life Member, and for her commitment to the Association and to the Endowment Fund.*

Our thanks to donors to the Humanities Endowment:

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We gratefully acknowledge the following donors to the LASA Travel Fund since our last report:

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^{*}For information on LASA Life Memberships, a memorial gift or bequest, or more information on any of the LASA Funds, please contact *Voluntary Support at 412-648-1907*.

PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL NOTES

Duke University Press has published *Crafting Gender*, edited by LASA member Eli Bartra. According to LASA president, Marysa Navarro, "*Crafting Gender* is an original collection that presents in one volume several subjects generally treated separately, integrates them with a gender perspective, and offers an approach that is truly innovative."

Cuba: Reestructuración Económica y globalización editado por Mauricio de Miranda Parrondo ha sido publicado por el Centro Editorial Javeriano, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Cali, Colombia. "El texto reúne nueve ensayos de destacados economistas que, desde sus diversos puntos de vista, abordan la problemática de la reestructuración de la economía cubana en el contexto de la globalización. Entre los autores contribuyentes se encuentran miembros de LASA tales como Claes Brundenius, Bert Hoffmann, Carmelo Mesa-Lago, Pedro Monreal, Omar Everleny Pérez, y el editor.

Cuba: Sociedad y política en tiempos de globalización editado por Mauricio de Miranda Parrondo ha sido recientemente

publicado por el Centro Editorial Javeriano de la Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, Cali, Colombia. La edición presenta un análisis de los efectos sociales y políticos que ha afectado Cuba, entre otras razones, por la crisis económica así como por la influencia definitiva del proceso de globalización. Velia Cecilia Bobes, Monseñor Carlos Manuel de Céspedes, Patricia de Miranda, Marifeli Pérez-Stable, Carlos Tabraue, miembros de LASA, son algunos de los autores contribuyentes.

After Spanish Rule. Postcolonial Predicaments of the Americas, co-edited by Mark Thurner and Andrés Guerrero, has just been published by Duke University Press. Among the contributing authors are LASA members Peter Guardino, Marixa Lasso, Joanne Rappaport, and Mark Thurner. This is the "first collection of essays by Latin Americanist historians and anthropologists to engage postcolonial debates from the perspective of the Americas."



B NOTRE DAME

The Helen Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame is searching for a

Director

For a complete job announcement, position description and application guidelines, please see http://kellogg.nd.edu/dirjob.html.

The Kellogg Institute is a well-endowed center for comparative social science research on major themes in world affairs. It is a home for interdisciplinary scholarship and discourse among more than 60 Faculty Fellows, joined by outstanding Visiting Fellows from around the globe. Building on a core interest in Latin America, Kellogg's expanding international agenda engages leading scholars, graduate and undergraduate students, experienced policy practitioners and a large network of alumni and institutional partners. This distinctive intellectual community has built an international reputation for cutting-edge contributions in the study of democratization, economic development, social justice and the roles of religion and civil society.

The University of Notre Dame, a leading Catholic university and ranked one of the top 20 institutions of higher learning in the US, looks to the Kellogg Institute to help foster a lively awareness of global issues on campus while sharing the university's teaching and research excellence with the world. Notre Dame is an equal opportunity, affirmative action employer.

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Comparative Social Science Research

EMPLOYMENT OPPPORTUNITIES

The College of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences at the University of California, Riverside, invites applications and nominations for a junior, tenure-track Assistant Professor appointment in Latin American film and media studies. The successful candidate will contribute to the interdisciplinary and interdepartmental Film and Visual Culture program, which currently offers a major and minor and is planning a graduate program, as well as work with other faculty in related disciplines and areas such as Latin American Studies and Hispanic Studies. Candidates should have a broad knowledge of film and be prepared to teach some of the Film and Visual Culture program's core courses in film history, theory, genres, and analysis, as well as comparative courses in Latin American media, the media of one of the countries of the region, and/or Latin American media in diaspora. Additional expertise in one or more of the areas that represent the strengths of the College is also desirable: gender and sexuality, minority discourses and ethnic studies, colonialism and postcoloniality, popular culture, performance studies; production skills and innovative multimedia pedagogy a plus. Verifiable Ph.D. at time of appointment, teaching experience, and a record or compelling promise of research and publication are required. Salary is commensurate with education and experience. Send letter of application, curriculum vitae, writing sample (20 pp.) and 3 letters of recommendation to:

Professor Raymond L. Williams Chair of Search Committee Film and Visual Culture Program University of California, Riverside Riverside, CA 92521.

