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Carmen Diana Deere

Winner of the 2018 Kalman Silvert Award

A development economist, Carmen Diana Deere is among the pioneers in the study of gender and development in Latin America, particularly in the field of Latin American agricultural development and policy. The causes and consequences of gender inequality constitute a crosscutting theme that unifies most of her research, grounded in primary field research throughout the region including the Andes, Central America, Cuba, and Brazil. Methodologically, her scholarship combines qualitative and quantitative methods in addition to archival research. She has excelled in both interdisciplinary and comparative analyses and has led a number of large-scale, cross-country comparative studies in Latin America and globally.

Deere grew up bilingual and bicultural, the daughter of a Puerto Rican mother and American father. Born in Carlsbad, New Mexico, she moved shortly after with her parents to Mayagüez, Puerto Rico, where they were on the faculty at the University of Puerto Rico. She completed most of her primary schooling in San Juan, and then high school in Urbana, Illinois. She earned a BA at the University of Colorado, Boulder, in 1967 in international affairs, an MA at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy in 1968 in development studies, and her PhD at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1978 in agricultural economics.

Her interest in Latin America was sparked by a summer spent in Mexico City with her family right before she began college. Curious about the differences between Latin American countries, she studied Portuguese at CU and focused on Brazil, and then after completing her MA, spent a summer in Chile. Eager to work in Latin America, she joined the US Agency for International Development in 1969 and spent two years in Bolivia, followed by a year in Brazil.

It was in Bolivia that she developed her interest in peasant economies and women's role in agriculture. Assigned to the joint USAID-Embassy economics section as an intern, she was named acting agricultural attaché and spent the next 18 months traveling throughout the country learning about the agricultural sector from the ground up.



Although increasingly cognizant of the negative role of US policies in Latin America, she decided to take on another tour with USAID when offered the opportunity to move to Brazil and finally perfect her Portuguese. Initially stationed in Recife and then Rio de Janeiro, she was part of the cohort of embassy staff who moved to Brasília in 1971 when the new capital was still a large construction site. At that point she was ready to resign from USAID to pursue a PhD but was unsure in what discipline, with economic anthropology, agrarian history, and agricultural economics being of equal interest. She settled on the latter to study under Alain de Janvry, and after traveling by land through much of South America, began the doctoral program at Berkeley in 1972.

At Berkeley, Deere joined the recently founded Union of Radical Political Economists and various feminist study groups associated with it, in addition to the Chile Solidarity movement. Equally important in her intellectual development was her discovery of Ester Boserup's *Women's Role in Economic Development* (published in 1970), and her participation in the First Research Training Seminar on Feminine Perspectives in Social Science research in Latin America, organized by June Nash, Helen Safa, and Elsa Chaney during the

summer of 1974 in Cuernavaca, Mexico. With their encouragement and the support of her advisor, she proposed a dissertation on rural women's work in agriculture, a topic not considered of much importance in the field of agricultural economics at the time. She subsequently carried out 15 months of fieldwork in Cajamarca, Peru, funded by a Social Science Research Council Dissertation Fellowship.

Deere began her academic career in 1977 in the Economics Department at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, where she was to spend the next 27 years, rising through the ranks to Professor of Economics. There she was also the Director of the Center for Latin American, Caribbean, and Latino Studies (1992–2004). She considers herself extremely fortunate to have landed in what is known today as a heterodox economics department, where she had the intellectual freedom to develop as a feminist economist and to pursue her many interdisciplinary interests.

Even before she began writing her dissertation, Deere became involved in her second major research project, a national-level study of rural women in Colombia with Colombian sociologist Magdalena León, who was to become her lifelong research collaborator. This study resulted in their first two co-authored books, *Mujer y capitalismo agrario* (1980) and *Women in Andean Agriculture* (1982). An expanded version of Deere's dissertation was eventually published as *Household and Class Relations: Peasants and Landlords in Northern Peru* (1990) and received the New England Council of Latin American Studies (NECLAS) Best Book Prize.

In the 1980s, her field research focused on the Nicaraguan and Cuban agrarian reforms. In Nicaragua, she served as research advisor on rural women to the Centro de Investigación y Estudios de la Reforma Agraria (CIERA) of the Ministry of Agricultural Development. She also developed training courses for the study of rural women and gender and development more broadly, imparted in collaboration with universities and NGOs in the Dominican Republic and Honduras, and later in Mexico and Bolivia. Her co-edited volumes with Magdalena León, *Debate sobre la mujer en*

América Latina y El Caribe (3 vols., 1982) and *La mujer y la política agraria en América Latina* (1986), complemented that effort to train a new generation of feminist researchers in Latin America and the United States.

In this period, Deere also served on the boards of a number of NGOs working to influence US policy toward Latin America, most notably as co-chair (with Richard Fagen) of PACCA, Policy Alternatives for the Caribbean and Central America, and she co-edited or co-authored several of the PACCA publications.

Her most intensive period of fieldwork in Cuba was in the early 1990s, where she led the Cuba case study for a five-country comparative study of socialist agriculture in transition (also including Bulgaria, China, Hungary, and Russia), funded by the MacArthur Foundation. In collaboration with colleagues at the University of Havana, in 1992 she carried out the first rural household income survey to be done in Cuba since 1953. She set a record for the number of licenses that she obtained from the US Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control to carry out this research, most notably, to purchase a Lada jeep. The co-authored book that resulted from this study, *Historias agrarias* (1998), received best book awards from the University of Havana and the Cuban Academy of Sciences. An article based on her parallel historical research, "Here Come the Yankees," received NECLAS's 1998 Best Article prize.

In the mid-1990s, Deere and León began their most ambitious project yet, a 12-country study of the impact of the neoliberal agrarian counterreforms on women's land ownership. This project, funded by the Ford Foundation, resulted in their co-authored *Empowering Women: Land and Property Rights in Latin America* (2001), which was awarded the Latin American Studies Association's 2003 Bryce Wood Best Book Award as well as two other book prizes. The book's participatory research process and its findings influenced the land laws of numerous Latin American countries that now incorporate the demand for joint titling of land to couples and/or priority to female-headed households. A follow-up archival study of nineteenth-century civil codes and legislation led

to their “Liberalism and Married Women’s Property Rights in Nineteenth-Century Latin America,” which was awarded the 2005 James A. Robertson Prize of the Conference on Latin American History as the best article published in the *Hispanic American Historical Review*.

Eager to undertake more field research, Deere spent the year 2000 at the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro in Brazil with a Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Fellowship. There she pursued a comparative seven-state study of the role of rural social movements in placing women’s land rights on the regional and national agenda. She subsequently led a United Nations Development Programme mission to Brazil in 2004 on land reform and poverty reduction.

In 2004, Deere was recruited to the University of Florida as Director of UF’s Center for Latin American Studies (2004–2009). The first Center conference that she organized at UF was on the rural social movements in Latin America, an opportunity that brought together scholars and social movement activists and resulted in the co-edited book (with Fred Royce), *Rural Social Movements in Latin America: Organizing for Sustainable Livelihoods* (2009).

Her lifelong interest in gender inequality and the factors associated with women’s economic empowerment took a new turn in this period to focus on women’s asset ownership and wealth more generally. In collaboration with a team of feminist economists, she co-led a three-country study (in Ecuador, Ghana, and Karnataka, India), funded by the Dutch Foreign Ministry and UN Women, which included the first nationally representative household wealth surveys in developing countries to measure men’s and women’s individual wealth. Deere led the Ecuador study, which was hosted by FLACSO, the Facultad Latina Americana de Ciencias Sociales, in Quito. The analysis of these data sets, as well as of the qualitative fieldwork upon which the surveys were based, led to dozens of journal articles, working papers, and policy briefs, both comparative and on Ecuador.

Deere’s research has been generously supported by grants from a number of institutions, among those not yet mentioned the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies, the Rockefeller Foundation, the International Labour Office, the UN Foundation, the Vanguard Foundation, and the World Bank. She has been privileged to hold research fellowships at the Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College, the Helen Kellogg Institute of the University of Notre Dame, the International Institute of Social Studies in The Hague, and an appointment as Bacardi Family Eminent Scholar in Latin American Studies at the University of Florida.

Among the aspects of her academic career that Deere has enjoyed the most has been the mentoring of students, particularly, the opportunities that have allowed her to engage students in her research, including fieldwork. At UMass, she participated in 48 PhD committees, chairing 21 dissertations; at UF, she was chair or a member of 42 master’s and PhD committees. Deere was awarded the Chancellor’s Medal at UMass for distinguished research, teaching, and service.

Deere’s most distinguished service to the profession has been to LASA. She has participated in some role in every congress but two since 1977. First elected to LASA’s Executive Council in 1983–1986, she served a two-year term as the association’s Treasurer and helped launch the LASA Endowment Fund. She served on the Executive Council again from 1991 to 1995 as Vice President, President, and Past President. In this period, she co-led (along with Lars Schoultz and Cynthia McClintock) LASA’s first-ever capital campaign, and as President (1992–1994), wrote LASA’s first (unsuccessful) request for NEH matching funding for the campaign, instituted its Life Memberships, and hired its first development officer. As Past President, she served as the first chair of LASA’s Development Committee, then as its co-chair for a number of years; she has remained an active member of this committee ever since. She also served on the Search Committee for Executive Director, as chair of the Nominating Committee, and as a member of various task forces and sections.

