

# LASA Forum

Latin American Studies Association

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## Report from the Program Committee XV International Congress San Juan, Puerto Rico September 21-23, 1989



**Lewis Hanke**  
Recipient of Silvert Prize for 1989

Lewis Hanke, professor emeritus of Latin American history at the University of Massachusetts, has been selected as the 1989 recipient of the LASA Kalman Silvert Award. Past President Cole Blasier will present the award at the XV International Congress in San Juan during the LASA business meeting on Friday, September 22, 1989. Professor Hanke will also participate in the Kalman Silvert Award Panel on the topic "The Development of Latin American Studies Outside the United States."

(Continued on page 3)

The Program Committee for LASA's XV International Congress has approved the panels and workshops listed on the following pages. We are especially pleased that many of the panels are comparative and involve multinational participation. During the next two months, the committee will work closely with panel chairs in an effort to broaden panel participation to include nonacademic specialists where appropriate.

The Local Arrangements Committee is now completing plans for an exciting array of activities. A list of additional congress events including special sessions, task force meetings, and other gatherings will be published at a later date.

Through the comprehensive efforts of the Congress Finance Committee, chaired by Steven Sanderson of the University of Florida, fund raising is proceeding apace. The Program Committee expects to complete selection of Latin American scholars to receive travel support by June 1989; tickets will be sent in late July.

All paper presenters must complete and send a reproducible copy of their paper to San Juan by September 1, 1989 [see instructions on page 36 of this issue of the *Forum*]. Panelists and commentators should receive copies of papers early enough so that they have sufficient time to read and critique them.

In the list on pages 22-32, sessions marked with an asterisk (\*) were approved by the Program Committee but had not yet been confirmed by press time; thus in the final program, they may be replaced by others from a waiting list of panels that could not be included initially because of space limitations. All the approved panels are categorized by discipline. In addition, those that deal with a particular region or country are also categorized geographically.

Members of the XV International Congress Program Committee are Joan Dassin, Gary Gereffi, Sergio Miceli, Patricia Pessar, César Rey Hernández, Marcia Rivera, Steve Stein, and Mark B. Rosenberg, chair.

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The *LASA Forum* is published in the winter, spring, summer and fall. Deadlines for receipt of copy are November 20, February 20, May 20 and August 20 respectively; articles should be submitted one month earlier. All contributions should be directed to Reid Reading, Editor, *LASA Forum*, William Pitt Union-9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association or its officers. We welcome responses to any material published in the *Forum*.

(Hanke, cont.)

Dr. Hanke has played a prime role in the development of Latin American history as a serious scholarly field. He has served as editor of the *Hispanic American Historical Review* and as president of the American Historical Association (1974), written a college text, supervised the Alfred A. Knopf Borzoi series on Latin America, and brought together two large anthologies. He has also trained scores of Latin American historians, many of whom are now prominent scholars in their own right, and has expressed continuing interest in methods of undergraduate teaching.

Professor Hanke received B.S. and M.A. degrees from Northwestern University and the Ph.D. from Harvard. He was director of the Hispanic Foundation at the Library of Congress from 1939 to 1951, when he assumed a professorship at the University of Texas. In 1961 he moved to Columbia University, in 1967 to the University of California at Irvine, and in 1969 he became the Clarence and Helen Haring professor of history at the University of Massachusetts—the position from which he retired in 1975. He has received many awards and distinctions, including honorary degrees from the University of Bahia, Brazil, the Tomás Frías University of Potosí, Bolivia, and the University of Seville. In 1965 he was decorated by the Bolivian government with the Orden del Cóndor de los Andes and was made a corresponding member of the Royal Historical Society in London.

A prolific researcher and writer whose scholarly production ranges widely over the field of Latin American history, Hanke is especially identified with writings on Spanish attitudes and behavior toward Indians in colonial Latin America—his well-known work, *The Spanish Struggle for Justice in the Conquest of America*, 1949, stressed the efforts of Spanish theologians to define and defend the humanity of the indigenous population—and with research on the Spanish Dominican, Bartolomé de Las Casas (*Bartolomé de Las Casas: An Interpretation of His Life and Writings*, 1951). In 1952 he began extensive investigations into the urban history of Potosí, the colonial mining center of what is now Bolivia, anticipating and precipitating the modern analysis of social history in Latin America; his book, *The Imperial City of Potosí: An Unwritten Chapter in the History of Spanish America*, was published in 1956. He then turned to work on the viceregal system established by Spain to govern its vast holdings in America, finally coediting a massive, multivolume series of Spanish viceregal reports on the Indies (*Los virreyes españoles en América durante el gobierno de la Casa de Austria*, 12 vols., 1976-80; *Guía de las fuentes en el Archivo General de Indias para el estudio de la administración virreinal española de México y en el Perú, 1535-1700*, 3 vols., 1977; *Guía de las fuentes en Hispanoamérica para el estudio de la administración virreinal española en México y en el Perú*, 1980).

In the 1960s Professor Hanke began seriously to deal with questions of teaching and teaching materials, compiling a two-volume collection designed for university students (*History of Latin American Civilization: Sources and Interpretations, Vol. I: The Colonial Experience, Vol. II: The*

*Modern Age*, 1967; 2d edit., 1973). He is currently preparing a volume of his essays, 1939-1989, for translation and publication by the Academia Nacional de la Historia in Caracas, Venezuela, and is embarking on a project in connection with the quincentenary of the voyages of Columbus—a volume on the life and ideas of Bartolomé de Las Casas that would set forth the fundamental doctrines and convictions of the controversial Dominican.

Professor Hanke is the fifth recipient of the Kalman Silvert Award, established in 1982 as a memorial to LASA's first president, Kalman Silvert, to honor eminent senior members of the Latin American Studies profession who have made distinguished lifetime contributions to the study of Latin America and to the advancement of the profession generally. Previous winners were John J. Johnson (1983), Federico Gil (1985), Albert O. Hirschman (1986), and Charles Wagley (1988). The winner is selected by a committee consisting of LASA past presidents and the editor of the *Latin American Research Review*; members of the 1989 committee were Cole Blasier, chair (Library of Congress), Wayne Cornelius (University of California, San Diego), Helen Safa (University of Florida), and Gilbert Merx (University of New Mexico).

**SPECIAL COMMENDATION  
TO  
THOMAS WALKER  
AND  
HARVEY WILLIAMS**

*The Executive Council of the Latin American Studies Association awards this Special Commendation to Thomas Walker and Harvey Williams for their extraordinary management of the LASA Research Seminar in Nicaragua. Now entering its fifth year, this unique seminar has introduced numerous LASA members to the complexity and diversity of revolutionary Nicaragua. Those participants have found the experience extremely valuable. With great skill, dedication, and sacrifice, Walker and Williams have performed an exceptional service to the Association. LASA gratefully acknowledges their unusual contribution.*

*Paul Drake, President  
February 27, 1989*

## The LASA Report on the Chilean Plebiscite A Commentary

by

Carlos Huneeus

Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Contemporánea (CERC)  
Santiago, Chile

The LASA delegation report on General Augusto Pinochet's plebiscite provides a valuable account of this unusual noncompetitive election by which a dictator put at risk the continuity of his own position. What follows are a few comments that seek to complement the report and thus increase our understanding of a political change that will bring democracy via elections in December 1989. For the most part, these comments address the institutional aspects of the plebiscitary process and prospects for the future.

### The Plebiscitary Character of the Pinochet Regime

After the 1973 coup d'état, Pinochet advanced from his position as commander-in-chief of the army to become President of the Republic. Above all, Pinochet is a military man who applied the principles of his profession to politics. He entrusted dozens of army officers to political posts: as ministers, undersecretaries, university rectors, heads of state enterprises, etc.<sup>1</sup> In addition, as the LASA report suggests, the Chilean armed forces have a legalistic tradition. Pinochet felt obligated to demonstrate that his rule was not a military dictatorship, but rather a political order by and for the people. The 1988 plebiscite marked the third time—the preceding two were the 1978 *consulta* and the 1980 plebiscite—that General Pinochet used a plebiscite to attempt to consolidate his authority and power. The plebiscites were held to confirm that he was president because the people "elected" him. Moreover, the plebiscites neutralized the coercive image of the regime, a regime that had emerged from a bloody coup and one that exercised extreme repression both during its installation and during subsequent challenges from below.

Pinochet underestimated the ability and strength of his opponents. The triumph of the No is the result of a long march by the Chilean opposition which won the confidence of many Chileans and acquired an important organizational capacity. Through extremely effective strategy and tactics, the opposition—first in its demands for free elections, then in its drive to register voters, and finally, in its mobilization for the No—beat Pinochet at his own game. The opposition both overcame institutional obstacles and employed the institutional framework to emerge victorious.

### Separation of Powers and the Authority of the *Grandes Electores*

Pinochet did not understand that the 1988 noncompetitive election was quite distinct from those before it. The

plebiscite was established by a constitution in which the choices of Yes and No were held to be equally legitimate, and where there were three people who played a key role in the process: the two other commanders-in-chief of the armed forces and the director general of the police, the so-called *Grandes Electores*. Together with Pinochet, these men designated the candidate and at the same time fixed the date of the plebiscite; Pinochet could neither self-proclaim his candidacy nor hold the plebiscite when he wished, a surprise factor that in past plebiscites had been central to his strategy. The *Grandes Electores*, who also acted as the legislative power, dictated the organic constitutional laws regulating the plebiscite. They were clearly concerned that the plebiscite be conducted according to the rules and that the result be respected. Their institutional interest was distinct from that of Pinochet, who was solely concerned with being re-elected. It is important to remember that the opposition's central demand vis-à-vis the plebiscite, that there be a high number of registered voters, was also shared by the *Grandes Electores* in April 1987.<sup>2</sup> This was demonstrated by the fact that both Generals Matthei and Stange waited to register to vote until as late as May 1988.

Thus Pinochet's power was strongly diminished, and he found himself in the curious situation of having to depend more than ever upon his colleagues in arms. It was not just that his vote was only one of four in the nomination process, but that his fellow commanders determined the plebiscitary dynamics. First, Pinochet had to justify his own nomination to the *Grandes Electores*, and second, he had to win the plebiscite. The *Grandes Electores* did not say they would nominate Pinochet early on. This could be seen as a mere game of tactics, yet in practice it meant that Pinochet had to carry on a long campaign to "win" the nomination. In addition, he lost important maneuvering space. The *Grandes Electores* seemed to express little sympathy for this campaign because Pinochet conducted it without consulting them. They saw Pinochet's campaign as a form of pressure on them.

### Recognition of the Electoral Result by the Armed Forces

Just as spectacular as the triumph of the No was the rapidity of the official recognition that it had, in fact, won. It is important to point out here that the plebiscitary struggle was a legitimate mechanism through which to channel political conflict. The process produced what could be called an *implicit* agreement between the armed forces and the opposition: the armed forces demanded that the

opposition accept the institutional rules of the game in return for the military's respect for the outcome, be it Yes or No. The process could be termed a path of *reforma*, and not of *ruptura*. Both sides had convergent interests: the opposition had not won their demands for "free elections" and had no other path to follow to defeat Pinochet; the armed forces had to recognize the electoral outcome, for not to do so would have violated the constitution they had formulated to reestablish *la institucionalidad quebrantada* in 1973. It was a constitution they had sworn to defend. Moreover, the constitution provided a framework wherein a No victory was not only possible, but also legitimate.

This explanation emphasizes the importance of institutional factors—specifically, the interests of armed institutions and the constitution—in the political process; external factors had less influence. The institutional role of the armed forces is to combat external aggression; thus the Chilean dictatorship was well prepared to face the kind of external pressure placed on the country over the last fifteen years. One cannot deny the importance of external factors, yet they must be understood within the framework of internal conditions favorable to the No victory as well as the official recognition of the No. "Augusto, la Constitución se cumple," said Admiral Merino during the evaluation session held on the evening of the plebiscite at La Moneda presidential palace. The admiral spoke with the authority he possessed as the only other commander who had been in his post since the 1973 coup. Merino was committed to the idea that "we entered together, and we exit together."

#### Survey Research Under Authoritarian Rule

The LASA report makes extensive use of survey data, and I wish to offer some reflections concerning the important role the polls played in the plebiscitary process. My observations are based on my experience as director of the CERC surveys, a research project<sup>3</sup> carried out with the advice of Dr. Eduardo Hamuy, who conducted several polls in Chile between 1957 and 1973.

CERC was the only institution which, beginning in June 1986, was able to systematically track public opinion through one poll in Santiago, five national surveys, two regional surveys in Santiago and Valparaíso (one of which included Concepción), and one survey of fifteen popular municipalities in Santiago. In each of the surveys, CERC included items designed to probe the social bases of democracy and authoritarianism, the popularity of Pinochet, support for particular protest actions, etc.<sup>4</sup>

Until 1984 one could not conduct opinion polls without the prior approval of the questionnaire by DINACOS (the National Directorate of Social Communication). DINACOS vetoed questions it considered inappropriate, and there was no right of appeal. The policy of liberalization known as the *apertura* (begun by General Pinochet in the winter of 1983 to fortify the regime in the midst of economic crisis

and strong pressure from below) created a climate which made the conducting of public opinion polls viable.<sup>5</sup> Political parties began to function with relative freedom; the press operated more openly; a number of exiles returned to Chile; and the opposition began to organize large-scale demonstrations in 1983 and 1985. The *apertura* permitted the opposition the political space to demonstrate its strength.

Conducting valid survey in Chile required an enormous methodological and analytical effort. Distortions produced by the lingering authoritarian context had to be dealt with. In effect, survey research under authoritarian rule was a novel task, given that the "behavioral revolution" took place in pluralist countries and the existing theory and methodology on survey research assume a pluralist society. Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba in *Civic Culture* simply dispensed with the fact that their Mexican case was conducted in an authoritarian political context: "We selected Mexico as our fifth country in order to have at least one non-Atlantic community democracy."<sup>6</sup> Had they taken Mexico's authoritarianism into account, they would have had to greatly modify and broaden their analytical framework.

Conducting polls in Chile also required a tremendous organizing effort, for we had to carry out the field work directly. No polling agencies existed to conduct opinion surveys, and the political conditions in the country were extremely difficult. It required imagination to maintain the basic criteria of the polls, particularly that the polls be random. Because the plebiscite could be held at any moment—up to ninety days before March 11, 1989—and because we knew Pinochet liked to use the factor of surprise, it was necessary to be able to conduct polls very rapidly, without sacrificing the quality of the data. Thus it was necessary to replace the probabilistic sample in all stages with one that in the final phase was a quota sample, adapted to the Chilean political conditions and maximizing random effect. This implied establishing extremely strict criteria for diminishing the discretion of the interviewers, which is one of the problems of this type of sample.<sup>7</sup>

The polls played an important role at various stages of the plebiscitary process; they established sound analyses of public opinion and brought out the issues of the campaign.

a. CERC's November-December 1987 national poll, the first of this type in the country, showed that the citizens of Chile supported democracy and peaceful means of conflict resolution, results also obtained from a CERC poll in Santiago in June 1986.<sup>8</sup> Chileans revealed an extremely high interest in registering and voting in the plebiscite, which they viewed as a legitimate mechanism for regulating political conflict. The high interest in voting showed Pinochet that a strategy of winning by surprise in an April 1988 plebiscite, which would have meant denying citizens the right to register, would have carried an extremely high political cost. These poll results also undercut the strategy of the Chilean Com-

unist party, which questioned the electoral path and promoted a strategy of "all forms of struggle."

b. This and the later CERC polls, as well as the polls conducted by other academic institutions such as FLACSO, CEP and CIS, made clear to the opposition the importance of pursuing further electoral registration. They demonstrated that: (1) Pinochet had more support among the already registered than among the general electorate; and (2) the most resistant to register were youth, the sector that least supported Pinochet.

c. Later CERC polls revealed that one-third of those surveyed feared their votes would not be secret, and these were almost wholly individuals who affirmed they would vote No. This meant that the guarantee of the secret ballot had to be sufficiently demonstrated, especially in the small towns outside of Santiago, where governmental pressure through the mayors was stronger and where the Yes outnumbered the No by two to one.

d. Since one-third of those polled did not wish to respond whether they would vote Yes or No, predicting the outcome of the plebiscite was extremely difficult. There were no prior elections that would have permitted constructing indices of distribution for the nonrespondents. Given the authoritarian environment, it was expected that most of those who refused to disclose their voting preference, or said that they were undecided were really for the No, but afraid, rightly or wrongly, of retaliation if their choice was revealed in pre-plebiscite polls. Curiously the final vote for Pinochet was almost exactly the sum of what CERC predicted for the Yes plus the refusals and the "undecideds": the last poll, conducted the week before the plebiscite,<sup>9</sup> showed 54.5% of the voters for the No (the vote was 54.7%) and 20.8% for the Yes (they obtained 43%), with 11.1% undecided, 11.3% who didn't know or wouldn't respond, and 2.2% who said they would turn in blank ballots.

The overwhelming number of Yes voters hidden in the undecideds and refusals is very difficult to explain. It was due perhaps in part to the rapidity with which the situation was changing in Chile. After the announcement of Pinochet's candidacy, the opposition assumed a triumphant air. The unified coalition of political parties was strengthened; millions of people opposed to the regime went to the streets, and excellent propaganda for the No began to appear on television. Pinochet appeared weaker and less formidable than before. Voters who wanted him out could have been less fearful about clearly expressing their choice to pollsters.

Yes voters also may have been disoriented by General Pinochet's change in tactics. After his nomination, he appeared on television dressed in civilian clothes and speaking in a weak and grandfatherly manner—quite different from the strong and secure military man of the entire dictatorial period. Table 1 tends to confirm the confusion and fluidity of declared Yes voters. In the survey

conducted immediately after the commencement of the electoral campaign,<sup>10</sup> the Yes vote fell from 30.8% to 19.8%, and the No vote rose from 40.6% to 47.0%; substantial numbers of Yes voters apparently became nonrespondents rather than shifting to the No.