Application review will begin February 12, 2004. The appointment may be made as early as July 1, 2004, but the position will remain open until qualified candidates are found.

The Department of Spanish and Portuguese Studies at the University of Minnesota is creating a pool of potential applicants to draw on should the need for "teaching specialists" or "lecturers" arise in 2004-2005. Appointments may be of a temporary or parttime nature and may be limited to one semester. Master's degree required for the teaching specialist. Ph.D. required for the Lecturer position. Post-baccalaureate degrees in Spanish, Portuguese, foreign language education or a related field are preferred. One year of full time (or 2 years part-time) teaching experience required. Minimum salary is \$5901 per course. Applications will only be considered when there is an open position. Send application letter, curiculum vitae, teaching evaluations where available, and three letters of recommendation to:

Department Administrator Dept. of Spanish and Portuguese University of Minnesota 34 Folwell Hall 9 Pleasant St. SE Minneapolis, MN 55455. Final application deadline is May 25, 2005.

The University of Notre Dame seeks a distinguished scholar and visionary leader to fill the position of Director of the Kellogg Institute for International Studies. The Director provides intellectual and administrative leadership for one of the world's leading interdisciplinary programs of comparative social science research. The University seeks a person with energy, broad scholarly vision, and the managerial and interpersonal skills to lead the Institute to fulfill its promise as the University's flagship center for research on comparative social science. The Kellogg Institute is a well-endowed center for comparative social science research on major themes in world affairs. Building on a core interest in Latin America, the Institute fosters research on many regions of the world. It has earned an international reputation for cutting-edge contributions in the study of democratization, economic development, social justice and the roles of religion and civil society. The Director should have a record of scholarly visibility in one or more areas related to the Institute's agenda. Candidates must be open to innovative approaches and need to be able to encourage collaboration among faculty from many fields and to build support for diverse programs. As the public representative of the Institute, the Director should be conversant with the University's Catholic tradition. The Director reports directly to the Provost and must build accountable, creative, and energetic relationships with a spectrum of stakeholders; these include more than 60 Faculty Fellows in 14 academic departments, Visiting Fellows from the US and abroad, graduate and undergraduate students, 13 institute staff members, administrators of various University schools and institutes, donors, partner institutions, alumni, an advisory board, the policy community, and other audiences whose backgrounds and interests cover many countries and subject areas. Rank and salary will be commensurate with experience. Candidates must have a record of scholarly achievement that warrants appointment as a tenured faculty member in an academic department at Notre Dame. Nominations and applications should be sent to:

Kellogg Institute Director Search Committee The Office of the Provost The University of Notre Dame Notre Dame, IN 46556

RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPPORTUNITIES

Rice University and the Center for the Study of Cultures announce the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowship Program designed to encourage interdisciplinary scholarship and teaching. Two postdoctoral fellows will be selected for a twoyear appointment beginning July 1, 2004 at a stipend of \$36,000 per year plus \$2,000 moving and research fund. Fellows will teach two courses per academic year, will be expected to make significant progress in their research, and will also participate in the intellectual life of relevant departments, programs, and Center research groups. Eligibility: Ph.D. degree received 2001 or after. Applications should include a cover letter, statement of current research including project(s) to be undertaken during fellowship period (three single-spaced pages maximally), brief proposal for a one-semester undergraduate course, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation. All application materials (including letters of recommendation) must be received by March 1, 2004. Send all materials to:

Associate Director Center for the Study of Cultures, MS-620 Rice University PO Box 1892 Houston, TX 77251-1892

Yale University Library is pleased to invite applications for a short-term library visiting fellowship to promote scholarly use of its collections of Latin Americana. The fellowships, which have a value of up to \$7,500, are meant to help defray expenses in traveling to and residing in New Haven, Connecticut during the tenure of the fellowship, which will be for three months. This round's fellowship is tenable from May to October 2004. Applicants (graduate students, professors, independent researchers) are asked to submit a research proposal not exceeding three pages in length, a résumé, and two confidential letters of recommendation (in English.) Application materials and letters of recommendation are to be mailed to:

Library Visiting Fellowship Program Council on Latin American and Iberian Studies Yale University 34 Hillhouse Avenue Suite 342. P.O. Box 208206 New Haven, CT 06520-8206.