Her service to the field of Latin American Studies also includes a term as President (1991-1992) of NECLAS and as a founding member of the Executive Committee of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA). She has served on the editorial boards of some 20 journals, many of which are published in Latin America or Europe, and including the *Latin American Research Review*. She has been an Associate Editor of the journal *Feminist Economics* since 2001.

Throughout her career, Deere has worked with various Latin American ministries of agriculture in the development of agricultural policy, and statistical agencies on the improvement of gender statistics. She has served as a consultant to numerous international organizations, including the UN Food and Agricultural Organization and the International Fund for Agricultural Development. As a scholar-activist, Deere has also been deeply committed to the strengthening of rural women's organization, serving as a mentor and advisor to organizations ranging from the Red de Organizaciones de Mujeres Rurales de Centro America to those affiliated with La Vía Campesina. She has also advised international NGOs that advocate for rural women's land rights.

Deere was named Distinguished Professor of Latin American Studies and Food and Resource Economics at UF in 2012; she retired in 2015 and was appointed Distinguished Professor Emerita. Her collaboration with FLACSO-Ecuador continues. Since 2015, she has been Honorary Professor-Researcher Emerita at that institution, where she teaches yearly, continues to mentor students, and finds new puzzles to research.

Selected major publications

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"Here Come the Yankees! The Rise and Decline of United States Colonies in Cuba, 1898-1930." *Hispanic American Historical Review* 78, no. 4 (1998): 729-765.

Empowering Women: Land and Property Rights in Latin America, with Magdalena León. Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2001. Sp. version, *Género, propiedad y empoderamiento: Tierra, Estado y mercado en América Latina*. Bogotá: Tercer Mundo

and National University of Colombia, 2000; 2nd ed., Mexico City: PUEC/UNAM and FLACSO, 2002; Port. transl., *O empoderamento das mulheres: Terra e direitos de propriedade na America Latina*. Porto Alegre: Editora da Universidade, UFRGS, 2002.

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Informe del presidente

por **Aldo I. Panfichi Huamán**

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú / apanfic@pucp.pe

Falta poco tiempo para volver a encontrarnos en el Congreso Anual de LASA esta vez en la hermosa ciudad de Barcelona. Como en otros momentos de nuestra historia, el congreso se desarrolla en una coyuntura crítica para América Latina que plantea desafíos a nuestra comunidad. Y es que más allá de las conmociones y tensiones que sentimos por el devenir accidentado de la región, debemos continuar con el legado que caracteriza a los estudios latinoamericanos. Combinar la enseñanza e investigación académica de rigor con la capacidad de pronunciarnos y actuar sobre los problemas que afectan a los grupos sociales más vulnerables, y que amenazan la convivencia democrática.

Esta es la tradición de LASA heredada de nuestros predecesores y que es necesario preservar. Una actividad académica con un fuerte impacto social y político evitando, al mismo tiempo, la tentación hegemónica de alguna posición política en particular o coyuntural. Más aun cuando LASA cobija en su interior una heterogeneidad de asociados que provienen de cerca de un centenar de países, y una gran diversidad temática y disciplinaria que se expresan en los centenares de paneles y secciones que cada congreso ofrece.

Miembros destacados de LASA, en la segunda mitad del siglo XX, estudiaron y publicaron obras fundamentales sobre América Latina, de gran influencia no solo en la región sino también en otras partes del mundo. Algunos de estos aportes se ubicaron en la perspectiva de la teoría de la dependencia, las trayectorias al desarrollo y subdesarrollo, y las consecuencias sociales y políticas de las dictaduras militares, entre otras. La labor académica iba acompañada de denuncias sobre la pobreza, represión, y violación de los derechos humanos que sufrían muchos latinoamericanos lo que generó, en algunos casos,



represalias de los poderes de turno que afectaron la libertad académica e incluso la integridad física de varios de estos colegas.

Hoy nuestro quehacer profesional se siente interpelado por hechos ocurridos recientemente y que muestran la persistencia del abuso de poder y las desigualdades. El asesinato de activistas defensores de los derechos humanos, como el ocurrido hace pocas semanas con la Concejal de la Cámara Municipal de Rio de Janeiro, Marielle Franco, un crimen político con un evidente contenido racial. Lamentablemente, este no es un hecho aislado, grupos criminales por intereses económicos atacan sistemáticamente contra defensores del medio ambiente, la tierra y los derechos indígenas.

La denuncia de la Profesora Terry Karl, y otras mujeres de prácticas de acoso sexual y abuso de poder en una prestigiosa universidad y que alcanza, tristemente, un ex directivo de nuestra asociación, revela lo extendido de estas prácticas en todos los ámbitos de la vida colectiva. El movimiento Me Too—Yo también toma las calles

y remece las estructuras tradicionales de poder hasta el momento vigentes, incluyendo el de las universidades e instituciones públicas y privadas.

La catástrofe humanitaria del pueblo venezolano que ya dejó de ser un problema nacional para convertirse en una problemática regional con miles de migrantes que cruzan diariamente las fronteras de Brasil, Colombia, Ecuador, Chile y Perú, en busca de refugio y protección. Una situación que ha obligado a la Agencia de la ONU para los refugiados (ACNUR) a abrir nuevas oficinas en los países de la región y establecen alianzas con universidades locales para enfrentar esta penosa situación. Una vez más este drama humano nos muestra que el fin no justifica los medios ni que es aceptable cruzar el infierno para llegar al cielo.

Y finalmente, la extendida corrupción con fondos públicos que involucra a grandes empresas transnacionales, autoridades políticas de diversa orientación ideológica, y altos funcionarios públicos y privados, ha remecido las bases institucionales del sistema político latinoamericano y la conciencia de los ciudadanos. La denominada clase política de nuestros países ha perdido legitimidad abriéndose un curso de incertidumbre sobre el futuro de la democracia en América Latina.

Estos son algunos de los problemas más acuciantes que enfrentamos y que estarán presente en la reflexión y deliberación en muchos de los paneles del Congreso LASA 2018. También las coordinaciones entre activistas y académicos para unir esfuerzos en hacer frente y proponer salidas a estas situaciones. Barcelona 2018 nos espera, hay mucho por hacer.

17 marzo 2018 //

US Media Coverage on Latin America Today: An Interview with Investigative Reporter Juan González

by **Claudia Ferman** | University of Richmond | cferman@richmond.edu

On January 31, 2018, award-winning broadcast journalist and investigative reporter Juan D. González presented a revealing talk at University of Richmond, entitled “Paradise Lost: Puerto Rico’s Descent into Economic Collapse and Climate Devastation, and Prospects for Its Recovery.” I took advantage of this opportunity to engage in an extended conversation with González about US media coverage on Latin America today. In the current context of “truth decay” and the enormous challenges that journalists face in many countries in Latin America, González’s comments on the numerous restrictions faced today within the media environment are quite educational. In what follows, I reproduce González’s responses to my questions.

Juan González is currently Professor of Professional Practice in Journalism and Media Studies at the School of Communication and Information, Rutgers University. His research interests include journalism; mass media history; federal mass communications policy; history of Latinos in the United States; Puerto Rico-US relations; immigration, race and labor relations; and the role of dissident movements in promoting social change. His book *Harvest of Empire: A History of Latinos in America* has been used for more than a decade as a required text in nearly two hundred college Latino history and ethnic studies courses. A 2012 feature documentary based on the book (narrated by González) obtained several major documentary awards. He is a two-time winner of the George Polk Award, and he is co-host of Democracy Now! He is the founder of the National Association of Hispanic Journalists. He spent 29 years as a columnist for the *New York Daily News*.

In the English-language media Latin America is a dark hole.

Juan González: There is virtually no news on Latin America in the American English language media, on a regular basis. Other than the occasional Venezuela-is-collapsing-story, or a story about drug trafficking in Mexico. Obviously, Mexico is now what Colombia was few decades ago. Other than those cyclical stories, which I would call “stock stories,” there is no real coverage of Latin America in the US English-language press. Now, it is very different in the Spanish-language media in the USA. There is no doubt that both Univisión and Telemundo, the smaller Spanish language network, do a lot more coverage of Latin America, because they are feeding the needs of the diaspora of Latin Americans and Latinos here in the US—these networks understand that they need to feed information of their homelands for those folks. However, it is not necessarily a balanced coverage—it is often politically slanted because the owners of Univisión and Telemundo have their own agendas. Nonetheless, you will get regular coverage if anything major happens in Mexico or Colombia or Ecuador in the US Spanish-language media—they will most likely have some coverage of it. In the English-language media Latin America is a dark hole. There is no major interest of the USA at this point in Latin America—there is no major threat to the USA from Latin America. Basically, the national press really takes its cues from whatever it is that the government is concerned with, and if the government is not concerned, the national press will rarely pay much attention to it.

There is a disconnect between most of the national media and what is actually going on in the US as well as in Latin America.