Table 1

CERC POLL ON HOW CITIZENS INTEND TO VOTE  
NATIONAL SURVEY

	Nov. <sup>a</sup>	July <sup>b</sup>	Aug. <sup>b</sup>	Sept.I <sup>c</sup>	Sept.II <sup>d</sup>
Yes	31.1%	36.6%	30.8%	19.6%	20.8%
No	40.3	42.0	40.6	47.0	54.5
Undecided	8.0	7.9	11.0	13.5	11.1
Will Not Vote	4.9	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.2
Don't Know/ No Response	13.3	7.7	9.2	17.2	11.3
Blank Vote	2.2	4.2	6.5	2.3	2.2

a. Representative of 75% of the population ages eighteen and over, excluding towns with fewer than 5,000 inhabitants.

b. Representative of 98% of the population ages eighteen and over.

c. Representative of 48% of registered voters.

d. Representative of 61.88% of registered voters, excluding cities with fewer than 50,000 inhabitants.

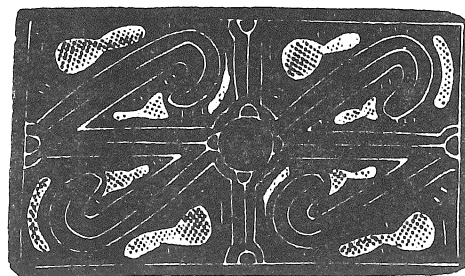
This duality of Yes voters—those who clearly declared their choice in pre-plebiscite polling and those who did not—reflected in post-electoral polls like the CERC survey of December 1988. Seventy-five percent of those who indicated that they were decided for Pinochet before voting believed that he has been a good president, and only 24% of those who hid in the "No Response" and 38% of those in the "Undecided" categories expressed the same opinion; there are also differences of opinion over a range of themes relating to democracy. When we asked if the plebiscite were repeated and the candidate were General Pinochet, how would they vote, 54.8% responded they would vote No, 21.3% said they would vote Yes, 10.4% responded they would cast a blank vote or would not vote, and 13.5% did not know or would not respond, almost the same result as the pre-electoral poll. This heterogeneity within the Yes is of fundamental importance as the foundations of democracy in Chile are being reconstructed since it will be difficult to consolidate a stable democracy with the support of only 55% of the population.

In procedural terms, the Chilean experience represents the inauguration of democracy through *reforma*, using law established under authoritarian rule.<sup>11</sup> I remain much more optimistic than the LASA report about the future for Chilean democracy. The report presents a minimalist scenario of *democradura*, together with a maximalist scenario of a path toward full-fledged democracy. Based on my research on Chilean political development, I strongly feel that Chileans will establish a pluralist democracy rather than the "protective democracy" that Pinochet sought. On

March 11, 1990, General Pinochet will have to hand the presidential sash to the new president elected by the people, and Chile will reenounter its tradition of democracy and freedom.

#### Notes

1. Carlos Huneeus and Jorge Olave, "La participación de los militares en los nuevos autoritarismos: Chile en una perspectiva comparada," *Opciones* 11, 1987; Carlos Huneeus, "El ejército y la política en el Chile de Pinochet: Su magnitud y alcances," *Opciones* 14, 1988.
2. This position was made clear in an interview with a delegation of the International Democratic Union (UDI); Generals Stange and Matthei expressed a similar opinion in January 1988 in interviews with foreign observers, such as those from Americas Watch.
3. The research was made possible by funding from the Ford Foundation, whose support is greatly appreciated.
4. The Santiago poll had 889 cases. The national polls were based on sample pools of between 2,000 and 2,400 cases. In November and December 1988, CERC conducted two post-plebiscite national surveys, with 1,700 and 3,000 interviewees, representing 62% and 98% respectively of the population over eighteen years of age. The surveys of 1987 and December 1988 were conducted within the framework of an investigative project supported in part by the Ford Foundation (which funded the field work of one national survey and the December post-electoral survey). The other polls were made possible by the support of ICU and CIPIE.
5. This was in spite of the coercion that characterized this policy, which we analyze in detail in Carlos Huneeus, "From Diarchy to Polyarchy: Prospects for Democracy in Chile," in Enrique Baloyra, ed. *Comparing New Democracies* (Boulder and London: Westview Press, 1987), pp. 109-152.
6. The other countries were Italy, West Germany, the United States, and Great Britain. Almond and Verba relativized the scope of Mexican democracy, but not its nature: "The Mexican democratic infrastructure is relatively new. Freedom of political organization is more formal than real, and corruption is widespread throughout the whole political system." Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba, *Civic Culture* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1965), abridged edition, pp. 38-39. In the introduction to *Civic Culture Revisited* (Boston: Little, Brown, 1980), p. 22, Almond does not change his opinion about Mexico, offering an alternative explanation for Mexico's inclusion in the study: to replace Sweden. "Sweden at the time had no survey organization with experience in political research, and Mexico was substituted with the thought that a developing, non-European country with mixed democratic-authoritarian features might furnish some interesting contrasts with the European and American cases." This explanation is even less satisfactory.
7. This sample, as well as the practical adaptations to the Chilean situation, was assembled with the help of Dr. Jacinto Rodríguez, of the Center for Sociological Research (CIS) in Madrid, one of Europe's most prestigious centers for public opinion.
8. These results are analyzed in Carlos Huneeus, *Los chilenos y la política* (Santiago: CERC-ICHEH, 1987).
9. The poll was conducted between September 27 and 29, with 1,700 respondents throughout the country in 23 cities having 50,000 or more inhabitants.
10. Field work was conducted between September 9 and 15. The television campaign spots began September 5.
11. Carlos Huneeus, "La inauguración de la democracia en Chile: Reforma en el procedimiento y ruptura en el contenido democrático?" *Revista de Ciencia Política*, Vol. VII, 1987.



#### ENDOWMENT REACHES \$50,000

At its last meeting, the LASA Executive Council authorized the transfer of sufficient LASA reserve funds to raise the endowment fund to \$50,000. Proceeds from the fund are designated, among other things, to support the travel of Latin American scholars to LASA's international congresses. Funds accruing from the interest on a contribution made in honor of Lourdes Casal (see previous announcement in the *Forum*) are earmarked for travelers from Cuba.

Many thanks to all LASA members who have contributed to the fund. We are hopeful that members who have not yet made a donation will do so if they can. Send contributions, payable to Latin American Studies Association, to the LASA Secretariat, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

## THE ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGE

*The following is an excerpt from THE AMERICAS IN 1989: Consensus for Action (A Report of the Inter-American Dialogue, The Aspen Institute and University Press of America, Inc., 1989) for which several LASA members provided background papers. Chapter 4, The Environmental Challenge, is reprinted in response to members' interest in natural resources and the environment of Latin America, the subject of an officially constituted LASA Working Group.*

Environmental degradation should be an urgent concern for every country of the Hemisphere.

International attention has focused recently on the relentless cutting and burning of tropical forests in the Amazon and the devastating worldwide climate changes they threaten to bring. Other environmental issues have also forced their way on the agenda of hemispheric relations, albeit less dramatically. Acid rain wafts northward from the United States to Canada, while trucks and barges laden with hazardous waste head south for Mexico and the Caribbean in search of disposal sites. Fruits and vegetables laced with chemicals banned in the United States find their way from the Caribbean Basin to North American supermarkets.

Latin American countries face two crucial environmental challenges in the late 1980s: the destruction of their renewable natural resources and the contamination of their cities. The United States and Canada have had the luxury of addressing these twin challenges one at a time. Latin American countries must confront them simultaneously, in the midst of a severe economic depression. Latin America today faces the kind of natural resource management problems that caused the Dust Bowl of the 1930s in the United States and, at the same time, the kind of industrial pollution that jolted the United States and Canada into action in the late 1960s.

### Natural Resource Destruction

Throughout the Hemisphere, natural resources—land, forests, lakes and rivers, coastal areas, and fisheries—are being pillaged and wasted.

Tropical forests are rapidly being destroyed not only in the Amazon, but also on Brazil's Atlantic coast and throughout Central America and southern Mexico. Removing forest cover is not always environmentally destructive, but when vast areas are deforested rapidly, soil nutrients are depleted, plant and animal species are wiped out, and harmful changes in regional and global climate can occur. Large cattle operations, new settlement programs, mining operations, and urban overflow all contribute to this devastation. At the same time, the enormous economic potential of tropical hardwoods and other forest products is being squandered.

The most costly and pervasive environmental threat facing the Hemisphere is the declining productivity of land. Soil erosion is devastating upland areas in country after country. In the highlands of Central America and the Andes, and on the hills of Haiti and other Caribbean islands, population pressures have led to widespread removal of tree cover and intense annual cropping. These, in turn, have caused extensive top soil losses and, in the extreme, gullying and landslides. In the wet lowland tropics, soil fertility has been depleted by agriculture and cattle ranching. Mechanized agriculture is degrading soil in many flatland regions.

The off-farm impacts of land degradation may be even more costly than the losses from decreased agricultural production. Siltation in dams throughout Latin America has cut back production and increased the generating costs of hydroelectricity. Many navigable waterways and natural harbors require frequent dredging to clean out sediment deposits. Downstream flooding in Central American and the Andean region is a direct consequence of the defoliation of mountain slopes.

Latin Americans are also suffering from the overuse of pesticides. Many farmers are ignorant of the proper use of pesticides, and consequently tend to spray too much too frequently. The result: high rates of human poisonings and increased pest resistance. Per capital pesticide poisonings in Central America, for example, are nearly 2,000 times higher than in the United States; similar figures probably hold for commercial agriculture throughout the tropics.

### Urban and Industrial Pollution

Two decades of rapid industrial development and explosive urban growth have produced a legacy of choking air pollution and contaminated water in Latin American cities.

Municipal sewage may be the most intractable problem. For example, less than half of the sewage in São Paulo, a city of nearly 15 million people, is even collected, and of that, less than 5 percent is treated. The rest—millions of gallons per day—pours into three rivers flowing through the city, creating, in effect, gigantic open sewers. According to environmental experts, São Paulo will never be able to afford to treat its sewage by the conventional methods of the industrial countries. Nor will most other Latin American cities.

Air pollution is also an insidious hazard. In Mexico City, Lima, Caracas, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, and Buenos Aires the air is more polluted than in any city in the United States. For millions of city dwellers, that pollution routinely causes a shortness of breath, stinging eyes, sore throats, and other respiratory ailments.



The sources of air pollution differ from city to city. In Mexico City, cement and petroleum refining facilities produce dust and sulfur particles. Mineral processing plants put arsenic into Santiago's air. Chemical plants contaminate the air of São Paulo with toxic organic compounds. And in every city, motor vehicles generate enormous amounts of pollutants: carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, nitrogen oxides, fine particles, and lead.

Forty million tons of hazardous industrial waste are produced in Latin America each year, about one quarter of that generated by the United States. Little information is available on how such wastes are handled, but recent incidents suggest the problems are very serious and getting worse. In Brazil's industrial town of Cubatão, known as the "Valley of Death" because of pervasive industrial pollution, toxic chemicals have been dumped in tidal marshlands and mangroves that supply seafood to local residents and markets in nearby São Paulo. In many countries, highly toxic chemical compounds such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are stored at hydropower sites where they may contaminate water supplies.

#### Transboundary Environmental Concerns

Some environmental hazards cross national borders and may increasingly spark bilateral conflicts.

Throughout Latin America, vital waterways and the watersheds that replenish them are shared by neighboring countries. Fully 40 percent of Central America's surface water flows in rivers and streams that pass through more than one country. As a result, environmental destruction in one country produces sedimentation that threatens navigable waters and hydroelectric facilities in another. One nation's pollution contaminates the water supply of another.

Further, because pesticide misuse is most common in export agriculture, it affects consumers throughout the Hemisphere. Massive pesticide residues have been found on fruits, vegetables, flowers, coffee beans, and beef sent from Central and South America to North America. Some of the most environmentally-damaging pesticides are now manufactured only in Latin America. But many pesticides used in the region are imported from the United States and Canada, where their use is restricted, prompting charges that harmful chemicals are being "dumped" in Latin American markets.

A particularly emotional issue concerns the increasing "export" of hazardous substances. U.S. businesses and localities, facing ever higher disposal costs in the United States, are shipping enormous quantities of waste to Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. The problem is particularly serious on the U.S.-Mexican border. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recently concluded that "current U.S. and Mexican efforts have been inadequate to prevent the indiscriminate and uncontrolled transborder movement of hazardous materials."

Relations between the United States and its two closest neighbors, Mexico and Canada, are increasingly affected by environmental issues. Washington and Ottawa are at loggerheads over the acid rain falling on Canada, largely the result of emissions from U.S. power plants and factories. The ozone produced in some U.S. cities is contributing to forest destruction and human health problems in areas of Canada. Action, not further study, is needed now to address these issues.

The rapid development of northern Mexico and the southwestern United States is also producing environmental clashes. Intensified agriculture on both sides of the border has heightened Mexico's longstanding concern about the quantity and quality of water it can obtain from the Colorado River. Competition is increasing for scarce underground water resources that span the border. Urbanization of Tijuana and other Mexican border cities has contaminated U.S. water supplies and coastal beaches. Air pollution from new copper smelters in Mexico threatens to put Arizona in violation of U.S. ambient air standards. Mexican officials, in turn, have expressed alarm about U.S. plans to burn hazardous waste in the Gulf of Mexico (now in abeyance) and to store radioactive wastes in underground facilities in New Mexico.

#### What Needs to Be Done

A large number of preventive and remedial actions is required to attack the Hemisphere's environmental ills. Yet no country—not even the United States or Canada—has the financial, technical, and administrative resources to cope with all of the problems at once. It is therefore imperative that the governments of the Hemisphere, individually and collectively, set careful priorities—and take action to confront those problems that are most menacing to economic progress and human health, and that threaten irreversible damage.

*First, all governments should revise policies—taxes, subsidies, and regulations—that perversely offer economic incentives for environmentally-destructive activities while producing few, if any, economic gains.*

In Haiti, for example, export taxes on coffee led many upland farmers to replace their coffee plants with other cash crops. This ended up both reducing Haiti's export revenues and exacerbating soil erosion in hilly areas. The Brazilian government recently took a step in the right direction by announcing the end of many subsidies for cattle ranching in the Amazon. Ordinarily, agriculture and cattle raising would not be very profitable activities in most of the Amazon, but tax benefits and cheap credit had made them lucrative businesses; widespread ecological destruction and economically wasteful patterns of development were the result. Aside from those individuals and corporations that directly benefit from such subsidies, the elimination of policies that promote both economic inefficiency and environmental destruction is in everyone's interest. They are the least costly corrections for countries to make.

*A second priority for governments is to direct investments into natural resource management and pollution control measures that will bring significant economic payoffs over time.*

Latin America's economic crisis has squeezed national budgets and reduced funding for managing and protecting national environments. In many places, economic adversity has contributed directly to environmental degradation by accelerating the rate at which natural resources are being exploited. Poverty and landlessness, moreover, are pushing people into ecologically fragile frontier areas throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

Many environmental problems represent squandered economic opportunities. In Central America, for example, less than 10 percent of the timber that is cut is ever used for any commercial purpose. Investments in forestry management in Central American and other tropical areas would pay handsome dividends, both economically and environmentally, and also create vested interests in preserving forest lands.

International financial institutions—such as the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)—and bilateral aid agencies have a prominent role to play. As major sources of new investment for the region, these institutions must make sure that their development programs are not destructive of natural environments, and they are increasingly taking measures to do that. They should also be urging countries to avoid ecologically-damaging policies and to invest more in natural resource management projects that can produce economic as well as environmental benefits. Sustainable development should be the objective of all investment projects.

*Third, it is crucial for governments to quantify the hidden costs of environmental degradation.*

Financially-strapped Latin American countries have no choice but to postpone dealing with environmental hazards that require large investments and produce limited or no economic gains. Yet even in the short-term, it makes economic sense to remove lead from gasoline, improve water quality to decrease common diseases, launch pest management programs to reduce the use of dangerous chemicals, and invest in soil conservation programs. And there are many other initiatives in which the benefits would outweigh the costs that governments have started to spend on remedial actions.

The industrial countries have devised sophisticated methods for determining the economic and public health costs of air and water pollution, soil depletion, and forest destruction. These should be made readily available to Latin American countries. Ecuadoran officials, for instance, recently used a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency study as the basis for reducing lead in Ecuador's gasoline.

*Fourth, Latin American countries should be doing more to learn from each others' experiences—as well as those of the industrial countries—in tackling environmental problems.*

While Western European and North American governments are adopting similar strategies for environmental protection, Latin American approaches remain mostly ad hoc and divergent.

*A permanent multilateral forum should be organized to bring together policy officials and planners from major cities throughout the Hemisphere.*

Such a forum would permit municipal authorities to share experiences in dealing with environmental problems and in reconciling the conflicting public demands they generate.

*Fifth, Latin American governments should take greater advantage of new scientific and technological advances in environmental problem-solving.*

In many instances, Latin America requires different technologies from those now available in the advanced industrial countries. In the United States and Canada, billions of dollars have already been invested in sewage treatment; commercial uses for temperate timber are well developed; and agricultural production is carried out on good, mechanizable soils.

In contrast, Latin American countries need to identify alternative methods for handling municipal sewage because no Latin American country can afford centralized, capital-intensive waste treatment plants. They must devise new techniques for managing tropical forests with multiple species, which are now being cut down for only a few commercial products while others are going to waste; and they must develop agricultural methods for fragile ecological conditions (e.g., tropical forest soils and hillside lands).

Latin American countries should work together to pursue these and other environmental management priorities. To do so they will need financial and technical support from the industrial countries. Environmental research facilities should be strengthened, and training in resource management and pollution control expanded in each country.