Materials mailed to the committee must be postmarked no later than 1 March 2004.

The Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Florida will again offer Library Travel Research Grants for Summer 2004. Their purpose is to enable researchers—faculty and graduate students—from other U.S. colleges and universities to use the extensive resources of the Latin American Collection in the University of Florida Libraries, thereby enhancing its value as a national resource. At least three awards of up to \$750 each will be made to cover travel and living expenses. Awardees are expected to remain in Gainesville for at least one week and, following their stay, submit a brief (2-3 pp.) report on how their work at UF Libraries

enriched their research project and offer suggestions for possible improvements of the Latin American Collection. Researchers' work at the Latin American Collection may be undertaken at any time during the summer, starting May 15th, but must be completed by August 14, 2004. To apply for a Library Travel Grant, send a letter of intent, brief library research proposal, travel budget, and a curriculum vitae to:

Amanda Wolfe, Associate Director PO Box 115530 319 Grinter Hall University of Florida Gainesville, FL 32611-5530.

Deadline for application materials is April 2, 2004.

The Institute of International Education's Scholar Rescue Fund provides fellowships for scholars whose lives and work are threatened in their home countries. These fellowships permit scholars to find temporary refuge at universities and colleges anywhere in the world, enabling them to pursue their academic work and to continue to share their knowledge with students, colleagues, and the community at large. When conditions improve, these scholars will return home to help rebuild universities and societies ravaged by fear, conflict and repression. Academics, researchers and independent scholars from any country, field or discipline may qualify. Preference is given to scholars with a Ph.D. or other terminal in their field; who have been employed in scholarly activities at a university, college or other institution of higher learning during the last four years (excluding displacement or prohibition); who demonstrate superior academic accomplishment or promise; and whose selection is likely to benefit the academic community in the home and/or host country or region. Applications from female scholars and underrepresented groups are strongly encouraged. Universities, colleges and research centers in any country may apply also to serve as hosts. Applications and nominations should be made to the Fund's Selection Committee. Institutions interested in hosting a particular scholar should submit a letter with the scholar's application. Fellowships are awarded to institutions for support of specific individuals, to be matched in most cases by the institution or third-party. Fellowship recipients are expected to continue their work in safety at the host institution-teaching, lecturing, conducting research, writing and publishing. The maximum award is US \$20,000. Applications are accepted at any time. Emergency applications receive urgent consideration. To apply or to learn how your institution might host an SRF scholar contact:

IIE Scholar Rescue Fund Fellowships 809 U.N. Plaza, Second Floor New York, New York 10017 Tel: (USA) 1-212-984-5472 Fax: (USA) 1-212-984-5401 E-mail: SRF@iie.org

Web: http://www.iie.org/SRF

Latino Chicago: A Model for Emerging Latinidades? 2004-2005 Visiting Scholar Program

The Latin American and Latino Studies Program at the University of Illinois at Chicago will host a Rockefeller Humanities Residency Site starting in the academic year 2004-2005. The theme of this three-year Visiting Scholar Program, "Latino Chicago: A Model for Emerging Latinidades?" promotes new systematic research on historical and contemporary cultural transformations among the diverse Latino communities in Chicago and their implications for understanding identity, migration, resistance, racism, cultural conflict and survival. Chicago has historically been an urban center where Puerto Ricans and Mexicans have interacted and where diverse forms of latinidad have emerged well before the more recent demographic diversification of the Latino population in the other regions of the US. In addition, the convergence of native-born Latinos and Latin American immigrants is also changing the ways in which Latino identity is conceptualized.