This lack of information certainly has an impact on the image that the average American has of what is going on in Latin America—the notion that there could be any sort of positive aspect to American society of the relationship with Latin America or even of the migration of Latin Americans is almost nonexistent. I remember for instance about two years ago, I was invited to Northwest Arkansas by the Rockefeller Foundation to speak to business and community leaders about the growing Latino population—I had no idea how big the Latino community is in that region. In that occasion, I discovered that there are some public schools in Fayetteville, Arkansas, where 40 percent of the students are Latino. They are largely Guatemalans who had come to work in the chicken-processing factories of Tyson foods. That area is also headquarters for Walmart, so a lot of people had gone working through Walmart chain and corporate headquarters. What I was stunned by was that all of the business people and the farmers in Northwest Arkansas were saying that, had it not been for the influx of Latinos, all of their towns would have died. There would be no downtown business community if they would not have had agriculture workers. Strangely enough, in Arkansas, they were really glad to have all of these newcomers to their towns and their area because they saw the migration as reviving the area, not necessarily bringing it down. Which is a very different image from what you get through media. So, I am sitting across the table from 10 or 20 of the wealthiest people in the town and big farmers talking about “we don’t know what we would do without these people coming to our area to provide us the labor that we need.” You don’t get those kinds of stories in a lot of the coverage of Latin America migration, nor on what is going on in those countries. I think that part of the problem is that there is a disconnect between most of the national media and what is actually going on in the US as well as in Latin America. The reporters for the most part travel in their own bubbles and with their own agenda. As I said before, news are set primarily by what the government officials that they cover tell them are the big issues.

There are fewer and fewer reporters, more and more dependence on government officials for access and information, and less and less investigative reporting.

I think that there is not a lot of independent reporting in the US, and less and less every day. It is not that the reporters are mean or are intentionally trying to sort of parrot the government’s view. It is just that there are fewer and fewer reporters, and more and more dependence on government officials for access and information, and less and less investigative reporting. I think that that is why the people in the USA are suffering in terms of what they are getting about Latin America. How many more stories, even in the *New York Times*, are they going to have about that Venezuela is in crisis? And these stories lack a real examination of the roots of the crisis. Or how many more stories about Brazil and about the corruption in Brazil? All that we are hearing now is about the corruption in Brazil. When Brazil was arising as an economic power in the world there was very little in the US press about how Brazil had suddenly emerged as an economic force certainly in Latin America but also throughout the world. But now that there is a battle among different interest groups in Brazil, we are seeing all these stories about corruption. It is to the detriment of the American public that there is not a deeper historical analysis and no contrasting viewpoints are presented of what is going on in these countries.

Today the way you make regime change in the world is through corruption investigations and through removing political leaders from office through disinformation campaigns.

Today military coups have been pretty much eliminated as a form of regime change in the world because they are so obvious. When you put troops into the streets and you depose a government by force, it is a pretty unpopular way of operating. It still happens every once in a while, but for the most part, ruling elites no longer favor military coups as a way of making regime change. Today the way you make regime change in the world is through corruption investigations and through removing political leaders from office through disinformation campaigns. There was a great book back in the eighties from the cultural analyst Neil

Postman, *Amusing Ourselves to Death* (1985). Postman said “you can be misinformed.” Someone who is misinformed just doesn’t have the right information. But, increasingly, in American society people are “disinformed,” which is that they do not have the right information but they think they do, they believe that they do. They believe that they have got the right information but they have been disinformed, and the process of disinformation lays the basis for this kind of regime change under the label of corruption. It is very hard to tell who is corrupt and who is not. We are seeing it in this whole Russia investigation where, not only is the Trump administration being investigated now, but the Trump administration is investigating the investigators—the president is trying to claim that the investigators are corrupt. For the general public, after a while, it becomes really difficult to find out what is the truth.

The problem is that people are drowning in information in both, false information and erroneous information.

The reality is that in a world where there is no limit to information, the problem is that people are drowning in information in both, false information and erroneous information. Therefore, to be able to find accurate information is a difficult task. We do not face censorship in the USA. We face drowning in data and tweets and social media—finding the truth through all of that is a difficult process. I think that this is how the elites are increasingly governing today—in the old days they would have just sent the tanks in the street and remove whom they did not like. It is a tougher situation for the public to get accurate information. In Mexico, for example, the government buys off the press—they have developed this mechanism into a science. Similar things happen in this country in terms of government officials providing greater access and more tips to those reporters who cover them “well.” If you cover them critically you get shut out, you do not get any access, and you become less able to do your job. In today’s Mexico, they have been practicing it as an art now—the government has it down to a science in terms of how they control the press. This is still a problem, especially in Latin America.

The giant media companies are basically controlling “the navigation instruments.”

Ten or 15 years ago people would have said that the Internet was the salvation, that increasingly we were breaking the control of the dominant media companies in terms of the flow of information, and that eventually everybody could become a reporter or a publisher or a radio station owner thanks to the Internet. It is true that anybody can publish now and produce their own content; but the real question is: Who is going to see it? What kind of critical impact will it be able to have? Increasingly the giant media companies (and there are some new ones now that did not exist 10, 15 years ago) are basically controlling what I call “the navigation instruments,” precisely because we live in a jungle of information. The question is how you navigate through the jungle to get to the best information? This becomes the key: What is your navigation tool? What are your search tools? The real power in the media has shifted now from the producers of the content to the people who control the means by which you acquire your content. Now, for instance, Facebook has become the biggest media powerhouse in the world. Not the *New York Times*, not ABC, not CBS, it is Facebook because supposedly they have two billion people on their network. And they control the algorithms that determine what is a trendy post on Facebook, and only they know their algorithms. Therefore, they essentially control what it is that people will see the most, and the same thing with Google, and with Apple through the phones. These are now the main means by which people get information. An example: I do a quiz on my journalism students every semester to see how they consume media. The young people today do not read newspapers, they do not watch television, they barely get news on their laptop computers—they get everything on their phones. I asked them what is their favorite social media site and how often they go on that site. In one group of students that I had, 16 out of 19 students went on Facebook ten times a day or more, and they read articles that were posted to them by their friends—it is a closed network. Their friends find an article because Facebook tells them what is trending on Facebook. In that sense, Facebook becomes the most powerful media vehicle in the world right now. Twitter is

right behind it—they are not producing their own content, they are just recycling other's content; but there is a selection process in the recycling. The other question is that the very instrument they are using, their phones, influences the content. Marshall McLuhan showed that the medium is the message—well, the very instrument of a smart phone makes it difficult to read long documents. The shorter the better, and therefore, if it is going to be a complex subject, you are not going to be able to read it on your phone, and so you will not read it. The medium is determining the way that people are going to process the information. Whereas it used to be different with a book, you could actually hold the book, you knew you were going to be in for a long read, you had to visualize everything that you were reading using mental exercise. But, now you are on a phone, you don't have a lot of time and you need a quick and condensed read. You don't want any nuance, you don't want any complexity, and that is what people get and that is reflected in how they vote and how they see their political leaders. Simplistic, no complexity, no nuance. Everyone is either white or black, good or bad.

The media relies on scholarly expertise to provide analysis or context.

Relying on university experts to provide analysis or context is relatively new. In the last 75 or 100 years of American journalism, and increasingly after, I would say, after World War II, there was an attempt to professionalize. The mass media in the USA in the 1920s, thirties, and forties was really partisan—every newspaper was affiliated with a political party and everyone knew it. The radio stations were commercialized and everyone hated it. There was a huge public revolt against the media, in the thirties and forties, especially so after World War II. Henry Luce, the founder of *Time*, the Time Life empire, headed an initiative to professionalize media and make it less partisan—the Hutchins Commission was created under his initiative. Gradually the work of the commission got all the journalism schools to adopt this idea that reporters and journalists should become more objective and fair in the way that they report the news. Increasingly, I believe, journalists started to rely on experts to interpret for them things that they didn't necessarily know

much about, and so you really had a recognition that specialties should be analyzed by people who knew the subject matter. After World War II, in the fifties and sixties, more attention was paid to specialization—if the topic was politics, a political science professor was consulted; if it was about science, a chemist or a biologist would talk about it and explain the question. Since the Hutchins Commission, journalism has been done in this way. It is generally better to get your information from people who have actually been studying an issue for a while and know something about it, rather than having somebody who just picked it up yesterday. There is always a move to go back to the partisan ways, but this is a rooted practice, and a well-established trend that is going to continue. I would hope so, but nothing is guaranteed. We don't know what is going to happen.

Initiatives exist to create more effective North-South media communications.

Regarding alternative connections, in *Democracy Now*, for instance, we have about 300 stations in Latin America that play portions of the show. *Democracy Now* has an entire crew of people (three or four people) who every day translate the entire show into Spanish. They dub the headlines in Spanish so that the Latin American stations can get an actual Spanish voice for all the headlines, and they translate the entire script of every interview so that by noon of that day, the information is available to any station in Latin America that wants it—the entire transcript for the entire show, so that the station can decide what they want to use. A lot of these stations just use the headlines but in Argentina, the Madres de Plaza de Mayo station uses the entire show, like other stations in Honduras, Puerto Rico, and elsewhere. //

Latin American Studies in a Globalized World

by **Charles F. Walker**, co-chair | University of California Davis | cfwalker@ucdavis.edu
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On May 23–26, 2018, the annual conference of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) takes place for the first time in Europe, in Barcelona, one of Europe's most exciting cities. Barcelona is not only facing an intense struggle over Catalonia's relationship with Spain, one with global implications for identity, autonomy, and the nation-state, but it also has been a center of experiments, debates, and controversies in recent decades over immigration, multilingualism, and public space. Debates about mass tourism and its costs and benefits currently engage much of the city. The number of visitors to Barcelona grows annually, a reflection not only of low-cost airlines but also the city's many attractions, accessible cultural life, and proximity to Europe, the Mediterranean, and more. First-time visitors to Barcelona will quickly understand its allure and also notice the overwhelming presence of turistas.