*A final priority for the governments of Latin America is to develop long-term regulatory and investment strategies to defend their environments and develop their natural resources wisely.*

Most governments continue to struggle with piecemeal responses to impending crises, rather than trying to formulate longer-term, sustained programs for environmental protection that can contribute to broader economic and social development objectives. *The United States, Canada, and multilateral agencies must cooperate in such long-term planning efforts by providing financial resources, technology, and technical expertise.*

## The Costs Are Rising

Environmental degradation is sapping Latin America's potential for economic growth and social advance. Tropical forests are being ravaged and their immense resources are going to waste. Soil losses threaten agricultural development throughout Latin America. The extreme overuse of pesticides in commercial farming is economically wasteful and dangerous to human health. Virtually every city in the region faces an onslaught of pollutants and congestion that jeopardizes people's health, undermines their quality of life, and imposes major economic costs on society.

Latin America's political leaders, like their counterparts in the United States and Canada, increasingly recognize that environmental degradation puts their economic future and the health of their citizens at great risk. The costs of dealing with the problems may seem daunting for the economically-depressed countries of Latin America, but the costs of neglecting them are even higher. No country of the Hemisphere, rich or poor, can afford to postpone action to protect its environment, control dangerous pollution, and develop its natural resources in ecologically and economically sound ways.

## UPCOMING CONGRESSES Some Considerations in Hotel Selection

After careful deliberation, the LASA Executive Council last year selected the Washington, D.C., area as the site for the XVI International Congress in 1991 and Southern California for 1992. On the assumption that cost is a chief concern of LASA participants, a concerted effort was made to find hotels that offer low rates. Given the quantum jump in room rates from the 1988 New Orleans congress to the 1989 San Juan congress, our goal was to keep the base single/double rate below \$100 for the foreseeable future. This meant looking for hotels that aren't necessarily where the action is, but are large enough to offer us the lion's share of the sleeping rooms we need and also sufficient meeting space.

We are pleased to report that we signed a contract in the spring of 1988 with the Hyatt Crystal City (Virginia) Hotel for 1991 and just last month with the Stouffer Concourse (Los Angeles). In both cases base rates are \$95 or below.

LASA invites comments from members about sites for congresses in 1994 and 1995, and about criteria for selecting hotels. Write to the LASA Secretariat, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Join us in San Juan. See the recent congress mailing or forms/information sheets at the back of this issue of the *Forum* for particulars about hotel accommodations.

## MEMBER NEWS

[The Forum publishes brief mention of LASA members' professional accomplishments on a space-available basis as the information comes to us. While promotions and advancement normally will not be noted, LASA scholars who earn distinguished titles in conjunction with promotions will be mentioned. Recipients of major prizes also will be included, along with newly appointed chairs of Latin American studies programs and centers.]

John D. Martz, professor of political science at The Pennsylvania State University, has been appointed editor of *Studies in Comparative International Development* (SCID). Martz was editor of the *Latin American Research Review* from 1975 to 1980. He is the author or editor of more than a dozen books on Latin American politics; the most recent is *Politics and Petroleum in Ecuador* (Transaction, 1987). SCID, a leading international journal in development studies since 1964, is published quarterly by Transaction, Rutgers University.

## LASA PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

Several LASA publications are available from the secretariat:

*The Chilean Plebiscite: A First Step Toward Redemocratization.* Report by the International Commission of the Latin American Studies Association to Observe the Chilean Plebiscite. 1989. 19 p. \$3.00.

*Final Report of the LASA Commission on Compliance with the Central America Peace Accords.* March 1988. 44p. \$3.00.

*Peace and Autonomy on the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua.* Martin Diskin, Thomas Bossert, Salomón Nahmad S. and Stéfano Varese. Report of the LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom. 1986. 36 p. \$3.00.

*Report of the LASA Delegation to Observe the Nicaraguan General Election of November 4, 1984.* 36 p. \$3.00

Available back issues of the *LASA Forum* may be purchased for \$5.00 each. All prices include third-class domestic mailing. Please add 50 cents for domestic first class or air mail to Canada or Mexico; add \$1.50 for surface or \$3.00 for air mail outside the United States. Order from: LASA Secretariat, 9th Floor, William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260, USA.

**The CIA Colloquium**  
by  
**Linda J. Seligmann\***  
**University of Wisconsin-Madison**

Several months ago the CIA canvassed faculty in our Latin American Studies program to inquire about our interest in participating in a "Colloquium for Latin Americanists," to take place at CIA headquarters in Washington, D.C., April 23-25, 1989. All expenses would be paid and a \$300 honorarium offered. The meeting was publicized as a forum in which academics and intelligence analysts would exchange ideas on "Narcotics in Latin America," "Insurgency in Latin America," "Instability Indicators and Group Dynamics," receive a tour of the CIA Operations Center, meet with "analysts in working areas," and hear addresses of key intelligence officers. For many of us this meeting raises serious questions both about the institutional impact of attendance at such gatherings as well as the policy intent of the present administration regarding the relationship of intelligence agencies to the university community.

Scholars who defend their participation in these kinds of activities doubtlessly relate it to the exercise of their personal and academic freedom. Some may in fact be very sympathetic to the CIA. Others whose stance is that both the ends of intelligence gathering and analysis and the particular *modus operandi* of the CIA are at best distasteful and at worse repugnant still may argue that CIA agents are not part of a monolith, but vary in their motivations and objectives, and further, that penetrating the operation in order to know it, and even shape it, makes good sense; they resent the assumptions of guilt by association.

But for others of us, given the myriad abuses of the CIA in the absence of clear threats to our national security and the failure of the present (or any past) administration to clearly condemn these abuses, the U.S. intelligence community cannot be seen for the most part as operating either wisely or morally. To collaborate with it in any way is to diminish concern about its comportment. Individuals who are "on the inside" of the CIA, if only to attend a colloquium and experience a fascinating encounter, may inadvertently find themselves with commitments via exposure to classified information, the remuneration they receive, or even the strength of personal relationships forged in the course of such activities. Some may claim that the only way to keep abreast of the activities of the CIA is to work with it; we must point out that we are indeed fortunate to have many reliable sources and channels of information other than the CIA itself which all of us can access.

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\*This commentary was inspired by remarks made in a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Ibero-American Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin-Madison; however, I alone am responsible for its content and form.

Furthermore, many of our Latin American colleagues and respondents are aware of how the CIA and other U.S. governmental agencies with direct national security responsibilities historically have employed U.S. researchers, either directly or indirectly, for information gathering. Those colleagues who do not equate their personal or national interests with those of the United States remain generally suspicious of our motivations. The mere fact that U.S. researchers are accepting invitations to CIA colloquia is bound to erode the trust and confidence that many of us have managed to create via assertions of independence and cultivations of professional relationships. The acceptance of such invitations, if only by a single individual, also could jeopardize the reputation of an entire university and the ability of other researchers from the same institution to do research in Latin America for a foreseeable future. Institutions, once associated with the CIA, are suspect even in the absence of formal contracts with intelligence agencies.

Eloquent critics are bound to counter. Aside from responses akin to those in the second paragraph, critics may complain that calling attention to the colloquium was a bad move, since many people, including numerous Latin American colleagues would not have known about it otherwise. Now that they do, we may all be more suspect and subject to more scrutiny and suspicion. My response is that the program was publicized so widely that news of it was bound to reach sensitive ears; better that it be recognized, completely out in the open, widely discussed and even honestly criticized, so those hearing about it through a grapevine will not think they are privy to a secret and those who are critical of it will know that their point of view is shared. A second criticism is that by giving the CIA so much publicity we are attaching too much importance to it and unwittingly, perhaps, increasing its power and influence. But the CIA's power already is indisputable.

Whatever the disadvantages and even dangers of speaking out, there are compelling reasons for challenging the views of those who see nothing wrong with accepting an invitation to a colloquium. We maintain that it can compromise us, it has the potential for getting us deeply involved in other than purely academic pursuits, it jeopardizes our professional relationships if only because of appearances, it encourages further attempts by intelligence agencies to narrow the boundaries between government and academe and it increases the possibility that future funding for university research has to be framed in terms of needs dictated by national security agencies. Warnings both from government officials and scholars about this development are longstanding; we should not be lulled into thinking they do not need to be heeded in 1989.

## SALVADORAN ARMY DETAINS HUMAN RIGHTS WORKER

*The following article, written by John L. Hammond of Hunter College and the City University of New York, is reprinted verbatim and by permission from the February 1989 issue of The Alert! at the request of Professor Hammond. Other references to the human rights situation in El Salvador, as noted by the chair of LASA's Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, include: Americas's Watch, On the Eve of Elections, Spring 1989, by Anne Manuel; and The Lawyer's Committee for Human Rights (New York City), From the Ashes: Justice in El Salvador, by Richard Jay Hiller, Stuart Baker, et al. The Lawyer's Committee will publish a new report in April, by Martha Doggett, tentatively titled Underwriting in Justice.*

On Saturday, January 7, Lizandro was told, while working in his fields in Puerto Caballos, Usulután province, that soldiers were at his house looking for him. He went straight to San Salvador to the CDHES [nongovernmental Human Rights Commission of El Salvador]. In rural Usulután, as in other Salvadoran war zones, the army treats the entire civilian population as collaborators of the FMLN (Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front), and routinely tortures them to extract information. Thirty-five people from the area were captured last year. Five were murdered by members of the army, including an eight-year-old boy on his way to school; all of the murders were witnessed by people who recognized the murderers, but none of them faced military discipline, much less trials in the courts. There were steady aerial bombardments, four in December alone. In December, several people had gone to ask CDHES for help.

On Monday, Celia Medrano, a 23-year-old Commission member, set out to document the abuses: I drove. The CDHES was founded in 1978 to document and publicize human rights violations by the armed forces and clandestine death squads. Operating on a shoestring, with a handful of dedicated people working for subsistence salaries (or less), it tries to rescue captured people before they are tortured or murdered, and to maintain a level of publicity which will restrain the worst abuses. Peasants arrive from all over the country every day to ask for help. CDHES members face enormous risks—seven of them have been murdered or disappeared, including Herbert Anaya, murdered in October 1987.

A four in the afternoon, we arrived at the town of La Rínglera. The peasants told us not to go on to Puerto Caballos because a military operation had begun there early in the afternoon. We asked for someone to go down to Puerto Caballos to bring back people who were willing to videotape their testimonies.

### Peasants Offer Testimonies

People gathered and we filmed their testimonies. Socorro, who shared the house where I would spend the next two nights with her mother Elena and their large family, had been captured three times. Elena had been captured twice.

The last time Socorro's sister had paid a lawyer 600 colones (\$120, a fortune for a peasant family) to get them out. Socorro is a very strong woman and had talked to her captors boldly: "If you ask me whether I gave the FMLN food, yes I did, just like I give it to the soldiers. But that doesn't mean I'm a collaborator."

Don Chepe, an elderly man, was accused of laying mines for the FMLN, with Socorro following behind him carrying a bag full of mines. "They made me walk barefoot through the mountains for hours. I asked them, 'Why don't you kill me right now instead of making me agonize like this?'" He has an arthritic limp, which his captors claimed was caused by a mine blowing up on his leg.

Don Francisco, an old man whose sixteen-year-old son had been murdered by a soldier, could not bring himself to describe it. He broke down and wept: "I don't know why they killed him."

Milagros was a middle-aged woman whose husband had been captured by the army two years ago. After torturing him, they left him dying on her doorstep. They paid her off to buy her silence, but a year later they captured her, and took her in nine more times in the next year.

Celia told them that these abuses had to be denounced publicly. She asked Socorro, Milagros, and José Alberto to go to San Salvador the next day to hold a press conference. They would run a certain risk, she acknowledged, but in the long run, publicity was the best protection against repression.

### Soldiers Close In

Early Tuesday morning we taped more testimonies, but stopped when we were warned that some soldiers were approaching. After pretending that we were tourists on our way to the beach, Celia told them that we were taking testimonies for the CDHES. In barely two weeks I had been with the CDHES, I had often wondered how I would react in such a situation. The people from the CDHES had advised me: "Hay que garrnarles la moral." Hard to translate, but roughly, "You have to beat them morally. If they see that you are afraid, they'll give it to you. If you're not, they'll back off."

The sergeant radioed to the Sixth Infantry Brigade headquarters in Usulután for instructions. After some tense moments, we were allowed to move freely in Elena's house and yard and talk privately. We were worried that they would confiscate the car and the video camera. But we were especially glad for the chance to hide the cassette, because we did not want to lose the vivid testimonies or endanger the people who had given them.

José Alberto set out for El Tránsito where he could call our office. The CDHES jumped into action, and by that night, seventy international calls reached the Sixth Brigade to demand our release.

Celia was taken away by helicopter, while I remained behind to drive the car the following day. Alone, I did not feel nearly as confident, even though I knew I was protected by my U.S. passport and international solidarity and that the worst they could do to me was deport me. After arriving at Usulután, I was held at brigade headquarters for a few hours. In the afternoon, I was reunited with Celia, who told me she had not been mistreated. I drove us back to the High Command in San Salvador, under the escort of military intelligence.

That afternoon I was sent to the Treasury Police and Celia to the National Police. At 7:00 I was put in a genuine jail cell. When the door shut, the situation hit me hard. I was interrogated for an hour that night and half an hour the next morning—about my connections to solidarity organizations. I was not physically mistreated.

Celia was released at 3:00 that afternoon. She had been beaten and threatened—not seriously hurt, but quite shaken up when the police threatened her with the same words that had been said to Herbert Anaya on his last arrest.

I spent the next three days trying to renew my visa, which had expired while I was detained. On Saturday, Pablo Martínez of the CDHES was captured on his way home from playing basketball. He got out on Monday, but he was viciously tortured. He was beaten with a rifle butt, his thumbs were tied so tight that he almost fainted, and he was forced to watch while soldiers shot a few inches past the head of a person who had been picked up with him.

On Tuesday, I learned that my visa was not going to be renewed. That afternoon José Alberto showed up from Puerto Caballos carrying a big pot of *cuajada* (curd). It was delicious, and embedded inside it, carefully sealed in a plastic bag, was the cassette.

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE SLATE

The LASA Nominating Committee presents the following slate of candidates for Vice President and members of the Executive Council. The winning candidate for vice president will serve in that capacity from November 1, 1989, until April 30, 1991, and as president from April 1, 1991, until October 31, 1992. The three winning candidates for members of the Executive Council will serve a three-year term beginning November 1, 1989.

Nominees for Vice President: Martin Diskin  
Lars Schoultz

Nominees for Executive Council: George Reid Andrews  
Susan C. Bourque  
John Coatsworth  
Larissa Lomnitz  
Francine Masiello  
Gabriel Murillo-Castaño

## BIOGRAPHIC DATA

**Martin Diskin** is professor of anthropology at M.I.T. He has conducted field research among Mexican indigenous peasants since 1964 and for the past seven years has researched the agrarian reform in El Salvador as well as relations between the peoples of Nicaragua's Atlantic Coast and the country's central government. He is currently completing a book on the Salvadoran agrarian reform; the Nicaragua project led to a monograph published by the LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, which Professor Diskin chaired from 1985 to 1987. He is currently a member of the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, the executive committee of the New England Council on Latin American Studies (NECLAS), and a member of the board of advisors of the Human Rights Internet at Harvard Law School.

**Lars Schoultz** is professor of political science and director of the Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of North Carolina. He is the author of *Human Rights and United States Policy Toward Latin America* (Princeton, 1981), *The Populist Challenge: Argentine Electoral Behavior in the Postwar Era* (North Carolina, 1983), and *National Security and United States Policy Toward Latin America* (Princeton, 1987). He has been a member (1979-85) and chair (1983-85) of the LASA Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, member of the LASA delegation to observe the Nicaraguan election (1984), member of the LASA Nominations Committee (1987), and is now chair of the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba. He is currently an SSRC-MacArthur Fellow in International Peace and Security Studies.

George Reid Andrews is associate professor of history at the University of Pittsburgh. His book, *The Afro-Argentines of Buenos Aires, 1800-1900* (Wisconsin, 1980) received the 1981 Herfurth Award for outstanding social science research, University of Wisconsin, and honorable mention for the 1981 Bolton Memorial Prize; an Argentine edition is being published this year. He is currently working on a book, *One Hundred Years of Freedom: Blacks and Whites in Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1888-1988*. As a member of the LASA Program Committee for 1985-86, Professor Andrews was in charge of fund raising for Latin American participants in the XIII International Congress, Boston. He also serves on committees of the Conference on Latin American History and on the editorial board of the *Journal of Social History*.

Susan C. Bourque is professor of government and director of the Project on Women and Social Change at Smith College. She is the author of *Women of the Andes: Patriarchy and Social Change in Two Peruvian Towns* (Michigan, 1981), which received the Hamilton Prize; *Women Living Change: Cross-Cultural Perspectives* (Temple, 1985); and coeditor and contributor, *Learning About Women: Gender, Politics, and Power* (*Daedalus* 116, Fall 1987, and Michigan, 1989). She is currently engaged in research on the politics of international development and education. Professor Bourque was vice president (1981-82) and president (1982-83) of the New England Council of Latin American Studies (NECLAS) and is currently serving as its assistant secretary/treasurer. She is also a member of the LASA Task Force on Women in Latin American Studies.

John H. Coatsworth is professor of history and director of the Center for Latin American Studies at the University of Chicago. He also chairs the ACLS/SSRC Joint Committee on Latin American Studies. He is the author of *Economía política en la historia de México: Estudios de la colonia y del siglo XIX* (Alianza Editorial Mexicana, 1988), *Growth Against Development: The Economic Impact of Railroads in Porfirian Mexico* (Northern Illinois, 1981; Spanish editions in 1976 and 1984), and the forthcoming *From Backwardness to Underdevelopment: The Mexican Economy, 1700-1910* as well as numerous articles on Mexican economic history. Professor Coatsworth served on the LASA Executive Council in 1976-77.

Larissa Lomnitz is professor of social anthropology at the National University of Mexico (UNAM). She is the author of *Cómo sobreviven los marginados* (Siglo XXI, 1975), which is now in its 9th edition and has been published in English as *Networks and Marginality, An Elite Family of Mexico* (Princeton, 1987), *La Nueva Clase: el estudio de una profesión en México* (UNAM, 1988), and *La socialización del Científico en México* (in press). Professor Lomnitz has twice served as co-president of the Society for Latin American Anthropology, on the Ethics Committee of the

American Anthropological Association, and on the Executive Committee of the Societies for Applied Anthropology and Economic Anthropology. Most recently she was a member of the LASA International Commission to Observe the Chilean Plebiscite.