For the academic year 2004-2005 we seek a senior scholar who will conduct research on Latino migration and transnationalism in Chicago and the Midwest. We are interested in how transnational practices are proposing new debates on local identities, community formation, state-society relations, economic sustainability, race/racism, gender dynamics and family relations. We offer one senior fellowship of 10 months (August 2004-May 2005) of \$45,000 plus fringe benefits, travel and research expenses. The Fellow will reside in Chicago for half the residency and will spend the remainder of the residency in a home country defined by the Fellow's research interests in a particular population or Latin American country. We particularly encourage international scholars, or scholars based outside the US, to apply for this fellowship. While we do not expect all applicants to have had previous research experience in Chicago, previous publications and research on the topics above will play a significant role in the selection of the Fellow. For further information and application procedure, visit our website (http://www.uic.edu/las/latamst/) or contact: Lorena Garcia at lorena@uic.edu, tel.(312) 996-8749; fax (312) 996-1796. Deadline: Applications must be postmarked no later than March 1, 2004.



FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

El Consejo Español de Estudios Iberoamericanos (CEEIB) en colaboración con la Universidad de Salamanca convoca el X Latinoamericanistas, "Identidad v multiculturalidad: la construcción de Iberoamericanos" que se celebrará en Salamanca los días 13 y 14 de mayo de 2004. El X Encuentro pretende servir de foro para la presentación de ponencias en los distintos ámbitos de las Humanidades y de las Ciencias Sociales de aquellos que trabajan sobre la realidad latinoamericana facilitando el intercambio del conocimiento, la crítica intelectual y la construcción de una auténtica red de académicos e investigadores. La Secretaría de la organización estará en el Instituto de Estudios de Iberoamérica y Portugal de dicha Universidad (xencuentroceeib@usal.es) y para más información pueden visitar la siguiente página: www.usal.es\iberoame

La Seccion de Estudios Ecuatorianos de LASA invita al Segundo Encuentro Internacional de Estudios Ecuatorianos. Junio 24-26 de 2004. Quito-Ecuador. Tema: El Ecuador y la Region Andina. Fecha de entrega de propuestas: 1 de Abril, 2204.

Mayor información: http://www.ecuatorianistas.org/orvsanchez@flacso.org.ec

The Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE) will be holding its Fourteenth Annual meeting in Coconut Grove, Miami, Florida, on August 5 to 7, 2004. The main theme for the coming year's meeting will be an assessment of "Cuba: Ten Years"

after the Announcement of Economic Reforms". ASCE invites papers on subjects related to the Cuban economy and society, including: macroeconomics; banking and finance; agriculture and the sugar industry; tourism; social and political aspects of economic development; education; health; environmental policy; law and legal institutions; civil society; gender issues; governance; infrastructure; and civil-military relations. Proposals for panels, roundtables or individual papers should be sent to Jorge Pérez-López, Chair, Program Committee, 5881 6th Street, Falls Church, VA 22041, jperezlopez@cox.net, or annual.conference@ascecuba.org as soon as possible, with more detailed abstracts by March 1, 2004. Persons interested in serving as discussants, session chairs or participants in roundtable discussion should also communicate with the Chair of the Program Committee.

La Asociación Latinoamericana de Ciencia Política (ALACIP) que tiene como objetivos contribuir al perfeccionamiento de la disciplina en la región latinoamericana, facilitar el intercambio de información, apoyar los procesos de reforma y modernización de los sistemas políticos de la región y celebrar Congresos bianuales; anuncia la realización del segundo congreso en la ciudad de México para los días 29 y 30 de septiembre y 1 de Octubre de 2004. Este congreso será una continuación del ya realizado en el 2003 en la ciudad de Salamanca, España. Para obtener mayor información al respecto pueden ingresar a la web, http://www.aclcpa.com/alcp/o solicitarla por email al clcp@usal.es.

PUBLICATIONS

The University of Pittsburgh Press has selected the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill to edit the journal *Cuban Studies* for a five-year period beginning in 2004. After January 15, 2004, manuscript submissions, books for review, and other correspondence related to the journal should be directed to Professor Louis A. Pérez, editor, *Cuban Studies*, Department of History, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599.