With a focus on Latin America in a globalized world, LASA seeks to foster critical reflections on the historical asymmetric relationships between Latin America and Europe as well as the processes behind Latin America's unequal entanglements with other world regions. Our keynote speaker, Verena Stolcke, Emeritus Professor of Social Anthropology at the Departamento de Antropología Social y Cultural, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, will remind us about walls, not only between North and South in the Americas, but also those built in Europe against the other. She will focus on the profound relationship between walls and racism, and racism and sexism.

In recent times, interregional entanglements seem to be tearing down walls. Europe has struggled to keep up with the economic dynamics between Latin America and Asia, especially China. There is

increasing investment along with exceptionally rapidly growing trade relations, including in research and university education, and growing migration from China to Latin America. These exchanges are also changing work and life worlds directly, in particular through mass consumption by the majority of Latin Americans. But with even a cursory glance at history, Europeans could have learned that other world regions have been involved—it has never been solely Europe and Latin America. Perceptions of the relationship between the two world regions as special or of Spain as la madre patria are now too weak even for political rhetoric.

Latin American studies show that other world regions were involved in these relations, as demonstrated in colonial times by the concept of the Black Atlantic or the global galleon trade between Manila and Acapulco. Through these relations, complex interconnections arose which encompassed each world region, and in various periods different European states or their economic, political, and cultural centers were able to occupy a dominant role. At the same time, however, there were also processes of disentanglement between Latin America and Europe. LASA will provide many opportunities, in different tracks and special panels, to discuss these transformations of Latin America in a globalized world. One is the presidential panel entitled "Rethinking the Relations between Latin America and Europe: Between Interdependent Inequalities and 'Cooperations' for Civilizational Transitions," which features Arturo Escobar, from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Xavier Albó, from CIPCA (Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado); and Adriana Piscitelli, from Universidad de Campinas.

In another presidential panel, LASA invites reflection about the temporality and the context of topics within Latin American studies. European scholars have a long tradition of looking at and studying Latin America from their own perspectives and defining their research objects based on their own historical experiences and current problems, or on their own wishful thinking. “Migrations, Cold War and Solidarity: Latin American Studies from Europe” will provide a critical reexamination of these tendencies and shed light on new currents. The panel includes Ludger Pries from Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Maxine Molyneux from University College London, Michiel Baud from University of Amsterdam, and Josef Opatrný from Charles University of Prague. In recent times, Latin American studies has become a worldwide phenomenon.

Latin America has always been part of global history and recent cultural and political entanglements. In 2018, many places will commemorate the movements of 1968. The papers in the panel “1968: 50 Years After” will discuss Cuba (Carlos Aguirre, University of Oregon), the Mexican Left (Carlos Illades, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana), global intellectual currents (Gerald Martin, University of Pittsburgh), and the local and global and the question of returning (Diana Sorensen, Harvard University). Victoria Langland of the University of Michigan will comment. Another presidential panel examines “La prensa bajo fuego,” the critical state of the press in the Americas. María Teresa Ronderos (semana.com) will discuss “¿A dónde va la prensa en América Latina,” while Ilia Calderón examines the situation in the United States, and Ismael Bojorquez that of Mexico. Julia Preston of the Marshall Project will comment.

Outstanding scholars from other global contexts will form part of the presidential panel “Latin American Studies in Asia and Russia.” This panel seeks to present diverse viewpoints on the development of this field in Japan, China, South Korea, and Russia. These countries were selected because they have significant Latin American studies communities about which many of us know very little. This panel features Kazuyasu Ochiai (University of Hitotsubashi), “¿Logros académicos incrustados en la sociedad? Relación oferta-

demanda de estudios latinoamericanos en Japon”; Gou Jie (University of Beijing), “Latin American Studies in China: Trends, Issues and Prospects”; Yun-Joo Park and So-Hye Jeong (Keimyung University), “Current Status of Latin American Studies in Korea: Challenges and Responses”; and Victor Kheifets (University of Saint Petersburg), “The Russian View of Latin America in the Post-Cold War Era: The Soviet-Time Legacy and the New Trends.”

Two other presidential panels develop topics of broad interest and great relevance. “Memory Studies from the Americas and Spain in a Globalized World” features presentations by Elizabeth Jelin (Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social), Ricard Vinyes (Universidad de Barcelona), and Paloma Aguilar Fernández (Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia, Madrid). Katherine Hite of Vassar College will comment. The panel “Reflexiones sobre la producción cultural y conocimiento en el siglo XXI” should prompt wide debate. Néstor García Canclini and Rossana Reguillo will present, while Carles Feixa will comment.

Over 1,600 panels will make up the core of LASA. The diversity of the tracks themselves highlight the richness of the topics covered in Barcelona. The tracks range alphabetically from “Afro-Latin and Indigenous Peoples” to “Violence and Insecurity” and cover traditional disciplines and, to an even greater extent, interdisciplinary approaches. A rapid review of this program will indicate the incredible offerings at LASA 2018.

And, of course, LASA is much more than panels and presentations. Please review the program for the other activities, events, tours, book exhibits, films, excursions, and—last but not least—el gran baile. Barcelona has much to offer. We are certain that you do not need encouragement to explore this fantastic city and region. //

Introducción al Festival de Cine LASA2018

por **Ana Laura Lusnich** | Universidad de Buenos Aires | alusnich@gmail.com
y **Andrea Cuarterolo** | Universidad de Buenos Aires | acuarterolo@gmail.com

La edición 2018 del *LASA Film Festival* ofrece una programación amplia y diversa destinada a visualizar y debatir las diferentes realidades latinoamericanas abordadas por el cine contemporáneo, a exhibir realizaciones históricas recuperadas y a difundir producciones regionales de carácter alternativo o emergente.

En esta oportunidad se han seleccionado 24 películas de corto y largometraje, realizadas en América Latina o que cuentan con la coproducción de países externos aunque muy interesados en la región. Los films elegidos se caracterizan por abordar tópicos y conflictos de vigente actualidad en América Latina, entre los que se encuentran la violencia y el terrorismo de Estado, el exilio agravado por la persecución política o por las desventajas económicas de los países, la supervivencia en las calles de las grandes ciudades, la desventura de la naturaleza frente a proyectos de industrialización, la diversidad sexual y de género y la reflexión acerca de la historia cinematográfica de los países. La diversidad y amplitud de temas y problemáticas tienen una relación directa con las propuestas expresivas, que se destacan por su potencia narrativa y visual, por el manejo y la reutilización de materiales de archivo que se incorporan a fines de comprender las relaciones entre el tiempo pasado y el presente inmediato, así como por la emergencia de la subjetividad y la emotividad. En este conjunto, se distingue el largometraje premiado, *La historia negra del cine mexicano* (Andrés García Franco, México, 2017), que cuenta con un imponente material de archivo vinculado al período de mayor exposición industrial en México y a partir del cual se reflexiona sobre el destino de dicha cinematografía contrastando el tiempo pasado y la actualidad.

Esta edición incluye asimismo tres sesiones especiales, presentadas por investigadores y grupos de investigación interesados en la realidad latinoamericana y en la difusión de cintas que desde múltiples aristas exhiben la actualidad de nuestros países. Una de ellas, titulada *Cuba en España: cine de mujeres en la diáspora*, organizada y curada por Zaira Zarza, incluye dos películas que entretengan las relaciones transnacionales de Cuba con otros países. *Módulo urbano: cine, espacio y tiempo*, producida y curada por Ciudades Reveladas. Muestra Internacional de Cine y Ciudad (Argentina), exhibe una serie de cortometrajes dedicados a la reflexión y a la experimentación de los espacios urbanos en diferentes latitudes. Por su parte, la ya permanente sección *Rescates*, titulada *Travelogues y films etnográficos en Sudamérica*, organizada y curada por Lorena Bordigoni, presenta una selección de cortos de viajeros europeos en América del Sur de los años '20 y '30, conservados en los archivos del CNC (Centre National de la Cinématographie) en Bois d'Arcy, Francia.

Asimismo, contamos este año con tres films especialmente invitados: *El hombre orquesta: La aventura de los músicos catalanes en América* (Carles Riobó y Àlex Gómez-Font, España, 2017), centrado en la figura del eximio músico Jesús Peyrón; *Tierra sola* (Tiziana Panizza Montanari, Chile, 2017), película que analiza el destino de dominación y desesperanza de los antiguos habitantes de la Isla de Pascua, y *Mi cuerpo es político* (Alice Riff, Brasil, 2017), documental ligado al registro y la reflexión acerca de la vida cotidiana de cuatro militantes LGTB en la ciudad de San Pablo.

Esperamos que concurran activamente al festival y que disfruten de la programación de este año!

Dedicamos el festival a la memoria de Fernando Birri, a sus vastos horizontes cinematográficos y a su permanente y lúcida reflexión sobre el cine.

Agradecemos a nuestros Sponsors: Casa Amèrica Catalunya, Revista *Cine Documental* y *Vivomatografías: Revista de estudios sobre precine y cine silente en Latinoamérica*.

Ana Laura y Andrea //

Hispanic Studies from LUP



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Logística local para LASA2018

Ubicación del congreso

Este año nuestro congreso se llevará a cabo en la ciudad de Barcelona, España, en cinco sedes diferentes pero muy cercanas unas de otras, ninguna a más de cinco minutos caminando.