Francine Masiello is associate professor of Spanish and comparative literature at the University of California, Berkeley. Her publications include *Lenguaje e ideología: las escuelas argentinas de vanguardia*, *Women, Culture and Politics in Latin America, 1920-1940* (California, forthcoming), and numerous articles on modern Spanish American literature, questions of avant-garde formations, and the cultures of nationalism as they intersect with the discourse on gender. She is a founding member of the inter-campus faculty seminar on Feminism and Latin American Culture. Professor Masiello has served as chair of the Executive Committee, Division on 20th Century Latin American Literature of the Modern Language Association and currently is an associate editor of *Hispania*. She also has served as a member of the LASA Nominations Committee.

Gabriel Murillo-Castaño is chairman of the political science department at Universidad de los Andes, Bogotá, Colombia. He has been a visiting professor and fellow at the University of Texas at Austin, the University of California at San Diego, and El Colegio de México, and has served as an adviser to the Inter-American Dialogue in Washington and member of the Expert Review Group of the Hemispheric Migration Project at Georgetown University. He is currently a member of a mission to observe the 1989 elections in El Salvador. Professor Murillo has served on the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba (1985-86) and as a member of the mission and participant in the LASA-CEA (Centro de Estudios sobre América) Seminar on Latin American Migration to the United States in Havana (May 1986).

LASA members may propose additional candidates for the vice presidency by submitting petitions signed by at least 100 members in good standing for each such candidate. They may propose additional candidates for the Executive Council by submitting petitions signed by at least 20 members in good standing for each such candidate.

The Nominating Committee consisted of James M. Malloy (University of Pittsburgh), chair, and María Patricia Fernández-Kelly (Johns Hopkins University), Elizabeth Garrels (M.I.T.), Steve Stern (University of Wisconsin), Marta Tienda (University of Chicago), and Julio Samuel Valenzuela (University of Notre Dame).

The deadline for receipt of petitions at the LASA Secretariat is June 15, 1989.

## GUIDELINES FOR LASA TASK FORCES, WORKING GROUPS, AND COMMISSIONS

Recently, the LASA Executive Council (EC) has received a number of meritorious proposals to create new task forces or to establish groups whose purposes differ from the traditional LASA task force concept. The EC has therefore adopted the following guidelines to define Task Forces, Working Groups, and Commissions in a manner consistent with their functions. These groups are in addition to the regular committees appointed by the EC for administrative purposes: Nominating, Program, Local Arrangements, Finance, Endowment Funds, Bryce Wood Book Award, Kalman Silvert Memorial Award, and Resolutions Subcommittee.

### 1. Types of LASA-Appointed Groups

a. Groups whose principal goal is to deal with national or international professional issues—such as problems of scholarly relations or participation—which affect the conduct or development of Latin American studies may be designated as *LASA Task Forces*. Outside of standing committees, task forces are normally the association's most enduring, official representatives. Existing LASA Task Forces are those on Human Rights and Academic Freedom, Women in Latin American Studies, the Mass Media, and Scholarly Relations with Cuba, Nicaragua and Central America, the Soviet Union, and Spain.

b. Groups whose principal goal is to advance research or teaching on specific interdisciplinary themes or topics of special importance to Latin American studies may be designated as *LASA Working Groups*. The two existing LASA Working Groups are those on Natural Resources and the Environment of Latin America and on Labor Studies.

c. Groups whose principal goal is to apply scholarly expertise to contemporary events of short duration but extraordinary concern to the LASA membership may be designated as *LASA Commissions*. The two most recent were the LASA Commission on Compliance with the Central America Peace Accord and the LASA International Commission to Observe the Chilean Plebiscite.

### 2. Operations of LASA-Appointed Groups

a. Groups of LASA members requesting designations as Task Forces, Working Groups, or Commissions shall notify the president of LASA, in writing, of their intentions. Following consultation with and approval by the Executive Council, the president may appoint a chairperson and members of the group in question. Those appointments should reflect diversity of region, discipline, gender, and other appropriate characteristics. The appointments will expire normally at the end of the eighteen-month term of

the president in office. Although the EC does not want to encourage excessive proliferation of these groups, it will seek to be responsive to initiatives from LASA members.

b. All such groups shall inform the Executive Council of their activities prior to each EC meeting (the EC normally

meets at International Congresses and nine months thereafter). Groups may also recommend proposals to the Executive Council, resolutions or other actions to the Business Meeting, panels and events to the Program Committee, or articles to the *Forum*. Within their mandate, they may carry out other aims consistent with the scholarly purposes of LASA. They should respond to LASA members as well as take their own initiatives.

c. These groups will meet mainly at LASA's International Congresses, for which they should request slots from the Program Committee. With Executive Council approval, they are also encouraged to launch projects outside of congresses, such as workshops or newsletters.

d. These groups are mainly voluntary and self-financed, though they may request small subsidies from LASA. They are also encouraged to seek external funding, but only with the knowledge and approval of the LASA president.

### BRYCE WOOD BOOK AWARD FUND

Winners of the Bryce Wood Book Award will be LASA's guests at forthcoming international congresses. A fund in Professor Wood's name has been established to help us honor the recipients. Should you wish to be a contributor, please send a check, payable to the Latin American Studies Association, to LASA Secretariat, 9th Floor William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Special thanks to Edward Alden Jamison, the first donor.



## LASA RESOLUTIONS

All LASA members are reminded that any resolutions to be considered formally at LASA's XV International Congress in San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 21-23, 1989, must reach President Paul Drake (CILAS, D-010, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093) by August 20, 1989. The constitutional provisions for considering resolutions at the Business Meeting are provided below:

### Article VI. International Congress

1. At each International Congress there shall be a Business Meeting, during which only members in good standing may vote. Such a vote shall be effective for any legislative purpose consistent with the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. Neither the Constitution nor the By-Laws can be amended at the meeting. Nonmembers may speak at the Business Meeting with the consent of a majority of members present, but not make motions or vote.

2. The agenda for the Business Meeting at the International Congress will be arranged by the President in consultation with the Executive Committee and the Executive Director, and normally will include: (1) reports from the Standing and Ad Hoc Committees and Task Forces; (2) a summary of the current report of the Executive Director for the previous 18 months; (3) the Treasurer's report for the fiscal year; and (4) a concise statement by the new President on the "State of the Association" which outlines forthcoming plans and discusses issues of importance to members. Place will be reserved on the agenda for discussion of the items presented.

3. Any legislative action of the members taken at a National Meeting shall be submitted to a mail ballot of all members.

4. The proceedings of the National Meeting shall be governed by Robert's Rules of Order, newly revised.

5. All votes in the Business Meeting shall require a quorum, which shall consist of ten percent of those members registered for the Congress.

6. On each occasion for voting, the presiding officer shall determine if a quorum is present and shall call for three categories of preference: yeas, nays, and abstentions.

7. Resolutions for consideration at the International Congress must be signed by at least five LASA members and received by the LASA Secretariat thirty days prior to the beginning of each Congress. All proposed resolutions shall be reviewed by a Subcommittee on Resolutions consisting of three members of the Executive Council, appointed by the President. This Subcommittee may seek advisory opinions from the relevant LASA task forces as

well as individual scholars with appropriate expertise, and may recommend revisions. The Subcommittee shall report its findings to the full Executive Council and recommend action to be taken. Resolutions to be referred to the Business Meeting must be approved by a two-thirds vote of both the Subcommittee on Resolutions and the Executive Council. The vote on a resolution in its final form at the Business Meeting shall be by secret ballot. A resolution approved by the Business Meeting shall be submitted to the full membership for a mail ballot along with the tabulation of the secret ballot.

## LASA MEDIA AWARD

1991  
The Latin American Studies Association is pleased to announce its competition for the 1989 LASA award for outstanding media coverage of Latin America. This award is made every eighteen months to recognize long-term journalistic contributions to analysis and public debate about Latin America in the United States, as well as for breakthrough investigative journalism. Nominations are invited from LASA members and from journalists. Journalists from both the print and electronic media are eligible. To make a nomination, please send one copy of the journalist's portfolio of recent relevant work, by July 14, 1989, to:

Jcw. 14, 1991  
Richard A. Nuccio  
Chair of the LASA Task Force on the Mass Media  
Roosevelt Center for American Policy Studies  
316 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E., Suite 500  
Washington, D.C. 20003  
(202) 547-7227

Professor  
If the work is in the electronic media and a copy is not readily available, contact Dr. Nuccio to discuss further procedures.

A three-member screening committee from the Task Force on the Mass Media carefully reviews each nominee's work and selects the top five candidates. The entire task force then votes to determine the winner, who is honored at the next LASA International Congress. LASA invites the awardee to speak at a session and to submit materials for possible publication in the *Forum*. The association also assumes the costs of the awardee's travel to the meeting site.

Recent recipients of the Mass Media award have included Charles Krause of the McNeil-Lehrer Newshour and Bill Buzenberg of National Public Radio, and Pamela

LASA's forthcoming congress is in San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 21-23, 1989. The next congress is scheduled for Crystal City, Virginia, March 28-30, 1991. The deadline for that competition will be comparable (mid-January 1991).

(ital)  
Constable of the Boston Globe

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**Research on Belize.** Individuals actively engaged in research on Belize, in any academic discipline, are being sought for establishment of a data bank and organization of a conference. Those responding should identify general area of interest, specific research topics, current research project(s), and publications. Forward information to Thomas M. Leonard, Department of History, University of North Florida, Jacksonville, FL 32217.

**SUNY, University at Albany.** The Department of Latin American and Caribbean Studies at the University at Albany, SUNY, is now offering a Master of Arts degree in Latin American and Caribbean Studies. The degree requires a total of thirty-three credits. Candidates may specialize in one of three areas: Culture, History and Society; Public Policy and International Relations; or Language. For more information write or call Edna Acosta-Belén, Chair, LACS, The University at Albany-SUNY, Social Science 250, Albany, N.Y. 12222; 518-442-4890.

**Council for International Exchange of Scholars.** Effective January 23, 1989, CIES offices are located at 3400 International Drive, N.W., Suite M-500, Washington, D.C. 20008-3097; phone: 202-686-4000; fax: 202-362-3442; telex: 23-7401891-CIES UC; telenet: [CIES.STAFF/NCHE] TELEMAIL/USA.

**Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO)-Sede Ecuador** has a new address effective March 1, 1989: América 4000 y Abelardo Moncayo, Casilla 6362 CCI, Quito, Ecuador; teléfono: 452-300; telex: 21432 FLACSO ED.

**Hubert B. Herring Memorial Awards.** The Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies (PCCLAS) is seeking nominations and submissions for its 1989 Hubert B. Herring Awards. One award is made in each of two categories: (1) books, articles, and films, video or nonprint media; and (2) Ph.D. dissertations and senior or master's theses. Candidates need not be PCCLAS members, but works considered must have been carried out while the candidate was affiliated with an institution within the PCCLAS geographic region, defined for purposes of the awards as follows: USA - Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, Nevada, Idaho, Hawaii and Alaska; Mexico - Baja California, Sinaloa and Sonora; Canada - British Columbia and Alberta. The deadline for submissions is *July 1, 1989*; send to Angus Wright, 1989 Hubert Herring Awards Committee, Department of Environmental Studies, California State University-Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819; 916-278-6819.

## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

**Babson College and the Instituto de Estudios Superiores de Administración (IESA)** will hold a Latin American Entrepreneurial Research Conference November 1-4, 1989, at IESA in Caracas. The objective is to encourage original research on entrepreneurship (*iniciativa empresarial*) in the Latin American context, build a network of scholars working on related topics, and produce a publication useful in the region. Entrepreneurship is defined broadly as including research on any factors related to new businesses both in the informal and formal sectors, in small and large companies. Conference sponsors will pay the travel and lodging costs of participants whose proposals are accepted, and whose papers are submitted on time (September 15, 1989). Paper proposals must be detailed enough to indicate the quality of the research and methodology. Papers should be no longer than 25 pages, preferably in Spanish (English and Portuguese will be accepted). Participants will be selected by a qualified panel and acceptance confirmed by June 15, 1989. Please send proposals by *May 15, 1989*, to Janet Kelly, Dirección de Investigaciones, Apartado 1640, Carmelitas 1010-A, Venezuela; phone, (02)522517; telex, 28381 IESA VC; fax, 524247.

"Genocide Watch" will take place at John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York City on *May 22-23, 1989*. It is cosponsored by the Institute for the Study of Genocide, Cultural Survival, the United States Committee for Refugees, and the World Council of Indigenous Peoples. For information and registration material, call 914-255-7546 or 212-237-8631.

**Translating Latin America.** An interdisciplinary conference on translation in all dimensions will be held April 19-21, 1990, at the State University of New York at Binghamton. Plenary sessions are planned on interpreting culture, interpreting literature, and translating literature to interpret culture. Panels will deal with such literary topics as gender, identity, *transculturación*, ethnicity, politics, and literary theory as well as translation-specific topics such as translating imported and indigenous cultures, biculturalism, communication and imperialism, and *écriture* stabilization. The conference will take up not only the Hispanic U.S., Central, and South America, but also the Anglophone, Creole, Dutch, Francophone, and Portuguese cultures of the region. Prospective participants should write one of the coordinators: William Luis, LACAS; Julio Rodríguez-Luis, Comparative Literature; or Marilyn Gaddis Rose, Center for Research in Translation; all at SUNY-Binghamton, Binghamton, N.Y. 13901. The deadline for receipt of abstracts is *June 1, 1989*; paper commitment, October 1, 1989.

**Management in the 1990s: Transition to the 21st Century.** The Business Association of Latin American Studies (BALAS) and the Consejo Latinoamericano de Escuelas de Administración (CLADEA) will hold a joint meeting in

Buenos Aires, Argentina, October 8-14, 1989. The meeting will bring together business scholars and practitioners from the United States and Latin America with an interest in international business issues. Papers will be presented throughout the week at sessions organized by both BALAS and CLADEA. Only completed papers in Spanish, Portuguese, or English will be considered for presentation. Papers should be submitted in triplicate and include a separate title page with the author(s)' name, affiliation, address, and telephone number. Send papers by *July 15, 1989*, to Denise Dimon, School of Business Administration, University of San Diego, San Diego, CA 92110.

**Maracá Rainforest Project.** Some forty Brazilian and British scientists will present papers on research carried out on Maracá Ecological Reserve, Roraima, in northern Brazil during 1987-88 at a review conference held at the Royal Geographical Society in London *September 27-28, 1989*. The Maracá project involved over 140 British and Brazilian scientists working in five programs: an ecological survey, forest regeneration, soils and hydrology, medical entomology, and land development. For further information and registration, contact John Hemming or Fiona Watson, Royal Geographic Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR, England; telephone: 01-589-5466.

**Cross-Cultural Understanding Through Autobiography: Mexican, American, and Mexican-American.** The Texas Committee for the Humanities, Trinity University, UNAM-San Antonio, and the Institute of Texan Cultures are sponsoring a conference to be held at the Universidad Nacional y Autónoma de México-San Antonio *October 19-21, 1989*. For information contact Richard D. Woods, Project Director, Trinity University, 715 Stadium Drive, San Antonio, TX 78284.

**Pacific Coast Council on Latin American Studies.** The annual meeting of PCCLAS will be held in Sacramento *October 26-29, 1989*. The theme is "Latin America in the Global Context," emphasizing Latin American cultural, political, and trade relationships with a world wider than the Western Hemisphere. California State University at Sacramento and the University of the Pacific at Stockton are cosponsors. For program information contact Angus Wright, Department of Environmental Studies, California State University-Sacramento, 6000 J Street, Sacramento, CA 95819; 916-278-6819.

**Thirty Years of the Cuban Revolution: An Assessment.** An international conference, organized by the Canadian Association of Latin American and Caribbean Studies-Atlantic Chapter with the assistance of neighboring universities and study centers, will take place in Halifax, Nova Scotia, *November 1-4, 1989*. Plenary panels and related sessions will examine the political, social, economic, and international policies, achievements, and dilemmas of the Cuban revolution. A delegation of twenty leading Cuban scholars and public officials led by Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodríguez is expected to attend, in addition to participation by European, North American, and Latin

American scholars. For program or local arrangements information, or to present a paper, contact Sandor Halebsky, John Kirk, or conference co-coordinator Anthony O'Malley, International Development Studies, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 3C3; phone, 902-420-5768.

## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**Simon Fraser University.** A limited-term faculty position in Latin American Studies is available at the rank of assistant professor for one year starting September 1, 1989, with the possibility of renewal subject to budget approval. The position will involve teaching and research in the Latin American Studies Program. Interdisciplinary courses deal with contemporary cultural, regional, social, and political Latin American topics. Applicants must hold a Ph.D. in a related discipline. Teaching experience and publications are desirable. Salary is commensurate with qualifications and experience (the 1988-89 range for assistant professor was \$29,213-45,379). Application deadline is *May 1, 1989, or until the position is filled*. Please send applications, including C.V., to Dr. Jorge García, Chair, Department of Spanish and Latin American Studies, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C., Canada, V5A 1S6; applications should also have three letters of recommendation forwarded to Dr. García. [In accordance with Canadian Immigration requirements, this notice is directed in the first instance to those individuals entitled to work in Canada.]

## MAINTAIN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION CONTINUITY

Failure to renew your LASA membership promptly or to notify us of an address change in timely fashion can result in a six-to-eight week delay in your receipt of LARR and the *Forum*. Both publications are mailed bulk rate (third class) and require at least 200 pieces or a minimum weight per mailing. The post office does not forward this category of mail but returns it to sender. By renewing your membership by the end of the calendar year when it expires, and notifying both the secretariat and the LARR office directly of any address change, you can avoid lapses in your subscriptions or extra postage charges for re-mailing of returned issues.