The recent and not too recent production of Latin American films has engaged the audience with remarkable insight regarding the historical representation of said culture. History has been portrayed as a metaphor as much as "cultural memory;" as a struggle between the "locals" and the "outsiders," as much as a question of political amnesia; and as a medium to recapture and strengthen the peoples' identity. As we currently live in a visual era where the image overlaps and even erases the written word, this book is intended as an exploration of the idea that such historical representation requires much evaluation with regards to history. Along this line, one of the main questions to be explored is the "politics" of representation in relation to a specific society and to history itself. That is, whether, despite the objectivity of the medium (Bazin's realism) the filmmaker filters in or not, ideologies are tied to dominant powers within the Latin American culture today. This book, in other words, is

concerned with the "political" and "historical" aspects of a film, as well as with how these two elements intersect in order to "produce" an image. Submission of an Abstract (by e-mail attachment) of the Contribution is due by March 1st, 2004. Submission of the Complete Contribution is due by July 1st. 2004. Editorial Comments and Review Decisions are due by October 1st, 2004. Submission of Revised Contribution Decemberis due by 1st, 2004. Send one hard copy (no e-mail attachments for the hard copy) with no more 10000 words long (excluding notes), type written, double-spaced, and written according to the specifications of The Chicago Manual of Style, 14th edition. The essay should be prepared for blind refereeing with the author(s) name, institutional affiliation, mailing address and e-mail appearing on a separate sheet. Essays should be accompanied by a self-addressed and stamped envelope. Decisions regarding inclusion in the volume will be made by September 2004. Expressions of interest accompanied by abstracts (by e-mail) of up to 300 words should be sent to:

Héctor Jaimes, Assistant professor North Carolina State University Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures Box 8106, Raleigh, NC 27695-8106 (919) 515-9289 FAX: (919) 515-6981. E-mail: hjaimes@social.chass.ncsu.edu

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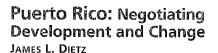
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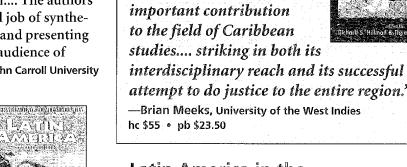
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The UI-UC Consortium for Latin American Studies announces its annual Summer Visiting Scholars Competition for faculty from non-research US universities and colleges. Recipients research and write on a Latin American topic for one month during the summer of 2004 at the Urbana/Champaign and/or University of Chicago campus and enjoy access to university libraries and resources. Awards include a stipend of \$2,500 for residence at Urbana or \$3,000 for residence at University of Chicago, and up to \$500 for travel to and from the recipient's home institution to either school. Residence must be completed by August 15, 2004.

To apply, send a letter of interest, a curriculum vitae, one letter of reference, and a brief project proposal (approx. 500 words). There is no additional application form. Submit material by March 31,2004 to:

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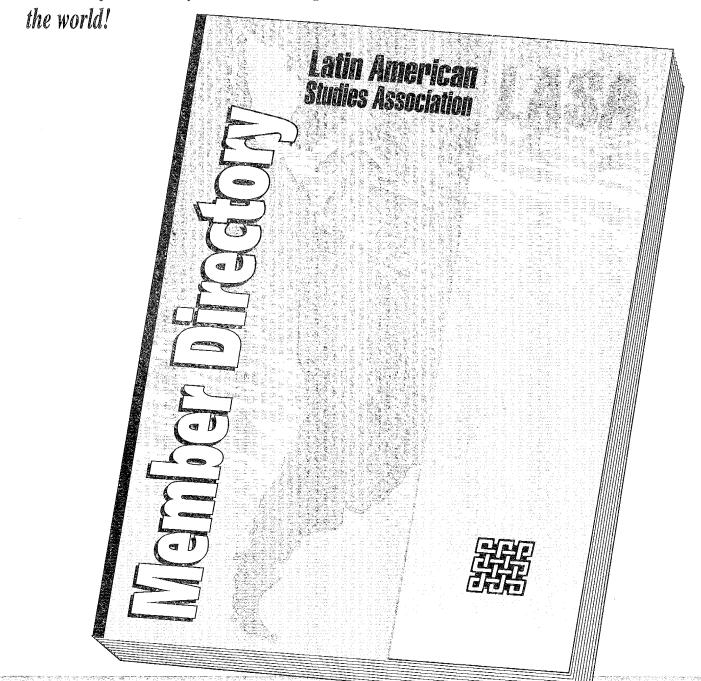
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