- 1. Centro Internacional de Convenciones de Barcelona** (CCIB por sus siglas en catalán), el cual se encuentra ubicado en Placa de Willy Brandt, 11-14, 08019 y es la sede principal del congreso
- 2. AC Hotel Barcelona Forum**, ubicado en Passeig del Taulat, 278, 08019, exactamente al costado del CCIB
- 3. Hilton Diagonal Mar Barcelona**, ubicado en Passeig del Taulat, 262, 08019, a dos minutos caminando del CCIB
- 4. Hotel Barcelona Princess**, ubicado en Avinguda Diagonal, 1, 08019, a tres minutos caminando del CCIB
- 5. SB Diagonal Zero**, ubicado en Plaça de Llevant, s/n, 08019, a cinco minutos caminando del CCIB



Pre-registro y registro

Como todos los años, tanto los participantes como los oyentes del congreso deben de registrarse, sin excepciones.

La fecha límite para el pre-registro fue el 15 de marzo de 2018.

Luego de esa fecha, el registro regular fue vía on-line, hasta el 22 de mayo de 2018. Este registro regular era solo para personas que no tienen rol activo en el Congreso.

Durante las fechas del congreso, la zona de registro será únicamente en el hall principal del Centro Internacional de Convenciones de Barcelona (CCIB), la puerta de entrada asignada es la "B".

Les recordamos que nuestro horario de registro será como sigue:

martes 22 de mayo	3:30 p.m. a 9:00 p.m.
miércoles 23 de mayo	8:30 a.m. a 9:00 p.m.
jueves 24 de mayo	8:30 a.m. a 9:00 p.m.
viernes 25 de mayo	8:30 a.m. a 9:00 p.m.
sábado 26 de mayo	8:30 a.m. a 9:00 p.m.

Este año existen varias estaciones en la zona de registro:

- Zona de recojo de gafetes: Existirán dos estaciones donde usted mismo podrá recoger sus gafetes.
- Kioskos: Esta área es exclusivamente para que los miembros ya registrados puedan re-imprimir sus credenciales. Recuerden traer a la mano su número de membresía y su password.
- Zona de recojo de libros de programa: Si usted compró su libro de programa vía online, puede pasar por esta área y se le entregará su libro de programa contra la entrega del ticket correspondiente, el cual vendrá impreso anexo a la credencial y que dirá "PB".

- Zona de pre-registro: Toda persona que ya está registrado y que tenga necesidad de ser apoyado por el personal de LASA, puede acercarse a esta área.
- Zona de registro regular: Las personas que no se hayan registrado en el congreso aún y no siendo ciudadanos locales, pueden acercarse a esta área, previo llenado del formulario F1.
- Zona de registro de ciudadanos locales: Los ciudadanos locales que nunca hayan tenido una relación previa con LASA, pueden acercarse a esta área para registrarse al congreso, previo llenado del formulario F2.
- “LASA Priority Office”: En esta oficina se pueden registrar los miembros vitalicios, la prensa y los editores y confirmar su asistencia lo becados.

Como se indicó previamente, los ciudadanos locales, que nunca hayan tenido un nexo previo con LASA, podrán inscribirse durante los días del congreso con una tarifa preferencial de

- US\$30 o €25, si es que solo desean ingresar a las sesiones académicas, la exhibición de libros y el festival de cine. A cambio de eso se les entregará un brazalete de color rojo para que puedan ingresar a todas las sesiones académicas.
- US\$90 o €75, en caso deseen asistir, a las sesiones académicas, a la ceremonia y recepción de inauguración y a El Gran Baile. A cambio de eso se les entregará un brazalete de color verde, con lo cual podrán ingresar a todas las actividades del congreso.

Los precios se facturan en USD o su equivalente en euros el día de la transacción.

En estos casos no se entregará ni credenciales ni constancias de asistencia.

Se les informa que los medios de pago aceptados para cualquier tipo de transacción son: tarjetas de crédito o débito VISA, Mastercard, American Express, cheques de bancos de EEUU, dólares americano y Euros.

Check-In

Las personas que se registraron previamente al congreso, recibirán sus credenciales y constancias a través del correo electrónico. Solo deben de pasar por la zona de registro para recoger sus gafetes o el libro de programa en caso lo hayan comprado cuando se pre-registraron.

Presentar sus credenciales es indispensable para poder ingresar a todas las sesiones del congreso, por eso se les recuerda no olvidar de imprimir y llevar sus credenciales.

Sesiones del congreso

Las actividades que se llevarán a cabo en los cinco diferentes recintos serán las siguientes:

CCIB

- Registro del congreso
- Ceremonia y Recepción de Bienvenida
- Sesiones presidenciales
- Sesiones invitadas
- Premiaciones
- Sesiones de las secciones
- Recepciones
- Exhibición y presentación de libros
- Sesiones regulares

AC Hotel Barcelona Forum

- Festival de Cine
- Sesiones regulares

Hilton Diagonal Mar Barcelona

- Sesiones regulares

Hotel Barcelona Princess

- Pre-conferencias el día 22 de mayo
- Sesiones regulares

SB Diagonal Zero

- Sesiones regulares

Equipo Audiovisual

LASA proporciona en todas las salas donde se presentarán ponencias: proyector LCD y pantalla. Cada panel será responsable de traer una laptop para su presentación. Las salas para más de 60 personas contarán con un micrófono. Servicio de internet se ofrecerá en las salas. Otros equipos de audio o video no serán proporcionados. Cualquier presentación que requiera de algún tipo de video debe de estar grabado en la laptop.

Habrà personal de apoyo para todo lo relacionado con el equipo audiovisual en todas las áreas donde se lleven a cabo las sesiones.

Cyber Café

Este año habrá un mini cyber café en la Exhibición de Libros en el Banquet Hall (CCIB-P2), disponible para todos los participantes registrados.

Emergencias Médicas

En caso de una emergencia médica contactar con alguien del personal de LASA para solucionar el problema.

Todo el equipo médico se está concentrando en el CCIB por lo cual, dependiendo de la emergencia, se le direccionará a ese lugar.

“Lost and Found”

En caso de encontrar un objeto extraviado o de haber perdido algo, favor dirigirse a la “LASA Secretariat office”, ubicada en el Hall de la planta baja (zona de registro) donde se guardarán todos los objetos perdidos.

Paseos Dentro y Alrededor de Barcelona

España es uno de los países con más sitios declarados Patrimonio de la Humanidad y su gobierno recomienda 10 visitas imprescindibles en Barcelona.

- Basílica de la Sagrada Familia
- Catedral de Barcelona
- Museo Picasso de Barcelona
- Casa Milà “La Pedrera”
- Gran Teatre del Liceu
- Palau de la Música Catalana
- Museo Nacional de Arte de Cataluña
- Estadio Camp Nou
- Museo de Arte Contemporáneo de Barcelona
- Las Ramblas

En nuestra Mesa de Informes, contaremos con personal de la oficina de turismo del Barcelona Convention Bureau con quienes podrán ampliar la información sobre lugares turísticos. El horario de atención será:

- martes 22 de mayo, de 2:00 p.m. a 7:00 p.m.
- del miércoles 23 al sábado 26 de mayo, de 9:00 a.m. a 6:00 p.m.

Para más información sobre turismo en Barcelona visita la página web: <http://www.spain.info/es/>, el organismo público responsable de promocionar a España como destino de viajes en el mundo.

Restaurantes Auspiciadores

Este año, contamos con una variedad de restaurantes que ofrecen, desde el día lunes 21 hasta el sábado 26 de mayo, a precios especiales, menús maridados con los reconocidos vinos “Torres”, para los participantes del congreso LASA2018 (es necesario hacer reserva).

Para mayor información remítase a nuestra página web. //

LASA2018 Exhibitors

The Book Exhibit will be located in the Banquet Hall of the Centre de Convencions Internacional de Barcelona (CCIB). The Exhibit hours will be Thursday, May 24, from 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; Friday, May 25, from 9:30 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; and Saturday, May 26, from 9:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Admission to the Book Exhibit is free for registered attendees.

ORGANIZATION	BOOTH #	ORGANIZATION	BOOTH #
ARENET	B41	Latin American Studies Association / Latin America Research Commons	M19
Berghahn Books	R06	Los Muchos Libros / Red Altexto	B36
Brill	B10	MaestroMeetings	M19
Cambridge University Press	B34	Oxford University Press	R08
Casa Amèrica Catalunya	R03	Palgrave Macmillan	B20
Casa de las Américas	M03	Pathfinder Press	M18
CEPAL - Naciones Unidas	B31	Peter Lang Publishing	R05
CIDE, A.C.	B33	Project MUSE	B26
Combined Academic Publishers	I02	Routledge / Taylor & Francis	B03
Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales	M01-M02	Rowman & Littlefield International	M20
Consortium for Advanced Studies Abroad	M03	Taylor & Francis Group	B05
Digitalia	M16	University of Notre Dame Press	B01
Ediciones Universitarias de Valparaíso	B09	WOLA	R04
Editorial Gedisa / Ned Ediciones	B07	Yolanda Carlessi	B25
El Colegio de México	B35	Combined book display, <i>La Batea</i> , Elizabeth Ferry and Stephen Ferry	M19
EULAC-FOCUS	R07		
Fernwood Publishing	R01		
Iberoamericana Editorial Vervuert	B02		
Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut	M10		
Icaria Editorial	R02		
Institute of Latin American Studies (University of London)	I01		
Instituto de Investigaciones Dr. José María Luis Mora	B23		
Latin American Perspectives	B42		

Eventos LASA2018

Ceremonia y Recepción de Bienvenida

Este será el evento oficial para dar inicio a LASA2018. La ceremonia incluye la entrega de un reconocimiento a los ganadores de los Premios 2018.