## RESEARCH & STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

**El Colegio de México.** A summer program on "Contemporary Mexico" *June 19-August 18, 1989*, provides an introduction to Mexican politics, economy, and history for students at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Participants will select a minimum of three courses from eight taught by El Colegio de México professors. Fees for the nine-week program are US\$800; living expenses are approximately US\$500. With support from the Hewlett Foundation, El Colegio de México can offer a limited amount of financial assistance to students who have an outstanding academic record but encounter financial difficulties. Additional information is available from Rafael Segovia, Academic Coordinator, El Colegio de México, Camino Al Ajusco No. 20, Código Postal 01000, México, D.F.; phone: 568-60-33; telex: 1777585 COLME; cable: COLMEX.

**National Endowment for the Humanities.** NEH Fellowships for advanced study and research are offered through two programs: Fellowships for University Teachers, intended for faculty and staff members of Ph.D.-granting universities and postgraduate professional schools; Fellowships for College Teachers and Independent Scholars, intended for faculty and staff members of two-year and four-year colleges and universities that do not grant the Ph.D., for individuals affiliated with institutions other than colleges and universities, and for scholars and writers working independently. Applicants for NEH Fellowships need not have advanced degrees, but neither candidates for degrees nor persons seeking support for work toward a degree are eligible. The fellowship tenure is six to twelve months with a maximum stipend of \$27,500; fellowships may begin as early as January 1, 1990, and as late as the beginning of the spring term of the 1990-91 academic year. The application deadline is *June 1, 1989*; awardees will be notified in mid-December 1989. For further information and application materials, write to the Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506.

The NEH Translations category welcomes applications for scholarly translations into English of works providing insight into the history, literature, philosophy, and artistic achievements of other cultures, from ancient times to the present. Awards usually range from \$3,500 to \$70,000 depending upon the size of the project. The application deadline is *June 1, 1989*. For application materials and further information, write or call Texts/Translations, Room 318, Division of Research Programs, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506; 202-786-0207.

The NEH Reference Materials program supports projects that organize essential resources for scholarship and improve access to information and collections. Awards are made in two categories: *Tools* cover dictionaries, historical

or linguistic atlases, encyclopedias, concordances, catalogues raisonnés, linguistic grammars, descriptive catalogues, and data bases; *Access* comprehends archival arrangement and description projects, bibliographies, bibliographical data bases, records surveys, cataloguing projects, indexes, and guides to documentation. The application deadline for both categories is *September 1, 1989*, for projects beginning after July 1, 1990. For more information write Reference Materials, Room 318, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20506.

**Fulbright Scholar Program.** The Council for International Exchange of Scholars has opened its 1990-91 competition for Fulbright grants in research and university lecturing abroad for periods ranging from three months to a full academic year. There are openings in over 100 countries, and the opportunity for multicountry research exists in many regions. Awards are granted in virtually all disciplines, and scholars in all academic ranks are eligible; applications are especially encouraged from professionals, retired faculty, and independent scholars. The basic eligibility requirements are U.S. citizenship, Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications, university or college teaching experience, and, for selected assignments, proficiency in a foreign language. There is no limit on the number of Fulbright grants a single scholar may hold, but there must be a three-year interval between awards. Application deadlines are as follows: *June 15, 1989*, for Latin America, except lecturing awards to Mexico, Venezuela, and the Caribbean for which the deadline is *September 15, 1989*; *November 1, 1989*, for institutional proposals for Scholar-in-Residence Program; *January 1, 1990*, for NATO Research Fellowships and Spain Research Fellowships. For more information and applications, call or write Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3400 International Drive, Suite M-500, Washington, DC 20008-3097; 202-686-7866.

**The Institute for Advanced Study.** The Institute, located in Princeton, New Jersey, announces two-year memberships for 1990-92 in the School of Historical Studies. These memberships are available to assistant professors whose research deals with the history of Europe and its expansion from antiquity to the present. At the time of their arrival, members must have served at least two and not more than four years in an institution of higher learning in the United States or Canada and must submit a written assurance from their dean or departmental chair that they may return to their positions after their membership at the Institute. Appointments will be for two successive academic years (September through April) and the intervening summer, with stipend matching the combination of salary and benefits at the member's home institution. Two appointments will be made for 1990-92. Applications are due by *November 1, 1989*.

Qualified candidates of any nationality specializing in the history of western civilization, with particular emphasis upon Greek and Roman civilization, medieval and modern European history, the history of art, and the history of ideas are invited to apply for research fellowships for one or two terms (September to December, January to April). NEH fellowships are available for U.S. nationals. The Ph.D. (or equivalent) and substantial publications are required of all candidates. Approximately thirty members are appointed each year. Applications for 1990-91 are due before *October 15, 1989*. Further information and application materials for both memberships may be obtained from the Administrative Officer, School of Historical Studies, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

## PUBLICATIONS

*Note: This section will mention only new periodicals or series and bibliographic or reference materials. We regret that time and space limitations preclude our listing the many interesting books and articles that come to our attention.*

**Latin American and Iberian Thought and Culture** is a new series to be published by the State University of New York Press under the editorship of Jorge J.E. Gracia. The series will publish disciplinary studies in philosophical, political, and social thought as well as more specific investigations of the ideas of important historical and contemporary figures of Latin America, Spain, and Portugal. It will also publish the results of broader interdisciplinary research on various cultural expressions such as literature and art insofar as they shed light on intellectual history. Authors of book-length manuscripts are invited to submit descriptions of their manuscripts along with a brief curriculum vitae to William D. Eastman, State University of New York Press, State University Plaza, Albany, N.Y. 12246-0001 or Jorge J.E. Gracia, Department of Philosophy, State University of New York, Amherst, N.Y. 14260; 716-636-2444.

**Indiana University Press** has initiated a new publication series on Latin American and Caribbean Studies. General editor Jack W. Hopkins is seeking truly important works that will enhance our understanding of the region. The initial focus will be on books that deal with social, political, and economic issues, but studies on literature, the arts, and the humanities in general are welcome. For detailed information or discussion of potential projects or work underway, please contact Jack W. Hopkins, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405; phone: 812-855-0732; BITNET: Hopkins @ IUBACS.

**Texas Papers on Mexico.** The Mexican Center of the Institute for Latin American Studies at the University of

Texas at Austin announces a new series of translations, original texts, and working papers by University of Texas Mexicanists and visitors to the University of Texas campus treating all parts of Mexico and relevant to all disciplines. Direct inquiries to Texas Papers on Mexico, The Mexico Center, Institute of Latin American Studies, Sid Richardson Hall 1.327, The University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

**Textos del V Centenario** es una nueva editorial que publicará libros académicos y eruditos dedicados a la cultura hispanoamericana. El primer volumen es *La Trayectoria de las Primeras Tradiciones Peruanas de Ricardo Palma*, de Merlin Compton de Brigham Young University, una reconstrucción de la historia textual de las primeras "tradiciones" palmistas. Impresa en España, la serie está dirigida por el profesor Julio Ortega, y los interesados en el tomo de Compton o en proponer nuevos títulos pueden escribirle al Department of Hispanic Studies, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

**Portuguese Language and Luso-Brazilian Literature: An Annotated Guide to Selected Reference Works.** This is the first comprehensive, annotated bibliographic guide to reference works covering the whole extent of the literature and language of all Portuguese-speaking lands. The annotations deal with the entry's scope and contents. The section on Portuguese language and linguistics includes listings for general bibliographies, dictionaries, and encyclopedias as well as dictionaries of popular expressions, regionalisms, and argot by individual country. The section on literature, subdivided into Portuguese, Brazilian, and Luso-African and other Lusophone literatures, includes general guides, lists of dissertations, and bibliographies. An index of authors, editors, and compilers is also included. The 95-page book costs \$20 for cloth, \$14.50 for paper; it is available from Book Publications, Modern Language Association, 10 Astor Place, New York, NY 10003.

**The Latin American Monograph Series at Ohio University** is soliciting scholarly works in all disciplines related to Latin America. Manuscripts should range between 80 and 150 single-spaced, typed pages (or equivalent). Final selection will be based on quality of scholarship, clarity of expression, and the estimated importance of the topic to the scholarly community. Manuscripts (with self-addressed, stamped envelope for return) or inquiries should be sent to Thomas W. Walker, Editor, Latin American Monograph Series, Center for International Studies, Burson House, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701.

**The Latin American Occasional Papers Series at the University of Massachusetts** is seeking good, general Latin American studies manuscripts on topics of interest to an interdisciplinary audience. Length should be from 35 to 70 pages, double-spaced. Send to series editor, Donald A. Proulx, Chair, Latin American Studies Program, Anthropology Department, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

**LASA 89**  
**APPROVED PANELS BY DISCIPLINE**

(\* Unconfirmed as of March 28, 1989)

**ANTHROPOLOGY**

Central American Children and War  
Organizer: Margarita B. Melville, University of California, Berkeley

Cultural Contact and Cultural Transformation  
Organizer: Ernest A. Duff, Randolph-Macon Woman's College

Discourses of Race, Ethnicity and National Identity  
Organizer: Leslie Bary, Pomona College

Environmental Problems and Policies in Small Caribbean Islands \*  
Organizers: Marianne Schmink, University of Florida;  
Ariel Lugo, Southern Forest Experiment Station

Ethnic Processes and Geo-Politics, Part I: Central America's Caribbean Rim in Historical and Contemporary Perspective  
Organizers: Philippe Bourgois, San Francisco State University;  
Charles Hale, Stanford University

Ethnic Processes and Geo-Politics, Part II: Belize and Central America's Atlantic Coast \*  
Organizer: Karen Judd, Graduate Center/CUNY

Indigenous Histories and the Nation-State in Latin America  
Organizers: Jonathan Hill, Southern Illinois University;  
Janet M. Chernela, Florida International University

Internationalization of Capital in Mexican Agriculture  
Organizer: Billie DeWalt, University of Kentucky

Newcomers and Established Residents: Conflict and Accommodation \*  
Organizer: Alex Stepick, Florida International University

Recent Research on Undocumented Migration to the United States  
Organizer: Leo R. Chavez, University of California, Irvine

Rural Central America  
Organizer: Marc Edelman, Yale University

The Complexities of Empowerment  
Organizer: Kathleen Logan, University of Alabama at Birmingham

The Cultural Map of Spanish America: Data and Methods  
Organizer: Gregory Knapp, University of Texas at Austin

Themes in Grassroots Development I: Problems of Autonomy and Economic Self-Sufficiency in Small Farmer Organizations  
Organizer: David B. Bray, Inter-American Foundation

Themes in Grassroots Development II: Culture, Ecology and Develop.  
Organizers: Alaka Wali, University of Maryland;  
Charles D. Kleymeyer, Inter-American Foundation

**ART AND FILM**

1959-1989: 30 Years of Cuban Cinema  
Organizer: Oscar E. Quiros, University of Kansas

Latin American Visual Arts  
Organizer: Juan A. Martinez, Miami-Dade Community College

Politics and Avant-Garde Ideology in Latin American Art: 1920-1940  
Organizer: Mari C. Ramirez, University of Texas, Austin

Popular Music in the Caribbean  
Organizer: Robert Witmer, York University

Recent Developments in the Theory, History and Criticism of Latin American Cinema  
Organizer: Deborah Mistrion, Bradford College

**COMMUNICATIONS**

Journalistic Practices in Latin America  
Organizer: Charles H. Green, Florida International University

Press Censorship and Authoritarianism in Latin America  
Organizer: Glauco Ary Dillon Soares, University of Florida

The Periodical Press and the Female Intelligentsia in Latin America  
Organizer: Gwen Kirkpatrick, University of California, Berkeley

**ECONOMICS**

Actors and Processes in Development \*  
Organizer: Joel Lazinger, University of Wisconsin at La Crosse

Caribbean Development Options and U.S. Policy  
Organizer: Carmen Diana Deere, University of Massachusetts

Caribbean Economics in the International Context and the CBI  
Organizer: Paul Susman, Bucknell University

Debt and Economic Stabilization Policies  
Organizer: Michael J. Twomey, University of Michigan, Dearborn

Deuda externa y ajuste estructural en Centroamérica y Panamá  
Organizers: Alfredo Guerra Borges, Univ. Nac. Autónoma de México;  
Mario Arana S., Coord. Regional de Invest. Económicas y Sociales

Economía y sociedad en Honduras en los años 1980 y perspectivas para 1990  
Organizer: Alcides Hernández Chávez, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras

Economic Development and Conservation of Tropical Rain Forests in Latin America  
Organizer: John O. Browder, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

Entrepreneurs, Politics and New Economic Scenarios in Latin America  
Organizer: Eli Diniz, Inst. Universitario de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro

Financial Institutions, Markets and Development in Latin America  
Organizer: Edgar Ortiz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Financing Latin American Development: Alternatives to Commercial Bank Lending  
Organizer: Robert Grosse, University of Miami

Illicit Crops and Economic Development in Latin America: Implications for U.S. Foreign Policy in the Region  
Organizer: Elena H. Alvarez, Rockefeller Institute

Industrialization and Trade in the Caribbean Basin  
Organizer: Jorge Salazar-Carrillo, Florida International University

Issues in Colombian Development \*  
Organizer: Sutti Ortiz, Boston University

New Directions in Economic Policymaking in Brazil and Mexico  
Organizer: Eliza J. Willis, Boston College

Nueva estructura agraria y sectores dominantes en América Latina  
Organizer: Sergio Gómez, FLACSO

O Brasil sob a Nova Constituição: Desequilíbrios Regionais, Estrutura Tributária, Relações Trabalhistas e Inflação \*  
Organizer: Carlos Roberto Azzoni, Universidade de São Paulo

Poverty and Inequity in Latin America: Old Problems in Search of New Answers  
Organizer: Ann Helwege, Tufts University

Prospects for Brazil-Argentina Economic Integration \*  
Organizer: John H. Welch, Oakland University

Puerto Ricans in the United States and the Changing Economy  
Organizer: Edwin Melendez, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Savings, Investment and Growth in Latin America  
Organizers: Jorge Ruiz Lara, Inter-American Development Bank;  
Willy Van Ryckeghem, Inter-American Development Bank

The Brazilian Public and Private Sectors  
Organizer: Peter Buzzanell, U.S. Department of Agriculture

The Central American Economies: Perspectives on the Continuing Crisis and Reactivation  
Organizer: Michael E. Conroy, University of Texas at Austin

The Implications for Rural Development of Customary and Public Land Ownership Forms in the Caribbean  
Organizer: David Stanfield, University of Wisconsin at Madison

The Past in the Present: Historical Perspectives on Money and Debt in Latin America  
Organizer: Joseph Ricciardi, Babson College

The Political Economy of APRA in Power  
Organizer: Eva A. Paus, Mount Holyoke College

The Political Economy of Capital Flight in Latin America  
Organizer: Darryl McLeod, Fordham University

The Political Economy of Tourism in the Caribbean  
Organizer: Dennis J. Gayle, Florida International University

The Political Economy of Trade and Industrial Policy in Brazil and Mexico  
Organizer: Benedict J. Clements, Providence College

The U.S.-Mexican Border: Its Influence on Regional Political and Economic Behavior \*  
Organizer: Joan B. Anderson, University of San Diego

Tierra, campesinos y capital en la agricultura latinoamericana  
Organizers: Manuel Chiriboga, Centro Andino de Acción Popular;  
Randy Stringer, University of Wisconsin at Madison

Trade and Development in Brazil  
Organizer: Maria Willumsen, Florida International University

"Trading Companies" como canales de comercialización internacional: experiencia de América Latina \*  
Organizer: Juan Luis Colaiacovo, Centro Interamericano de Comercialización

World Industrial Restructuring and Latin American Responses  
Organizer: Edgar Ortiz, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

## EDUCATION

Challenges to Latin American Education  
Organizer: Jorge Jeria, Northern Illinois University

Empowering Grassroots Organizations for Political Participation: Experiences of Popular Education in Latin America  
Organizer: Marcy Fink, OEF International

Higher Education Issues in Latin America  
Organizer: Wayne Osborn, Iowa State University

Politics and Educational Planning: Latin American and Caribbean Experiences  
Organizer: Carlos M. Alvarez, Florida International University

## HEALTH

Grappling With Health Problems in Latin America  
Organizers: Connie Weil, University of Minnesota;  
Jim Weil, University of Wisconsin at River Falls

Health Workers in the Face of Torture \*  
Organizer: Richard H. Goldstein, Aesculapius International Medicine

Health and Population Issues in Latin America \*  
Organizer: Margaret Sherraden, Washington University, St. Louis

Repercusiones sociales, económicas y demográficas del SIDA en México.  
Organizer: Mario Bronfman, El Colegio de México

## HISTORY

Argentine Labor: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives  
Organizer: Peter Ranis, York College and Graduate Center

Black Labor in Latin America and the Caribbean in the 19th Century  
Organizer: Peter Blanchard, University of Toronto

Central American Artisans and National and Regional Politics  
Organizer: Deborah Levenson, Columbia University

Comparative Perspectives on Latin American Revolutions: Theories, Praxis and Revolutionary Coalitions  
Organizer: Peter F. Klaren, George Washington University

Cross-Cultural Contact and Conflict in Early Spanish America  
Organizer: Susan E. Ramirez, De Paul University

Cuba and Brazil in the Nineteenth Century: Foundation Concepts in the Evolution of Women in Society  
Organizer: Evelyn Picon Garfield, University of Illinois

Guerra afuera y guerra adentro: México porfirista y revolucionario ante los conflictos internacionales y locales \*  
Organizer: Anne Staples, El Colegio de México

Historia contemporánea de Colombia: enfoques  
Organizer: Mauricio Archila Neira, Universidad Nacional de Colombia

Imagined Communities in Latin America \*  
Organizer: Fernando Coronil, University of Michigan

Indians, Resistance and Rebellion in Mexico  
Organizer: Sonya Lipsett, SUNY/Cortland

Industrialization in Comparative Perspective: Mexico and Brazil  
Organizer: Marshall C. Eakin, Vanderbilt University

La democracia en Costa Rica en perspectiva histórica  
Organizer: Victor Hugo Acuña Ortega, Universidad de Costa Rica