Fecha: miércoles 23 de mayo, 2018

Hora: 7:30 p.m.

Lugar: Centro Internacional de Convenciones (CCIB) - Salas 111 y 112

Gran Baile

El tradicional Gran Baile de los congresos de LASA no faltará en Barcelona. Este es un espacio para disfrutar bailando y compartiendo con amigos.

Fecha: viernes 25 de mayo, 2018

Hora: 10:15 p.m.

Lugar: Estadio del Club de Fútbol Barcelona. Camp Nou, Hall Tribuna.

* La tarifa de registro para estudiantes y académicos locales en Europa (Eventos académicos) **no incluye** la admisión a la Ceremonia y Recepción de Bienvenida ni el Gran Baile.

* La tarifa de registro para estudiantes locales y académicos en Europa (Todos los eventos) **incluye** la admisión a la Ceremonia y Recepción de Bienvenida, así como el Gran Baile.

LASA2018 Events

Welcome Ceremony and Reception

This will be the official event to launch LASA2018. The ceremony includes a recognition to the winners of the 2018 Awards.

Date: Wednesday, May 23, 2018

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: International Convention Center of Barcelona (CCIB), Rooms 111 and 112

Gran Baile

The traditional Gran Baile is a must in all LASA Congresses. LASA2018 in Barcelona will not be the exception. This is the ideal moment to enjoy dancing and sharing with friends.

Date: Friday, May 25, 2018

Time: 10:15 p.m.

Place: Stadium of FC Barcelona. Camp Nou, Hall Tribuna.

* Registration fee for local students and scholars in Europe (Academic content) does **not** include admittance to the Welcome Ceremony and Reception or the Gran Baile.

* Registration fee for local students and scholars in Europe (All content) **does include** admittance to the Welcome Ceremony and Reception as well as the Gran Baile.

Eventos Externos LASA2018

Barcelona es una ciudad fantástica desde el punto de vista cultural y literario. Durante LASA2018 usted puede aprender realizando actividades especiales en la ciudad.

Ruta de Boom Latinoamericano

Visite lugares frecuentados por los autores del boom: Gabriel García Márquez, Mario Vargas Llosa, José Donoso y Julio Cortázar.

La **Ruta del Boom** recupera el patrimonio cultural de Barcelona remarcando su tradición editorial y literaria, condición determinante para que la UNESCO decidiera en 2015 incluir a la capital catalana en las *Ciudades Literarias del Mundo*. Esta ruta invita a conocer los escenarios, personajes y conceptos de uno de los mayores movimientos literarios del siglo XX que en los años sesenta y setenta se instaló y triunfó en Barcelona. La ruta se hace caminando.

Fecha: Martes 22 de mayo de 2018

Hora: Será asignada

Punto de encuentro:

Moll de les Drassanes s / n.
(Frente a la estación Golondrinas)

Costo: \$30

Duración: 2.5 horas

Inscríbase para este evento al registrarse para LASA2018.

Organizador: Casa América de Catalunya

Ruta de la Barcelona Americana

Explore el estrecho vínculo entre Cataluña y América.

En esta ruta nos adentramos en una Barcelona desconocida que permite descubrir el estrecho vínculo de la capital catalana con Latinoamérica. Detalles de la ciudad que guardan relación con América, desde Alaska hasta la Tierra del Fuego. Una relación que hizo posible edificios y espacios carismáticos, famosos y que hoy en día son símbolos de la ciudad, pero cuya historia es bastante desconocida. La ruta se realiza caminando.

Fecha: Martes 22 de mayo de 2018

Hora: Será asignada

Punto de encuentro: Por determinar

Costo: \$30

Duración: 2.5 horas

Inscríbase para este evento al registrarse para LASA2018.

Organizador: Casa América de Catalunya

Banquete de poesía latinoamericana

Disfrute de delicias gastronómicas y poesía latinoamericana.

El Banquete de Poesía Latinoamericana es un evento cultural que nace inspirado en el acto culinario de un banquete y cuyo contenido gira en torno a las letras latinoamericanas. Se trata de instalar en un contexto gastronómico a la literatura como el mejor de los manjares, a partir de un nutrido menú de escritores y una cuidadosa selección de textos que se ofrecen en una carta para que los comensales elijan lo que desean leer, se dirijan a la mesa de buffet y se sirvan los libros que desean saborear.

Fecha: Jueves 24 de mayo de 2018

Hora: 9:00 p.m. – 11:00 p.m.

Lugar:

Hotel Barcelona Princess. Avenida Diagonal,
1. Salón Mediterráneo

Costo: \$40

Inscríbase para este evento al registrarse para LASA2018.

Barcelona 1700. Historia y Vida

La actividad frenética del barrio de La Ribera se puede explicar a través de las calles y edificios del yacimiento, así como de las personas y familias que los habitaron. Un barrio donde se concentraban los principales intercambios comerciales de la ciudad y que sufrió las consecuencias de la Guerra de Sucesión. Saber que recorreremos los restos de algunas de las 5.000 casas cuyos propietarios recibieron la orden real de derribarlas a sus propios costes, da a la visita una dimensión humana particular.

Días: del miércoles 23 al sábado 26 de mayo

Hora: de 6:30 p.m. a 7:30 p.m. (visita al yacimiento)

Punto de encuentro:

El Born, Centro de Cultura y Memoria (taquilla)
Plaza Comercial 12
08003 Barcelona

Organizador: El Born, Centro de Cultura y Memoria

Inscripciones:

De lunes a viernes de 9:30 a.m. a 7:00 p.m.

Teléfono: 93 256 68 50 o
reserveselbornccm@eicub.net

Voces Silenciadas: Las mujeres del 1700

A partir del testimonio de mujeres que vivieron en aquella época, reflexionaremos sobre el imaginario que se proyectaba en la mujer y su realidad, muchas veces contradictoria. De esta manera nos adentraremos en el día a día de las mujeres del momento, sus dificultades y su situación de vulnerabilidad, pero también las redes femeninas de solidaridad, que a menudo desafiaban las reglas establecidas para recuperar un lugar imposible en la sociedad del momento.

Días: Del miércoles 23 al sábado 26 de mayo

Hora: De 6:00 p.m. a 8:30 p.m. (Itinerario, visita al yacimiento y recorrido por el barrio)

Punto de encuentro:

El Born, Centro de Cultura y Memoria (taquilla)
Plaza Comercial 12
08003 Barcelona

Organizador: El Born, Centro de Cultura y Memoria

Inscripciones:

De lunes a viernes de 9:30 a.m. a 7:00 p.m.

Teléfono: 93 256 68 50 o
reserveselbornccm@eicub.net

Revolución, Je t'aime: Los cines del 68 en Europa y América

Revolución, je t'aime se inscribe en la celebración del 50 aniversario del Mayo del 68 proponiendo una reflexión sobre las prácticas cinematográficas realizadas bajo la influencia de los movimientos sociales, culturales y políticos que se produjeron en América y Europa a lo largo de las décadas de los sesenta y setenta. El programa incluye películas de distinta naturaleza acompañadas de intervenciones artísticas y encuentros con cineastas, especialistas y protagonistas del momento. Esta actividad inicia con una inauguración el 22 de mayo en la Antigua Prisión Model de Barcelona.

Días: del miércoles 23 de mayo al jueves 31 de mayo

Lugar:

Cines Girona
C/Girona 175
08037 Barcelona

Inscripciones:

El programa definitivo y las inscripciones están disponibles en: <http://ajuntament.barcelona.cat/programesmemoria/en/>

Entrada gratuita para los congresistas registrados en LASA2018.

Organizadores: Comisionado de Memoria del Ayuntamiento de Barcelona, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Casa América Catalunya

* Estos eventos cuentan con el auspicio de la Asociación de Estudios Latinoamericanos (LASA) //

LASA2018 Sponsors



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BARCELONA



Call for Applications to Direct the LASA Film Festival

Applications are invited for the position of director of the LASA Film Festival, the festival of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA). The festival takes places during LASA congresses.

Duties will begin on **June 1, 2018**, and the first festival to appear under the name of the newly appointed director will be the LASA2019 Film Festival. Contracts to direct the festival normally are two years in duration, although the LASA Ways and Means Committee has the right to award a contract for a different time period.

In accordance with LASA's mission, a high-quality festival should reflect the interdisciplinary nature and goals of the institution. The following criteria, describing the various potential expertise involved in the position, will be considered in selecting the director:

1. Extensive knowledge of film production in the region (the Latin American film community, filmmakers, festivals specialized in Latin American films, film offices in the region, community initiatives in the region and distributors), trends and key players.
2. A record of scholarship on film, and/or work experience in the curatorial and programming practices, and/or work experience in film production and/or distribution.
3. Understanding of and experience with the wide variety of activities associated with film festival production, including submissions, reviewing, selection process, programming, and editing of a program book.
4. Familiarity with the present state of the field, its strengths and challenges, and a vision for its future.
5. Record of responsible service to the field and evidence of organizational skill and intellectual leadership.

LASA allocates resources to the Film Festival director including travel to LASA conferences; however, it does not pay for office space, release time, or salary. It is important that the Association be provided with information that supports the feasibility of the director's application. In the past, university contributions to the Film Festival director have included time release from teaching for the director; adequate office space; salary support for a director's assistant.

It is expected that completed proposals will identify the proposed new director(s) and their qualifications, and may include a proposed advisory board that will serve as a selection committee.

The LASA Secretariat is responsible for all administrative, operational, and financial support functions associated with the production of the Film Festival.

Completed proposals must be received by **May 1, 2018**, and should be directed to Milagros Pereyra-Rojas, Executive Director, Latin American Studies Association (lasa@pitt.edu). Applications will be reviewed by the LASA Ways and Means Committee, which will present its final selection to the Executive Council for its approval. The LASA Executive Director will work out the contractual agreement with the nominee. The final decision is expected by **May 30, 2018**. //

Nominations Invited for the 2019 Slate

Deadline: September 15, 2018

LASA members are invited to suggest nominees for vice president, treasurer, and three members of the Executive Council for terms beginning June 1, 2019. Criteria for nomination include professional credentials and previous service to LASA. Each candidate must have been a member of the Association in good standing for at least one year prior to nomination. Biographical data and the rationale for nomination must be sent by September 15, 2018, to LASA Executive Director Milagros Pereyra-Rojas (milagros@pitt.edu).

The winning candidate for vice president will serve in that capacity from June 1, 2019, until May 31, 2020, as president from June 1, 2020, to May 31, 2021, and then as past president for an additional year. Executive Council members will serve a two-year term from June 1, 2019, to May 31, 2021. The treasurer will serve as “incoming treasurer” from June 1, 2019, to May 31, 2020, and then as treasurer for a two-year term from June 1, 2020, to May 31, 2022.

The members of the Nominations Committee are Evelina Dagnino (Co-Chair), IFCH Universidade de Campinas; Juliet Hooker (Co-Chair), Brown University; Adam Isacson, WOLA; Luis E. Cárcamo-Huechante, University of Texas at Austin; Mónica Espinosa Arango, Universidad de Los Andes; Marcelo Paixão, University of Texas at Austin; Montserrat Sagot, Universidad de Costa Rica; David Sartorius, University of Maryland; and Angela Araújo, Universidade Estadual de Campinas, who will serve as the liaison with the LASA Executive Council. //

Proposed Changes to the LASA Constitution and Bylaws

The Executive Council of LASA, at its most recent meeting (December 2017), approved the following proposed changes in the Constitution and Bylaws of the Association (new text is shown in boldface and the replaced text in square brackets):

BY-LAWS

Article I. Nominations

2. The Nominations Committee in making its selections, and the Executive Council in reviewing them, shall take into account the following attributes for candidates, adhering to these guidelines:

e. Gender: The Committee shall seek to assure that **all genders should** [women] be represented among the nominees for the Executive Council at all times.

6. The LASA By-Laws are amended to permit the write-in of candidates for both the Executive Council (EC) and the vice presidency. LASA members will receive two communications. The first will inform members of the change in the nominations procedure and indicate that the nominations process is open. Members will have six weeks in which to nominate candidates. A second communication will present the approved slate and encourage members to submit the names of write-in candidates. **Signatures of a minimum of 4 percent of the membership in good standing** [A minimum of 200 signatures] will be required for each write-in. Members will then have six weeks to submit additional names of write-in candidates. To be included on the ballot, the candidate must be a member in good standing and must meet the conditions of the By-Laws. Members will have six weeks to respond to this second communication. The final ballot presented for vote will indicate which candidates are on the approved slate and which are write-ins.

Article VI. International Congress

7. Proposals intended as official LASA resolutions must be sponsored by at least **2 percent of the membership in good standing** [thirty LASA members in good standing] and received by the LASA Secretariat thirty days prior to the beginning of each Congress. Proponents must (1) Provide data to substantiate the “whereas” clause; (2) demonstrate that named parties were given an opportunity to respond; and (3) propose actions that are realistic. Sponsors may support a proposal by signed mail, signed fax, or by electronic communication to the Secretariat which indicates the name and address of the sponsor. All proposed resolutions shall be reviewed by a Subcommittee on Resolutions, consisting of the LASA Vice President and two other members of the Executive Council appointed by the LASA President. This Subcommittee may seek advisory opinions from all sources it deems appropriate, and may recommend revisions. The Subcommittee on Resolutions is required to inform the proponents of a resolution of any changes they have made as well as the rationale behind those changes.

Comments and/or objections can be directed to LASA Executive Director, LASA, 416 Bellefield Hall, 315 S. Bellefield Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213, or lasa@pitt.edu. The cutoff date for receipt of objections to the below proposed changes is June 1, 2018. //

Latin America Research Commons (LARC)

El comité editorial del *Latin America Research Commons* (LARC), el portal dedicado a la difusión de publicaciones de Estudios Latinoamericanos de LASA, lo/a invita a postular su trabajo académico para su publicación.

El libro será publicado en formato digital y bajo el sistema de impresión por demanda en nuestro sitio de LARC. Nuestra plataforma es de acceso abierto con el fin de facilitar la difusión de investigaciones originales en Latinoamérica y el Caribe. El objetivo principal es garantizar que los investigadores alrededor del mundo puedan encontrar y acceder a las investigaciones que necesiten, sin barreras económicas o geográficas, y difundir a nivel global las investigaciones de primera categoría.

Los primeros libros de LARC se publicarán en 2019 y serán elegidos por nuestro comité editorial:

Editores principales: Florencia Garramuño (Universidad de San Andrés) y Philip Oxhorn (McGill University).

Equipo Editorial: Natalia Majluf (Museo de Arte de Lima y Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú), João Jose Reis (Universidade Federal da Bahia), Francisco Valdés Ugalde (FLACSO), Alejo Vargas (Universidad Nacional de Colombia).

Si su propuesta está dentro de los requerimientos establecidos, será luego enviada a una revisión externa para su evaluación por nuestro comité. Las revisiones se enviarán al autor para que lea los comentarios y opiniones. Una vez que se reciban los reportes y la respuesta del autor, la Junta editorial de LARC revisará la propuesta y tomará la decisión final sobre la aceptación o el rechazo de la propuesta. Cuando se acepte una propuesta, se firmará un contrato de publicación entre el autor y LARC. El libro se publicará dentro del año después de la firma del contrato.

Importante:

- El trabajo deberá ser inédito.
- Se aceptarán originales solamente escritos en español y portugués.

Durante el Congreso en Barcelona daremos una charla informativa abierta sobre "Cómo publicar en LARC" a la que puede sumarse. La cita es el martes 22 de mayo de 14 a 18 hs, sitio a confirmar.

Para más información, visítenos en el stand de LASA de la exposición de libros durante el Congreso.

Si desea realizar consultas, puede escribir a lasa@pitt.edu.

Sitio de LARC con formulario de remisión de proyectos: <https://www.larcommons.net/site/publish/> //

LASA Career Center, a New Online Recruitment Resource

In keeping with LASA's commitment to collaborating with the interests of our diverse membership, we are excited to announce the launch of our new online employment resource, the **LASA Career Center** (<http://careers.lasaweb.org>).

Employers:

Both members and nonmembers can use the LASA Career Center to reach qualified candidates. Employers can post jobs online and search for qualified candidates based on specific job criteria.

- Exposure for job listings: LASA represents the largest community of qualified scholars in Latin American studies.
- Resume searching access: You can search the resume database and use an automatic notification system to receive email notifications when new resumes match your criteria.
- Company awareness: Along with each job posting, you can include information about your individual company and a link to your web site.

Job Seekers:

The LASA Career Center is a free service providing access to jobs related to Latin American Studies. In addition to posting their resumes, job seekers can browse or view jobs based on the criteria they find matches their goals best.

- Professional profile: Create a user-friendly professional presentation of your qualifications with information pre-populated from your resume.
- Job agents: Let the system find new jobs for you. Establish your search and you will be notified automatically whenever a matching job is posted.
- Searchable portfolio: Increase your exposure to employers by uploading up to five career-related documents such as work samples and certification letters.

We invite you to discover the advantages of posting your job or resume to the new LASA Career Center. //

Getting to Know Your LASA

LASA CONGRESS CITY SELECTION PROCESS

December 3, 2017

A. INTRODUCTION

LASA Congress meetings take place at appropriate venues in North and South America, the Caribbean, and Europe. We rotate our congress meetings geographically to accommodate attendance by as many members as possible. In principle, any city could be a candidate for the LASA congress. However, the size of the LASA Congress with its associated requirements (e.g., venues, rooms) and the contractual conditions required by both LASA and the local businesses (e.g., hotels) leads quite often to situations in which a desirable location may not be operationally feasible. For this reason, the Secretariat must perform a feasibility assessment of the city candidates.

B. THE PROCESS

Feasibility assessment begins when the Executive Council proposes a list of potential sites to the LASA Secretariat. City candidates are researched usually with on-site inspections, and preliminary meetings and quotes are obtained. As alternatives are explored, a comparative analysis is developed using a widely used prioritization methodology, the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) model. Recommendations on operationally feasible sites and venues are made to the Executive Council based on the guidelines detailed in the next section.