Labor in Cuba: 1950-1980s  
Organizer: Alfred Padula, University of Maine

Latin American Collective Biography: Recent Innovations  
Organizer: Michael L. Conniff, University of New Mexico

Literary Sources for the Study of Historical Processes  
Organizer: Mary G. Berg, Harvard University

New Approaches to Immigration History in Argentina  
Organizer: Romolo Gandolfo, Yale University

New Approaches to the Study of Communism in Latin America  
Organizer: Daniela Spenser, Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Oral Sources for Latin American History \*  
Organizer: Steve Stein, University of Miami

Photographic Resources and Their Application to Scholarly Research and Publications: Case Studies  
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State and Society in Puerto Rico from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Century  
Organizer: Astrid Cubano, Universidad de Puerto Rico

Studies in Comparative Labor History  
Organizer: Evelyn Hu-Dehart, University of Colorado at Boulder

The State and Social Control in Brazil and Argentina, 1830-1930  
Organizer: Joan L. Bak, University of Richmond

The World of the Nineteenth Century Worker: Wealth Distribution, Savings Patterns, and Small Producers  
Organizer: David Sowell, Juniata College

Trabajo y resistencia de los campesinos en transición \*  
Organizers: Olinda Celestino, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique; Fernando Pico, Universidad de Puerto Rico

Voluntary Immigration to Puerto Rico in the Nineteenth Century  
Organizer: Birgit Sonesson, New York University

#### INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Condition and Prospects of the International Relations in the Triangle Spain-Iberoamerica-United States in the Post-Reagan Era  
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Organizer: Jaime Suchlicki, University of Miami

El proceso de paz en Centroamérica \*  
Organizer: Ricardo Córdova Macías, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Europe and the Caribbean in the 1990's  
Organizer: Rosemarijn Hoefte, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology

Europe's Relations with Latin America: Policies, Debt and Trade  
Organizer: Roberto Espindola, University of Bradford

Israel and Latin America: Political and Economic Links  
Organizer: Hugo Hervitz, Barry University

Issues in U.S.-Latin American-European Relations  
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Organizers: Gabriel Szekeley, University of California, San Diego; Barbara Stallings, University of Wisconsin at Madison

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Las nuevas naciones del Caribe en las relaciones internacionales  
Organizer: Rita Giacalone, Universidad de Los Andes

Latin American Research Projects of the United Nations University  
Organizer: Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, United Nations University

Los actores internacionales frente al proceso de paz en Centroamérica.\*  
Organizer: Gregorio Selser, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Neglected Dimensions of Cuban Foreign Policy: Process and Content  
Organizer: H. Michael Erisman, Indiana State University

North American Continental Relations: A Reevaluation of Mexico-U.S.-Canada Relations  
Organizer: Gustavo Del Castillo, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Nuevos escenarios en las relaciones internacionales del Caribe: una mirada hacia la década del 1990  
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Soviet-Latin American Relations in the Era of Perestroika  
Organizers: Nicola Miller, King's College; Rodolfo Cerdas-Cruz, Centro de Investigación y Adiestramiento Político-Administrativo

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U.S.-Latin American Relations in the 1990s \*  
Organizer: Abraham F. Lowenthal, University of Southern California

#### LITERATURE

Adalberto Ortiz y la literatura negra ecuatoriana  
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Barroco colonial y conciencia criolla  
Organizer: Mabel Morana, University of Southern California

Class, Gender and Ideology in Contemporary Mexican and Chicano Narrative \*  
Organizers: Lauro Flores, University of Washington; Cynthia Steele, University of Washington

Current Approaches to Latin American Literary Classics  
Organizer: Silvia M. Nagy, Loyola University

Discursos del exorcismo: España, los Andes y el Caribe  
Organizer: Regina Harrison, Bates College

Edgardo Rodríguez Julia: escritura y poder en el Caribe  
Organizer: María Elena Rodríguez-Castro, Univ. de Puerto Rico

El estado actual de los estudios literarios en los países del Cono Sur de América Latina  
Organizer: María Rosa Olivera-Williams, University of Notre Dame

Escritura femenina en Puerto Rico a partir de la década de 1970  
Organizer: Carmen I. Pérez-Marín, Harvard University

Exploring the Americanist Connection: Current Research on Literary Relations Between Brazil and Spanish America  
Organizer: Severino Joao Albuquerque, Univ. of Wisconsin at Madison

Feminist Perspectives on Latin American Literature and Philosophy  
Organizer: Ofelia Schutte, University of Florida

La experiencia literaria puertorriqueña en los Estados Unidos  
Organizer: Edna Acosta-Belén, SUNY/Albany

La mujer ante la realidad latinoamericana: el nuevo discurso femenino  
Organizer: Alina Camacho-Gingerich, St. John's University



The Mexican Political System: A Reassessment  
Organizer: C. Richard Bath, University of Texas at El Paso

The Military and Democratization: Comparing South America and the Iberian Peninsula  
Organizers: Felipe Aguero, Duke University;  
Federico G. Gil, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

The Peasantry and Transition in Central America  
Organizers: Nola Reinhardt, Smith College;  
Ilja A. Luciak, Virginia Polytechnic Institute

The Prospects for Democratization in Paraguay: Theoretical Perspectives.  
Organizer: Diego Abente, Miami University

The Revolutionary Decade in Guatemala and Its Aftermath  
Organizer: Roland H. Ebel, Tulane University

The State, Development and Crisis in Latin America  
Organizer: Douglas Friedman, College of Charleston

U.S. Labor Policy in Latin America  
Organizers: Hobart A. Spalding, Brooklyn College/CUNY;  
Henry J. Frundt, Ramapo College

Venezuela's Democratic Experience Reassessed  
Organizers: Jennifer McCoy, Emory University;  
Daniel Hellinger, Webster University

Women in the Struggle for Democracy in Central America  
Organizer: Loussia Musse Felix, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro

#### RELIGION

After Puebla: The Catholic Church in Latin America, 1979-89  
Organizer: Edward L. Cleary, Pontifical College Josephinum

Religion and Economic Insertion in Brazilian Society  
Organizer: Cecilia L. Mariz, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

Religion and Politics: Comparative Latin American Experiences  
Organizer: Carol Drogus, Hamilton College

Religion and Social Movements  
Organizer: Ramon Jrade, Vanderbilt University

Religión y política en una colonia  
Organizer: Ana Maria Diaz-Stevens, Rutgers University

The Jewish Experience in Latin America \*  
Organizer: Margalit Bejarano, The Hebrew University

Under the Signs of Troubling Times: The Catholic Church in Latin America  
Organizer: Martin Poblete, Columbia University

#### SOCIOLOGY

A Universidade na América Latina: Participação, Gestão e Recrutamento \*  
Organizer: Laura Da Veiga, Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais

Belize and the United States: Who Sets the Development Agenda?  
Organizers: Charles Rutheiser, The Johns Hopkins University;  
David Kyle, The Johns Hopkins University

Cambio social y escena política en el Ecuador \*  
Organizer: Jorge Leon, CEDIME

Central American Refugees: The Promise of Repatriation \*  
Organizer: Patricia Pessar, Georgetown University

Changes in the Mexican Political System: The Role of Urban Social Movements  
Organizer: Lisa Fuentes, Boston College

Changing Brazil: The City, Social Movements and the Continuing Crisis in the Post-Authoritarian Period (double panel)  
Organizer: William P. Norris, Oberlin College

Children and Social Inequalities in Brazil  
Organizer: Elizabeth Kuznesof, University of Kansas

Community Power: The Quest for Democracy from Grassroots Groups.  
Organizer: Michael Kaufman, York University

Comparative National Development: A Sociological Agenda for the 1990's (double panel)  
Organizers: A. Douglas Kincaid, Florida International University;  
Alejandro Portes, The Johns Hopkins University

Cultura Popular na América Latina  
Organizer: Renato Ortiz, Universidade Federal de Campinas

El movimiento de los trabajadores por una cultura de vida, justicia y libertad: una aplicación latinoamericana del pensamiento humanista-cristiano  
Organizer: Paul Tennessee, National Works Union

Ethnic Tensions and the Influx of Central American Refugees in Belize: Cultural, Political and Economic Questions \*  
Organizer: Assad Shoman, Society for Promotion of Education and Research

Gender, Politics, and Culture in Latin America  
Organizer: Georgette M. Dorn, Library of Congress

Hispanics in the U.S.: Migration, Return Migration, and Ethnic Rivalry.  
Organizer: Olga Jiménez Wagenheim, Rutgers Univ., Newark

La organización de los trabajadores del sector informal y el sistema político  
Organizer: Hector Lucena, Universidad de Carabobo

Latin American Frontiers in Comparative Perspective  
Organizer: John Markoff, University of Pittsburgh

Latin American Popular Culture \*  
Organizer: Candace Slater, University of California, Berkeley

Latinos in the U.S.: A Review of an Emerging Literature  
Organizer: Mario T. Garcia, University of California, Santa Barbara

National Crisis, Local Consequences  
Organizers: M. Barbara Leons, Towson State University;  
Frances Rothstein, Towson State University

New Dilemmas Facing Old Trade Unions  
Organizer: Guillermo Grenier, Florida International University

New Perspectives on the Puerto Rican Labor Force  
Organizer: Jorge Duany, University of the Sacred Heart

Políticas Públicas e Sindicalismo Rural no Nordeste do Brasil \*  
Organizer: Maria Lia Correa De A. Pandolfi, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco

Popular Culture and Latin American Reality  
Organizer: Donald S. Castro, California State Polytechnic University

Poverty and Social Policy  
Organizer: Harvey Williams, University of the Pacific

Producción, reproducción y trabajo femenino en la semiperiferia: la experiencia puertorriqueña  
Organizer: Luz Del Alba Acevedo, University of Illinois at Chicago

La resistencia al colonialismo cultural en la dramaturgia puertorriqueña desde dos costas

Organizers: Beatriz J. Rizk, Asociación de Trabajadores e Investigadores de Nuevo Teatro; Julio Marzan, New York University

Latin American Socio-Literary Critique for the 1990s: An Encounter with Puerto Rican Realities

Organizer: Marc Zimmerman, University of Illinois at Chicago

Literatura e ideología bajo el autoritarismo: Chile y Argentina en la última década

Organizer: Maria Ines Lagos-Pope, Washington University

Literatura paraguaya: producción "intra" y "extra" fronteras de las últimas dos décadas

Organizer: Teresa Mendez-Faith, St. Anselm College

Literatura puertorriqueña en U.S.A.: no es cuestión de identidad sino la identidad en cuestión

Organizer: Alberto Sandoval Sanchez, Mount Holyoke College

Los intelectuales y la construcción de lo nacional: Cuba y Puerto Rico.

Organizer: Arcadio Díaz-Quinones, Princeton University

Mestizaje y sexualidad en la literatura del Caribe

Organizer: William Rosa, William Paterson College

Modernism and Cultural Conservatism in Brazil

Organizer: Randal Johnson, University of Florida

Modes and Moods of Representation in Recent Brazilian Fiction

Organizer: Charles A. Perrone, University of Florida

Nuevas tendencias en la literatura cubana de hoy

Organizer: Flora Gonzalez, Emerson College

Politics and Literature in Central America

Organizer: Patricia T. Edmisten, University of West Florida

Power, Repression, and Dictatorship in Latin American Narrative

Organizer: Gene H. Bell-Villada, Williams College

Puerto Rican Dramatists Discuss Their Theatre

Organizer: Gloria F. Waldman, York College/CUNY

Reinterpretación de la historia en la novela latinoamericana contemporánea \*

Organizer: Alfredo Antonio Fernández, Universidad de La Habana

The Body Politic: Corporeal Images in Modern Latin American Writing.

Organizer: Daniel Balderston, Tulane University

The Subversive Text/El texto subversivo

Organizer: Joanne Saltz, St. Cloud State University

U.S. Perspectives on Hispanic Minority Literature

Organizer: Marvin A. Lewis, University of Missouri at Columbia

Violencia y literatura en América Latina

Organizer: Ramón Luís Acevedo, University of Puerto Rico

Women and Politics in Caribbean Drama

Organizer: Maida Watson-Espener, Florida International University

Women and the Spanish/American Encounter

Organizers: Stacey Schlau, West Chester University; Electa Arenal, College of Staten Island/CUNY

Writing in Spanish in the U.S. \*

Organizers: Ambler H. Moss, University of Miami; Joaquín Roy, University of Miami

## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Agrarian Transformations in Central America

Organizer: Mitchell A. Seligson, University of Pittsburgh

Bahamas, Belize, Barbados: Clones of the British Legacy \*

Organizer: Bruce Ergood, Ohio University

Bolivia in the Post-Paz Estenssoro Era \*

Organizer: Eduardo A. Gamarra, Florida International University

Burocracias e Políticas Públicas: Processos de Descentralização e Novas Formas de Gestão das Políticas Sociais na América Latina

Organizer: Sônia Miriam Draibe, Universidade Federal de Campinas

Business Elites and Democratization: Theory Building from Empirical Case Studies

Organizer: Leigh A. Payne, Yale University

Centroamérica: políticas externas, procesos internos en la dinámica regional, 1988-1989

Organizer: Carlos Sarti, Confederación Universitaria Centroamericana

Civil-Military Relations in Latin America and the Challenge of Democracy

Organizer: Michael Gold, American University

Comparative Analysis of Recent Electoral Process in Mexico, Venezuela and the English-Speaking Caribbean

Organizer: Rexene Hanes de Acevedo, Universidad de Los Andes

Conservatives, Political Parties and Democracy

Organizer: Douglas A. Chalmers, Columbia University

Creating New Political Arenas: Mexican Women in Social Movements and Community Politics

Organizers: Teresa Carrillo, Stanford University; Lynn Stephen, Northeastern University

Crisis and Transformation in Revolutionary Nicaragua

Organizer: Rose J. Spalding, De Paul University

Crisis in Mexican Political System

Organizers: Silvia Gómez Tagle, El Colegio de México; Judith Gentlemen, University of New Hampshire

Critical Junctures and Historical Legacies

Organizer: David Collier, University of California, Berkeley

Cultura Política: Repensando as Transformações Políticas na América Latina

Organizers: Ruth Cardoso, Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento; Teresa Caldeira, Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento

Democracy and Participation in the Nicaraguan Revolution

Organizer: Bruce E. Wright, California State University at Fullerton

Democracy and Popular Participation in Nicaragua

Organizers: Harry E. Vanden, University of South Florida; Thomas Walker, Ohio University

Democracy in the Dutch Caribbean \*

Organizer: Betty Sedoc-Dahlberg, Univ. of the Netherlands Antilles

Democracy in Venezuela: Past, Present and Future

Organizer: Terry Karl, Stanford University

Democratic Processes in the Andean Nations I: Chile, Colombia, Peru

Organizers: Gary Hoskin, SUNY/Buffalo; Gabriel Murillo, Universidad de Los Andes

Democratic Processes in the Andean Nations II: Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela

Organizer: Gabriel Murillo, Universidad de Los Andes

- Derechos humanos y justicia en la Argentina: implicaciones comparativas  
Organizer: Elizabeth Jelin, Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad
- Ecology: Environmental Policy Issues \*  
Organizer: Kathy Shea-Abrams, Florida International University
- El Salvador Ten Years Later (double panel)  
Organizer: Tommie Sue Montgomery, Agnes Scott College
- Electoral Processes in Latin America  
Organizer: T.B.A.
- Employers' Associations and the Business Community in Three Democracies: A Comparative Framework  
Organizers: Fernando López-Alves, University of California, Santa Barbara; Enrique Ogliastrì, Universidad de Los Andes
- Experiências de Políticas Agrícola e Agrária em América Latina  
Organizer: Guillermo Palacios, Univ. Federal do Rio De Janeiro
- Governing in the Crisis: The Political Dimensions of Economic Management  
Organizer: Catherine Conaghan, Queen's University
- Haiti and the Transition to Democracy: Internal and External Factors  
Organizer: Larman C. Wilson, American University
- Human Rights in South America: Changing Contexts and New Initiatives  
Organizer: Michael Shifter, Ford Foundation
- Identidad de género en las estructuras de poder \*  
Organizer: Cecilia Blondet, Instituto de Estudios Peruanos
- Impact of Political Parties on Peruvian Political Development  
Organizer: Sandra Woy-Hazleton, Miami University, Oxford
- Institutions and Ideas in Argentine Politics: The Military, Political Parties and Economic Policy-Making  
Organizer: Kathryn Sikkink, University of Minnesota
- Interpreting Electoral Results \*  
Organizer: Henry Dietz, University of Texas
- La cuestión agraria y las políticas públicas en Centroamérica y el Caribe  
Organizer: Eduardo Baumeister, Coordinadora Regional de Inversiones Económicas y Sociales
- La nueva derecha latinoamericana: raíces ideológicas e influencia política  
Organizer: José Miguel Insulza, Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económica
- Liberation Psychology: The Subjective Dimension of Repression and Resistance in Latin America \*  
Organizer: Nancy Caro Hollander, California State University at Dominguez Hills
- Los hispano-americanos y América Latina: perspectivas y desafíos para la década de los 1990  
Organizer: José Prince, Latin American Labor Institute
- Los partidos políticos y la consolidación de la democracia política en América Latina  
Organizers: Marcelo Cavarozzi, CLACSO; Manuel Antonio Garretón, CLACSO
- Mexican Popular Movements and Political Strategy in the 1980's  
Organizer: Maria Lorena Cook, University of California, Berkeley
- Mexico's Salinas de Gortari Administration: Continuity and Change  
Organizer: Rodolfo O. De la Garza, University of Texas at Austin
- Military Responses to Political Violence in Latin America  
Organizer: Cynthia Watson, Loyola University of Chicago
- Nationalism, Populism and Militarism in the Depression Years: Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, 1929-1940  
Organizer: Jorge Rodríguez-Beruff, University of Puerto Rico
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Economic Development, and Political Change in Central America and the Caribbean  
Organizer: David E. Lewis, Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales
- Partidos Políticos e Cultura Política na América Latina: Desafios para a Institucionalização Democrática \*  
Organizer: Marcello Baquero, Univ. Federal do Rio Grande do Sul
- Paz, democracia, desarrollo e integración en América Central: de Contadora a Esquipulas  
Organizer: Luis Enrique Marius, Universidad de los Trabajadores de América Latina
- Política y sociedad en Uruguay en un año de elecciones  
Organizers: Romeo Pérez Antón, CLAEH; Martin Weinstein, William Paterson College
- Political Economy, Political Culture, and Political Regimes in Latin America  
Organizer: Evelyn Huber Stephens, Northwestern University
- Political Transition and Social Movements in Guatemala  
Organizer: Susanne Jonas, University of California, Santa Cruz
- Politics and Development in South Africa and South America: Towards a Comparative Analysis  
Organizer: Zelia Roelofse, Unisa Centre for Latin American Studies
- Popular Movements Under Authoritarian Regimes: Roots of Rebellion?  
Organizer: Peter Winn, Tufts University
- Popular Movements and Political Transformation in Mexico  
Organizers: Ann Craig, University of California, San Diego; Joe Foweraker, University of Essex
- Presidentialism, Political Parties, and Democracy in South America  
Organizer: Scott Mainwaring, University of Notre Dame
- Public Administration in Latin America: Problems and Approaches \*  
Organizer: Edgardo González, Banco Ecuatoriano de la Vivienda
- Puerto Rican Independence: Challenges and Prospects  
Organizer: Thomas Angotti, Progressive Latin Americanist Network
- Revolutions Compared: Cuba and Nicaragua \*  
Organizer: Fred Judson, University of Alberta
- Small States in a Decade of Crisis  
Organizer: Carol Wise, University of Notre Dame
- State and Society in Twentieth-Century Cuba  
Organizer: Marifeli Perez-Stable, SUNY/Old Westbury
- The Alfonsín Administration in Argentina: A Retrospective  
Organizer: Edward C. Epstein, University of Utah
- The Crisis of Party-Union Links in Latin America?  
Organizers: Margaret Keck, Yale University; Charles Gillespie, University of Wisconsin at Madison
- The Fiscal Crisis of the Developmentalist State in Latin America and the Neo-Liberal "Solution"  
Organizer: William R. Nylen, Columbia University
- The Guianas in the 1980's and Beyond: Political and Socio-Economic Trends in Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana  
Organizer: Mark Kirton, University of Guyana
- The Limits to State Action: Colombia from an Andean Perspective  
Organizer: Marc W. Chernick, Columbia University