C. GUIDELINES

1. City Logistics

The extent to which the city has proper meeting venues, affordable hotel room costs, policy best practices (e.g., gender friendly) and best business practices (e.g., contract payment policy) in general to make a LASA conference feasible. Each of these different aspects is described below.

1.1. Business Best Practices

Best practices in relation to contract elaboration, payment handling, and business dealings in general is needed.

1.2. Hotel Room Costs

This is the contractual room cost that can be offered to core members (about 1,000).

1.3. Meeting Venues

Venues must be able to accommodate a minimum of 5,000 attendees and have 50-70 meeting rooms of different sizes to be used concurrently during four days.

1.4. Policy Best Practices

Best practices as they relate to labor unions, same-sex unions, domestic partnerships, and green meeting locations are preferred.

2. City Travel

The extent to which the city is safe and convenient for travel for LASA members. There are several considerations related to these guidelines as follows.

2.1. Airfare Costs

The cost of airline tickets mainly for members from the US and Latin America.

2.2. Visa Costs

Extent to which it may be costly to obtain a visa to visit the city.

2.3. Other (Member's) Accommodations

Member's accommodations, different from those contracted by LASA are available at reasonable costs.

2.4. City Appeal

This is the extent to which the city has travel appeal or historical recognition to attract visitors.

2.5. Personal Safety

The extent to which the attendees may perceive they will be safe at a personal level.

3. City, Academic, and Political Alignment

The extent to which the city is aligned with, welcomes, and supports (politically, academically, and financially) hosting a LASA conference. The key aspects related to this guideline are as follows.

3.1. Academic Alignment

Preference is given to cities with broad alignment with LASA's strategic academic goals and objectives.

3.2. Financial Support

Extent to which the country/city government and/or related institutions are willing to financially support a LASA conference.

3.3. Political Support

How much the country/city government welcomes a LASA conference and is willing to support it. //

LASA Statement on Sexual Harassment and Jorge Domínguez

The Latin American Studies Association (LASA) recognizes that sexual and gender-based harassment and violence are contrary to its core principles and therefore has zero tolerance for unwelcome sexual advances or conduct of a sexual nature that is intimidating, hostile, or offensive.

LASA is a diverse organization currently of 16,000 members in up to 90 countries that has been historically committed to equal opportunity, respect for human rights, and the promotion of environments free of discrimination and all forms of coercion and abuse of power that impede the academic freedom, security, or well-being of any member of its community and their associated institutions.

Over the past four days we have heard about old and new serious sexual harassment complaints against Jorge Domínguez, a professor at Harvard University, who was president of our association in 1982-1983. Such behavior has no place in our organization. If harassment occurs within an organization, there must be a reliable and effective channel to make complaints and the authorities must apply public sanctions to the transgressors. We therefore urge the authorities of Harvard University to investigate the new complaints and to act accordingly.

Most importantly, we extend our solidarity to all who are survivors of Jorge Domínguez's unacceptable conduct and its apparent long-term tolerance by Harvard University.

Given the circumstances, the LASA Executive Council considers this as an ideal opportunity to recommit LASA as an association to stand up against all kinds of abuse of power and impunity, both in the political and academic spheres, and throughout all the Americas. And LASA emphasizes its policy of zero tolerance of sexual harassment and impunity. The association is taking a series of measures, including creating a task force, that will be shortly announced to the membership and the broader public to ensure that in the future individuals who engage in such reprehensible behavior will have no place in leadership positions at LASA.

LASA Executive Council

March 6, 2018 //

Field Trips of the Food, Agriculture, and Rural Studies Section, LASA2018, Barcelona

22 de mayo, 2018: Visita a la Denominación de Origen Protegida Arròs Delta de l'Ebre

El delta del Ebro está situado a dos horas de autobús al sur de Barcelona. Conoceremos la historia del cultivo del arroz en la zona del delta y el proceso de constitución de la Denominación de Origen Protegida (DOP) en relación con los gobiernos autónomos y nacionales y con las políticas públicas de desarrollo rural de Catalunya y la Unión Europea. Durante la visita exploraremos las interacciones del cultivo del arroz con las dimensiones humana (los pequeños agricultores y otros medios de subsistencia) y ambiental del territorio de la DOP.

27 de mayo, 2018: Visita a la comunidad rurbana de Can Masdeu y sus proyectos agroecológicos de recuperación de los comunes

Los proyectos agroecológicos de recuperación de los comunes en el Valle de Can Masdeu a los pies de la sierra de Collserola (Barcelona), se inician en el 2001 con un movimiento social de "okupación" de una antigua leprosería abandonada y de reapropiación de la tierra para el uso y autogestión por parte de la comunidad en el contexto de los años de la burbuja inmobiliaria en Catalunya. A pesar de varios intentos de desalojo, el movimiento social resiste gracias al apoyo de vecinos y otros colectivos, así como la participación de cientos de personas de Barcelona en sus proyectos agroecológicos y de recuperación de espacios sociales de convivencia intergeneracional. //

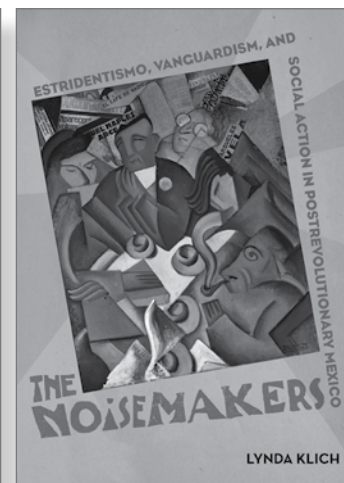
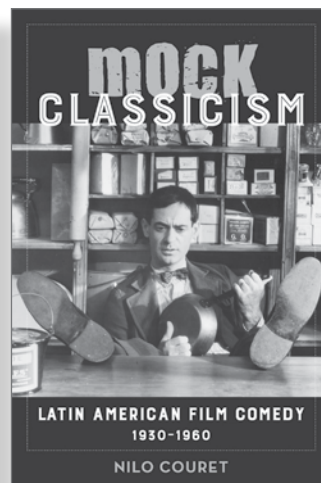
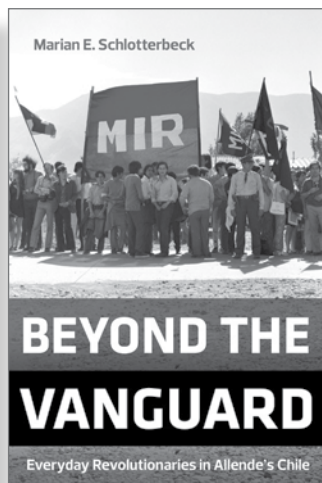
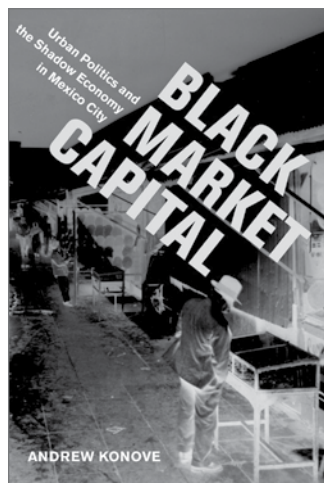
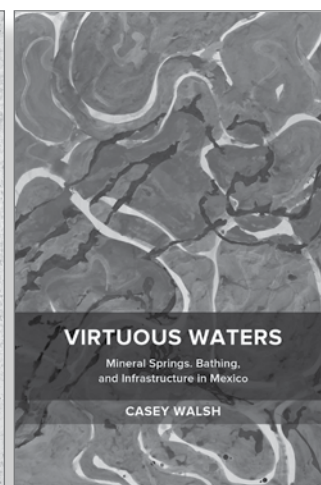
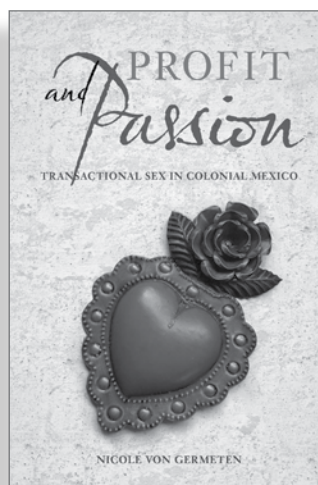
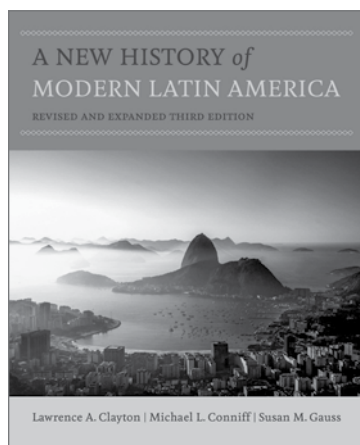
Field Trip of the Environment Section, LASA2018, Barcelona

22 de mayo, 2018: Lunch in Historic Macia La Barata in Montserrat

Escape for a day trip 38 miles northeast of Barcelona, to Montserrat mountain, whose cliff formations vie for one of the seven wonders of the world. We have the honor to have been invited to lunch at the privately owned Macia style house complex of the Barata family, whose home represents rural architecture of the old Crown of Aragon.

The section is going to give a contribution to the non-profit foundation that supports several outstanding projects in Latin America and now has projects around the world (Helpingtohelp.org). //

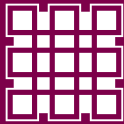
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