Racial Politics and Discrimination in Latin America \*  
Organizer: Roxanne Dunbar Ortiz, California State University

Reassessing Dominican Immigrants in the U.S. and Puerto Rico  
Organizer: Ramona Hernandez, La Guardia Commun. College/CUNY

Reconceptualizing the Newly Industrializing Countries: Restructuring, Competitiveness, and Exports in a Comparative Perspective  
Organizers: Gary Gereffi, Duke University;  
Miguel Korzeniewicz, Duke University

Social Movements and Cultural Identity  
Organizer: Elizabeth Mahan, University of Connecticut

Social Movements and Democratization in Mexico  
Organizer: Jonathan Fox, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The "Middle Sectors" Revisited: 30 Years After Political Change in Latin America \*  
Organizer: Steve Stein, University of Miami

The Analysis of Socio-political Change in Latin America: A Paradigmatic Crisis? \*  
Organizer: Viviane Brachet-Márquez, El Colegio de México

The Hispanic Caribbean: An Urbanized Region  
Organizer: Aníbal Sepúlveda, Centro de Investigaciones CARIMAR

The Informal Sector Revisited  
Organizer: Cathy A. Rakowski, Michigan State University

The Peasantry and Rural Protest in South America  
Organizer: Mirna De Velasco, Universidad de Zulia

Women and Social Reproduction in Latin America  
Organizer: Lanny Thompson, Universidad de Puerto Rico

Women and Work in Latin America  
Organizer: Fabiola Franco, Universidad Católica de Lima

Women's Organizations and Their Scope of Action  
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Guerra afuera y guerra adentro: México porfirista y revolucionario ante los conflictos internacionales y locales \*  
Organizer: Anne Staples, El Colegio de México

Indians, Resistance and Rebellion in Mexico  
Organizer: Sonya Lipsett, SUNY/Cortland

Internationalization of Capital in Mexican Agriculture  
Organizer: Billie DeWalt, University of Kentucky

Mexican Popular Movements and Political Strategy in the 1980's  
Organizer: Maria Lorena Cook, University of California, Berkeley

Mexico's Salinas de Gortari Administration: Continuity and Change  
Organizer: Rodolfo O. De la Garza, University of Texas at Austin

North American Continental Relations: A Reevaluation of Mexico-U.S.-Canada Relations  
Organizer: Gustavo Del Castillo, El Colegio de la Frontera Norte

Photographic Resources and Their Application to Scholarly Research and Publications: Case Studies  
Organizer: Stella De Sa Rego, University of New Mexico

Popular Movements and Political Transformation in Mexico  
Organizers: Ann Craig, University of California, San Diego;  
Joe Foweraker, University of Essex

Repercusiones sociales, económicas y demográficas del SIDA en México.  
Organizer: Mario Bronfman, El Colegio de México

Social Movements and Democratization in Mexico  
Organizer: Jonathan Fox, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

The Future of U.S.-Mexican Relations \*  
Organizer: Peter H. Smith, University of California, San Diego

The Mexican Political System: A Reassessment  
Organizer: C. Richard Bath, University of Texas at El Paso

The U.S.-Mexican Border: Its Influence on Regional Political and Economic Behavior \*  
Organizer: Joan B. Anderson, University of San Diego

#### CENTRAL AMERICA

Agrarian Transformations in Central America  
Organizer: Mitchell A. Seligson, University of Pittsburgh

Central American Artisans and National and Regional Politics  
Organizer: Deborah Levenson, Columbia University

Central American Children and War  
Organizer: Margarita B. Melville, University of California, Berkeley

Central American Refugees: The Promise of Repatriation \*  
Organizer: Patricia Pessar, Georgetown University

Centroamérica: políticas externas, procesos internos en la dinámica regional, 1988-1989  
Organizer: Carlos Sarti, Confederación Universitaria Centroamericana

Deuda externa y ajuste estructural en Centroamérica y Panamá  
Organizers: Alfredo Guerra Borges, Univ. Nac. Autónoma de México;  
Mario Arana S., Coord. Regional de Invest. Económicas y Sociales

El proceso de paz en Centroamérica \*  
Organizer: Ricardo Córdova Macías, Univ. Nac. Autónoma de México

Ethnic Processes and Geo-Politics, Part I: Central America's Caribbean Rim in Historical and Contemporary Perspective  
Organizers: Charles Hale, Stanford University;  
Philippe Bourgois, San Francisco State University

#### LASA 89

#### APPROVED PANELS BY REGION OR COUNTRY

(\* Unconfirmed as of March 28, 1989)

#### MEXICO

Changes in the Mexican Political System: The Role of Urban Social Movements  
Organizer: Lisa Fuentes, Boston College

Class, Gender and Ideology in Contemporary Mexican and Chicano Narrative \*  
Organizers: Cynthia Steele, University of Washington;  
Lauro Flores, University of Washington

Creating New Political Arenas: Mexican Women in Social Movements and Community Politics  
Organizers: Teresa Carrillo, Stanford University;  
Lynn Stephen, Northeastern University

Crisis in Mexican Political System  
Organizers: Judith Gentlemen, University of New Hampshire;  
Silvia Gómez Tagle, El Colegio de México

**Ethnic Processes and Geo-Politics, Part II: Belize and Central America's Atlantic Coast \***

Organizer: Karen Judd, Graduate Center/CUNY

**La cuestión agraria y las políticas públicas en Centroamérica y el Caribe**

Organizer: Eduardo Baumeister, Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales

**Los actores internacionales frente al proceso de paz en Centroamérica\***

Organizer: Gregorio Selser, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

**Paz, democracia, desarrollo e integración en América Central: de Contadora a Esquipulas**

Organizer: Luís Enrique Marius, Univ. de los Trab. de América Latina

**Politics and Literature in Central America**

Organizer: Patricia T. Edmisten, University of West Florida

**Rural Central America**

Organizer: Marc Edelman, Yale University

**The Central American Economies: Perspectives on the Continuing Crisis and Reactivation**

Organizer: Michael E. Conroy, University of Texas at Austin

**The International Actors before the Central American Peace Process**

Organizer: Max Azicri, Edinboro University

**The Peasantry and Transition in Central America**

Organizers: Ilja A. Luciak, Virginia Polytechnic Institute; Nola Reinhardt, Smith College

**Women in the Struggle for Democracy in Central America**

Organizer: Loussia Musse Felix, Pontifícia Universidad Católica do Rio de Janeiro

**Guatemala**

**Political Transition and Social Movements in Guatemala**

Organizer: Susanne Jonas, University of California, Santa Cruz

**The Revolutionary Decade in Guatemala and Its Aftermath**

Organizer: Roland H. Ebel, Tulane University

**Honduras**

**Economía y sociedad en Honduras en los años 1980 y perspectivas para 1990**

Organizer: Alcides Hernández Chavez, Univ. Nac. Autón. de Honduras

**El Salvador**

**El Salvador Ten Years Later (double panel)**

Organizer: Tommie Sue Montgomery, Agnes Scott College

**Nicaragua**

**Crisis and Transformation in Revolutionary Nicaragua**

Organizer: Rose J. Spalding, De Paul University

**Democracy and Participation in the Nicaraguan Revolution**

Organizer: Bruce E. Wright, California State University at Fullerton

**Democracy and Popular Participation in Nicaragua**

Organizers: Thomas Walker, Ohio University; Harry E. Vanden, University of South Florida

**Costa Rica**

**La democracia en Costa Rica en perspectiva histórica**

Organizer: Victor Hugo Acuña Ortega, Universidad de Costa Rica

**SOUTH AMERICA**

**Employers' Associations and the Business Community in Three Democracies: A Comparative Framework**

Organizers: Fernando Lopez-Alves, Univ. of California, Santa Barbara; Enrique Ogliastrì, Universidad de Los Andes

**Human Rights in South America: Changing Contexts and New Initiatives**

Organizer: Michael Shifter, Ford Foundation

**Politics and Development in South Africa and South America: Towards a Comparative Analysis**

Organizer: Zelia Roelofse, Unisa Centre for Latin American Studies

**Presidentialism, Political Parties, and Democracy in South America**

Organizer: Scott Mainwaring, University of Notre Dame

**Prospects for Brazil-Argentina Economic Integration \***

Organizer: John H. Welch, Oakland University

**The Guianas in the 1980's and Beyond: Political and Socio-Economic Trends in Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana**

Organizer: Mark Kirton, University of Guyana

**The Military and Democratization: Comparing South America and the Iberian Peninsula**

Organizers: Felipe Aguero, Duke University; Federico G. Gil, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

**The Peasantry and Rural Protest in South America**

Organizer: Mirna De Velasco, Universidad de Zulia

**The State and Social Control in Brazil and Argentina, 1830-1930**

Organizer: Joan L. Bak, University of Richmond

**Brazil**

**Changing Brazil: The City, Social Movements and the Continuing Crisis in the Post-Authoritarian Period (double panel)**

Organizer: William P. Norris, Oberlin College

**Children and Social Inequalities in Brazil**

Organizer: Elizabeth Kuznesof, University of Kansas

**Cultura Política: Repensando as Transformações Políticas na América Latina**

Organizers: Ruth Cardoso, Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento; Teresa Caldeira, Centro Brasileiro de Análise e Planejamento

**Modernism and Cultural Conservatism in Brazil**

Organizer: Randal Johnson, University of Florida

**Modes and Moods of Representation in Recent Brazilian Fiction**

Organizer: Charles A. Perrone, University of Florida

**O Brasil sob a Nova Constituição: Desequilíbrios Regionais, Estrutura Tributária, Relações Trabalhistas e Inflação \***

Organizer: Carlos Roberto Azzoni, Universidade de Sao Paulo

**Políticas Públicas e Sindicalismo Rural no Nordeste do Brasil \***

Organizer: Maria Lia Correa De A. Pandolfi, Fundação Joaquim Nabuco

**Religion and Economic Insertion in Brazilian Society**

Organizer: Cecília L. Mariz, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco

**The Brazilian Public and Private Sector**

Organizer: Peter Buzzanell, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

**Trade and Development in Brazil**

Organizer: Maria Willumsen, Florida International University

Andean Countries

Democratic Processes in the Andean Nations: Bolivia, Ecuador, and Venezuela  
Organizer: Gabriel Murillo, Universidad de Los Andes

Democratic Processes in the Andean Nations: Chile, Colombia, Peru  
Organizers: Gabriel Murillo, Universidad de Los Andes;  
Gary Hoskin, SUNY/Buffalo

Bolivia

Bolivia in the Post-Paz Estenssoro Era \*  
Organizer: Eduardo A. Gamarra, Florida International University

Colombia

Historia contemporánea de Colombia: enfoques  
Organizer: Mauricio Archila Neira, Universidad Nacional de Colombia

Issues in Colombian Development \*  
Organizer: Sutti Ortiz, Boston University

The Limits to State Action: Colombia from an Andean Perspective  
Organizer: Marc W. Chernick, Columbia University

Ecuador

Adalberto Ortiz y la literatura negra ecuatoriana  
Organizer: Arturo Ortiz, Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Cambio social y escena política en el Ecuador \*  
Organizer: Jorge León, CEDIME

Peru

Impact of Political Parties on Peruvian Political Development  
Organizer: Sandra Woy-Hazleton, Miami University of Ohio

The Political Economy of APRA in Power  
Organizer: Eva A. Paus, Mount Holyoke College

Venezuela

Democracy in Venezuela: Past, Present and Future  
Organizers: Terry Karl, Stanford Univ.; Jennifer McCoy, Emory Univ.

Venezuela's Democratic Experience Reassessed  
Organizer: Daniel Hellinger, Webster University

Southern Cone

El estado actual de los estudios literarios en los países del Cono Sur de América Latina  
Organizer: Maria Rosa Olivera-Williams, University of Notre Dame

Literatura e ideología bajo el autoritarismo: Chile y Argentina en la última década  
Organizer: Maria Ines Lagos-Pope, Washington University

Argentina

Argentine Labor: Historical and Contemporary Perspectives  
Organizer: Peter Ranis, York College and Graduate Center

Derechos humanos y justicia en la Argentina: implicaciones comparativas  
Organizer: Elizabeth Jelin, Centro de Estudios de Estado y Sociedad

Institutions and Ideas in Argentine Politics: The Military, Political Parties and Economic Policy-Making  
Organizer: Kathryn Sikkink, University of Minnesota

La guerra del Atlántico Sur por las Islas Malvinas: los intereses este-oeste comprometidos \*  
Organizer: Ricardo A. Alagia, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata

New Approaches to Immigration History in Argentina  
Organizer: Romolo Gandolfo, Yale University

The Alfonsín Administration in Argentina: A Retrospective  
Organizer: Edward C. Epstein, University of Utah

Paraguay

Literatura paraguaya: producción "intra" y "extra" fronteras de las últimas dos décadas  
Organizer: Teresa Mendez-Faith, St. Anselm College

The Prospects for Democratization in Paraguay: Theoretical Perspectives  
Organizer: Diego Abente, Miami University

Uruguay

Política y sociedad en Uruguay en un año de elecciones  
Organizers: Martin Weinstein, William Paterson College;  
Romeo Pérez Antón, CLAEH

THE CARIBBEAN

Caribbean Development Options and U.S. Policy  
Organizer: Carmen Diana Deere, University of Massachusetts

Caribbean Economics in the International Context and the CBI  
Organizer: Paul Susman, Bucknell University

Environmental Problems and Policies in Small Caribbean Islands \*  
Organizers: Marianne Schminck, University of Florida;  
Ariel Lugo, Southern Forest Experiment Station

Europe and the Caribbean in the 1990's  
Organizer: Rosemarijn Hoeft, Royal Institute of Linguistics and Anthropology

Industrialization and Trade in the Caribbean Basin  
Organizer: Jorge Salazar-Carrillo, Florida International University

Las nuevas naciones del Caribe en las relaciones internacionales  
Organizer: Rita Giacalone, Universidad de Los Andes

Mestizaje y sexualidad en la literatura del Caribe  
Organizer: William Rosa, William Paterson College

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Economic Development, and Political Change in Central America and the Caribbean  
Organizer: David E. Lewis, Coordinadora Regional de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales

Nuevos escenarios en las relaciones internacionales del Caribe: una mirada hacia la década del 1990  
Organizer: Carmen Gautier Mayoral, Universidad de Puerto Rico

Popular Music in the Caribbean  
Organizer: Robert Witmer, York University

The Implications for Rural Development of Customary and Public Land Ownership Forms in the Caribbean  
Organizer: David Stanfield, University of Wisconsin at Madison

The Political Economy of Tourism in the Caribbean  
Organizer: Dennis J. Gayle, Florida International University

Women and Politics in Caribbean Drama  
Organizer: Maida Watson-Espener, Florida International University

Hispanic Caribbean

Los intelectuales y la construcción de lo nacional: Cuba y Puerto Rico.  
Organizer: Arcadio Díaz-Quinones, Princeton University

The Hispanic Caribbean: An Urbanized Region  
Organizer: Aníbal Sepúlveda, Centro de Investigaciones CARIMAR

Cuba

1959-1989: 30 Years of Cuban Cinema  
Organizer: Oscar E. Quiros, University of Kansas

Cuba's Foreign Policy: Regional Variations  
Organizer: Jaime Suchlicki, University of Miami

Labor in Cuba: 1950-1980s  
Organizer: Alfred Padula, University of Maine

Neglected Dimensions of Cuban Foreign Policy: Process and Content  
Organizer: H. Michael Erisman, Indiana State University

Nuevas tendencias en la literatura cubana de hoy  
Organizer: Flora Gonzalez, Emerson College

State and Society in Twentieth-Century Cuba  
Organizer: Marifeli Perez-Stable, SUNY/Old Westbury

Dominican Republic

Reassessing Dominican Immigrants in the U.S. and Puerto Rico  
Organizer: Ramona Hernandez, La Guardia Commun. College/CUNY

Puerto Rico

Edgardo Rodríguez Julia: escritura y poder en el Caribe  
Organizer: María Elena Rodríguez-Castro, Univ. de Puerto Rico

Escritura femenina en Puerto Rico a partir de la década de 1970  
Organizer: Carmen I. Pérez-Marín, Harvard University

La experiencia literaria puertorriqueña en los Estados Unidos  
Organizer: Edna Acosta-Belén, SUNY/Albany

La resistencia al colonialismo cultural en la dramaturgia puertorriqueña desde dos costas  
Organizers: Julio Marzan, New York University; Beatriz J. Rizk, Asociación de Trabajadores e Investigadores de Nuevo Teatro

Literatura puertorriqueña en U.S.A.: no es cuestión de identidad sino la identidad en cuestión  
Organizer: Alberto Sandoval Sanchez, Mount Holyoke College

Nationalism, Populism and Militarism in the Depression Years: Puerto Rico and the Caribbean, 1929-1940  
Organizer: Jorge Rodríguez-Beruff, University of Puerto Rico

New Perspectives on the Puerto Rican Labor Force  
Organizer: Jorge Duany, University of the Sacred Heart

Producción, reproducción y trabajo femenino en la semiperiferia: la experiencia puertorriqueña  
Organizer: Luz Del Alba Acevedo, University of Illinois at Chicago

Puerto Rican Dramatists Discuss Their Theatre  
Organizer: Gloria F. Waldman, York College/CUNY

Puerto Rican Independence: Challenges and Prospects  
Organizer: Thomas Angotti, Progressive Latin Americanist Network

Puerto Ricans in the United States and the Changing Economy  
Organizer: Edwin Melendez, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Religión y política en una colonia  
Organizer: Ana Maria Diaz-Stevens, Rutgers University

State and Society in Puerto Rico from the Eighteenth to the Twentieth Century. Organizer: Astrid Cubano, Universidad de Puerto Rico

Voluntary Immigration to Puerto Rico in the Nineteenth Century  
Organizer: Birgit Sonesson, New York University

Dutch Antilles

Democracy in the Dutch Caribbean \*  
Organizer: Betty Sedoc-Dahlberg, Univ. of the Netherlands Antilles

Haiti

Haiti and the Transition to Democracy: Internal and External Factors  
Organizer: Larman C. Wilson, American University

British Caribbean

Bahamas, Belize, Barbados: Clones of the British Legacy \*  
Organizer: Bruce Ergood, Ohio University

Belize

Belize and the United States: Who Sets the Development Agenda?  
Organizers: David Kyle, The Johns Hopkins University;  
Charles Rutheiser, The Johns Hopkins University

Ethnic Tensions and the Influx of Central American Refugees in Belize: Cultural, Political and Economic Questions \*  
Organizer: Assad Shoman, Society for Promotion of Education and Research

UNITED STATES

Hispanics in the U.S.: Migration, Return Migration, and Ethnic Rivalry  
Organizer: Olga Jiménez Wagenheim, Rutgers University, Newark

Latinos in the U.S.: A Review of an Emerging Literature  
Organizer: Mario T. García, University of California, Santa Barbara

Recent Research on Undocumented Migration to the United States  
Organizer: Leo R. Chavez, University of California, Irvine

U.S. Perspectives on Hispanic Minority Literature  
Organizer: Marvin A. Lewis, University of Missouri at Columbia

Writing in Spanish in the U.S.\*  
Organizers: Ambler H. Moss, University of Miami;  
Joaquín Roy, University of Miami

LASA 89  
WORKSHOPS

(\* Unconfirmed as of March 18, 1989)

A History of Contemporary Spain as Seen Through the Lens of the Spanish Film Industry  
Organizer: Charles Fleener, St. Louis University

Carnaval Latino-Americano: Diferentes Abordagens e Interpretações \*  
Organizer: Olga Rodrigues von Simson, Centro de Estudos Rurais e Urbanos

Chile in Transition: The LASA Report on the Chilean Plebiscite  
Organizer: Paul E. Sigmund, Princeton University

Cinema and Social Change in Latin America \*  
Organizer: LaVonne C. Poteet, Bucknell University

Creating Canons: Writing a History of Brazilian Theater  
Organizer: Margo Milleret, University of Tennessee

Cultural Citizenship: Emerging Identities and Processes of Mobilization in Latino Communities in the United States  
Organizer: Rosa M. Torruellas, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños

Dangerous Fieldwork \*  
Organizer: N. Patrick Peritore, University of Missouri

Developing a Quality Program in Latin American Studies  
Organizers: Josefina C. Tiryakian, Duke University;  
Sharon S. Mujica, Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Development Assistance and Development Outcomes in the Caribbean: A Dialogue Among Practitioners and Scholars \*  
Organizer: Robert Girling, Sonoma State University

Direito Insurgente: O Direito Dos Oprimidos \*  
Organizer: Daniel Rech, Instituto Apoio Jurídico Popular

Economía, campesinos y mercado en los Andes, siglo XIX \*  
Organizers: Jose Deustua, Universidad de San Marcos;  
Carlos Contreras, Universidad de San Marcos

Economic Groups in Latin American, East Asian and North American Development  
Organizer: Harry M. Makler, University of Toronto

Estudos Comparados na América Latina e Caribe \*  
Organizer: Benicio Viero Schmidt, Universidade de Brasilia

Feminine Perspectives in Social Science Research: A Retrospective  
Organizer: Elsa M. Chaney

Five Contemporary Latin American Poets: Texts and Contexts \*  
Organizer: Javier Campos, Fairfield University

Health Consequences of the Economic Crisis in Central America and the Caribbean  
Organizers: Linda Whiteford, University of South Florida;  
John M. Donahue, Trinity University

How Fulbright Grantees are Selected: What is the Process? How Does it Really Work?  
Organizer: Rosemary Lyon, Council for the International Exchange of Scholars

Incorporating Women into World History and the Histories of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East  
Organizer: Cheryl Johnson-Odim, Loyola University

International Scholarly Relations in Latin American Studies  
Organizer: Silvia Raw, Joint Committee on Latin American Studies

La transición a la agricultura capitalista en América Latina: vías históricas y cuestiones agrarias.  
Organizers: Lourdes Gouveia, University of Kansas; Luis Llanvi, IVIC

Literatura latinoamericana colonial en lengua latina \*  
Organizer: Francisco L. Lisi, Universidad de Salamanca

Mexico's Political Future: A Mexican and North American View \*  
Organizer: Miguel Basañez, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Nation-State Formation in Latin American Literature and Society, 1850-1940  
Organizer: Stuart F. Voss, SUNY/Plattsburgh

Oralidad y literatura: interferencias discursivas y modelos literarios heterogéneos  
Organizer: Cristina Parodi-Lisi, Aarhus Universitet

Research Opportunities in Nicaragua  
Organizer: Harvey Williams, LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua

Roundtable on Observing Elections in Latin America \*  
Organizer: William Crotty, Northwestern University

Science and Technology in Caribbean Development: Improving Communication and Information Flow  
Organizer: James W. Rowe, Interciencia Association

Sistemas electorales y partidos políticos en América Latina \*  
Organizer: Lucrecia Lozano, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México

Teaching Latin American Geography: A Hands-on Workshop for K-12 Teachers  
Organizer: Julie Kline, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee

The Catholic Church in the Struggle for Peace in Central America  
Organizer: Martin Poblete, Columbia University

The Changing Environment of Hispanic Business in the U.S.  
Organizer: Raul Moncarz, Florida International University

The Role of Western Europe in the International Relations of Latin America  
Organizers: Alberto Van Klaveren, Asociación de Investigación y Especialización sobre Temas Iberoamericanos;  
Wolf Grabendorff, Institute for European-Latin American Relations

The Study of New Social Movements in Latin America: Theoretical Perspectives and Methodological Issues  
Organizers: Arturo Escobar, University of California, Santa Cruz;  
Sonia Alvarez, University of California, Santa Cruz

Theatre and Community Development \*  
Organizers: Donald Frischmann, Texas Christian University;  
Claudia Kaiser-Lemoir, Tufts University

Transition to Democracy in Paraguay  
Organizer: Fernando A. Pfannl, Insititute on Paraguayan Affairs

Translation in the Americas: Problems and Approaches  
Organizer: Jack Child, The American University

Unificando la literatura de una nación dividida/ Uniting the Literature of a Divided Nation: Two Generations of Puerto Rican Poetry in Translation  
Organizer: Camilo Perez-Bustilo, META, Inc.

Women and Proletarians, Old and New: A Comparative View of Laboring Women in Latin America with an Eye on the Lessons of Classic Capitalism  
Organizers: June E. Hahner, SUNY/Albany;  
Sônia de Avelar, Escola de Administração Pública, São Paulo

Women's Rights and New Forms of Feminist Organizing in Latin America  
Organizer: Margaret Schuler, OEF International

Workshop on Teaching About the Columbus Quincentennial in Elementary-Secondary Schools  
Organizer: Linda Miller, University of Florida



**LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION  
XV INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS  
San Juan, Puerto Rico  
September 21-23, 1989**

**ADVANCE REGISTRATION:** To preregister, complete and return the enclosed form. Registration receipt will be mailed before the congress. Please bring receipt to the preregistration area in the Caribe Hilton Exhibition Center to receive name tags, program updates, and tickets to the *gran baile*, if ordered. Programs will be mailed prior to the congress; please be sure to bring your program to the meeting since replacements will not be available. See upcoming editions of the *LASA Forum* for list of panels and other events. **Please Note: All attendees are required to register; no exceptions can be granted.**

**DEADLINE:** Advance registration deadline is **July 31, 1989.**

**CANCELLATIONS:** Requests for refunds of preregistration fee will be honored if received in writing by August 18, 1989. Payments for *gran baile* tickets are not refundable.

**MEMBERSHIP FEES:** There is a substantial difference in the registration fees for LASA members and nonmembers. To take advantage of the lower members' rate, please pay your 1989 dues, if you have not already done so, when you submit the advance registration form. A separate membership form is enclosed; we request that you send a separate check for 1989 dues payment.

**GRAN BAILE:** There will be a *gran baile* at the Caribe Hilton on Friday evening, September 22, beginning at 9:00 p.m. Tickets cost US\$5.00. Cash bars will be available. You are urged to subscribe in advance for this event since space is limited.

**REGISTRATION SCHEDULE:** Both the preregistration and on-site registration areas in the Caribe Hilton Exhibition Center will be open on Wednesday, September 20, from 3:00 to 8:00 p.m.; on Thursday, September 21, from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.; on Friday, September 22, from 7:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.; and on Saturday, September 23, from 9:00 a.m. to 12:00 noon. Please register the day before the first activity you plan to attend since workshops and panels begin early in the morning.

**PAPER SALES:** Available papers will be sold during the following hours: Thursday, 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.; Friday, 10:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.; Saturday, 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m.

**TRANSPORTATION:** The program committee has negotiated special airfares and an incentive package for LASA members through **Around the World Travel** in Miami. For information please call them toll free at 800-327-0180 outside Florida, or 800-330-3434 in Florida. Ask for the group department and identify yourself as a LASA traveler. Booking through Around the World Travel gives you a chance for free air tickets if your lucky number comes up in a drawing in San Juan, and LASA can earn free tickets for international travelers who attend the congress.

Hertz car rental also is offering discounts to LASA members. Contact Around the World Travel for details.

**HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS:** See other side.

**CHILD CARE:** Limited service will be provided to the children of congress attendees on a first-come, first-served basis. Please contact Local Arrangements Committee chair, Dr. Luis Agraít, for information: Fundación Luis Muñoz Marín, GPO Box 2367, San Juan, PR 00936; 809-755-7979.

**FURTHER INFORMATION:** Contact the LASA Secretariat, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260; telephone 412-648-7929. Congress registration form, 1989 dues renewal form, and payments (but **not** hotel reservations) should be sent to the secretariat at this address. Breakfast roundtables and afternoon tertulias are not programmed for San Juan.

Members residing outside the U.S. must send either a money order, a check drawn on a U.S. bank, or a UNESCO coupon for the U.S. dollar amount payable.

**ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORMS RECEIVED AFTER JULY 31, 1989, WILL BE RETURNED.**

(See reverse for information on accommodations.)

## ABOUT ACCOMMODATIONS

The setting for the XV International Congress is, in a word, spectacular. We have 500 rooms blocked at the Caribe Hilton, congress headquarters. There also are 140 rooms at the Radisson Normandie, directly across from the Hilton. (The Radisson Normandie has just undergone a \$16.4 million restoration to resemble the 1939 French ocean liner Normandie and is one of the finest examples of Art Deco architecture of the 1920s and 30s; rooms are larger than average.) In addition, 100 rooms are blocked at the Condado Plaza, a 10-15 minute walk from the first two hotels.

Special congress rates for the Caribe Hilton are \$90 single/double and \$120 triple; they are \$85 single/double at the other two hotels. All hotels charge a one-time bellperson fee of \$3.00 and 25 cents per person per day for maid service (fees subject to increase by congress time). The Radisson Normandie charges \$15 per additional person, up to four in a room; the Condado Plaza, \$25 per additional person.

Although the rates are substantially higher than for the New Orleans congress last March, please consider the following: (1) For an off-the-mainland resort hotel, the price is excellent (the Hilton has the largest and only private beach in San Juan, six tennis courts, racquetball and squash courts, as well as scuba-diving facilities right at the property). In fact the Hilton is hoping we won't fill our entire room block (a new one for us, since most hotels are afraid of not filling it), so they can rent remaining rooms at higher prices. (2) The triple room option is a bargain, and the Caribe Hilton will allow children of any age to stay free in their parents' room. (3) The tax is 6% in Puerto Rico, at last report, substantially below the 11% charged in New Orleans.

A good strategy: Try the Hilton first, where the action is, and consider tripling up if economy is crucial. Reservation cards for the Hilton are enclosed. The Hilton will send reservation cards on to the Radisson when the Hilton block is filled, and the Radisson will forward cards to the Condado Plaza when the Radisson is filled. **Send reservation cards directly to the Caribe Hilton, not to LASA, please.**

If you prefer one of the other hotels at the outset, for the Radisson Normandie (worldwide reservations) call 800-333-3333; for the Condado Plaza call 800-468-8588 directly to the hotel. Be sure to mention the LASA base rate of \$85 single/double as you make the reservation.

Although the deadline is not specified on the cards, the hotels require that reservations be made no later than **August 20, 1989, to obtain congress rates**; after that date they are free to release the rooms to the general public. LASA members will be able to acquire any remaining rooms only at a substantially higher rate, so **please book early**. As a further incentive to book early at the Caribe Hilton, the management has promised to upgrade two reservations from a regular room to a one-bedroom suite. LASA will request the listing of all those reserving by August 1, and select two of the reservations at random. We then will notify the parties reserving and the hotel about the upgrade.

The Caribe Hilton provides a welcome drink upon arrival, a \$10 casino chip for all adults, and a complimentary sauna or steambath in the health club during your stay; the Condado Plaza sponsors a complimentary manager's cocktail party on Thursday evenings, complimentary regularly scheduled shuttle service to El San Juan Hotel and Casino and to Old San Juan, a one-hour rum swizzle party for all LASA guests and a \$5.00 casino chip. The Radisson Normandie offers a casino gift certificate, a welcome glass of champagne, and a complimentary morning newspaper.

For information on less expensive housing, contact the Commonwealth of Puerto Rican Tourism Company, P.O. Box 4435, Old San Juan Station, San Juan, PR 00905; 809-721-2483.

**ADVANCE REGISTRATION FORM**

**Latin American Studies Association  
XV International Congress**

**San Juan, Puerto Rico  
September 21-23, 1989**

Please Print

\_\_\_\_\_  
Last Name First Name Initial  
Mailing Address (for registration receipt):

\_\_\_\_\_  
Street or Post Office Box

\_\_\_\_\_  
City State Country Zip  
Telephone Numbers:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Office Fax (if available) Home

\_\_\_\_\_  
Affiliation (for badge):

**ADVANCE REGISTRATION FEES  
(Until July 31, 1989)**

\*Member (US\$36) \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Nonmember (US\$49) \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
\*Student member (US\$17) \$ \_\_\_\_\_  
Student nonmember (US\$20) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

[Note: All attendees are required to register;  
no exceptions can be granted. On-site registration  
costs considerably more: members, \$49; nonmembers, \$60;  
student members, \$20; student nonmembers, \$24.]

\*Registrants must be LASA members for 1989 to qualify for member  
registration rates. If you have not already paid your dues for 1989,  
please use the enclosed form - accompanied by a separate check.

**SUBSCRIPTION EVENT  
(Nonrefundable)**

Baile: Number of tickets \_\_\_\_\_ @ \$5.00 each = \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL PAYMENT ENCLOSED: US\$ \_\_\_\_\_**

Send to: LASA Secretariat, William Pitt Union-9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260,  
USA. Please pay by check if possible and make payable to LASA. Members residing outside the U.S.  
must send either a money order, a check drawn on a U.S. bank, or a UNESCO coupon for the U.S.  
dollar amount payable.

**DEADLINE: JULY 31, 1989**

\_\_\_\_\_  
For secretariat use only: Accts.Rec. \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Processed by \_\_\_\_\_; Check # \_\_\_\_\_  
Membership dues paid \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Name tag made \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Conf.sent \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Refunded \$ \_\_\_\_\_; Date \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_; Check # \_\_\_\_\_  
Reason \_\_\_\_\_

**NOTICE TO PAPER PRESENTERS**  
**XV International Congress**  
**San Juan, Puerto Rico**

LASA is keenly interested in making sure that all participants who have been accepted by the program committee as paper givers prepare written materials that are accessible to congress attendees. To this end, the secretariat, in association with the San Juan Local Arrangements Committee and local firms, and with the approval of the Program Committee, has established the following rules and procedures:

1. Each paper giver will prepare a typewritten, single-spaced manuscript with a 8-1/2 inch by 11 inch format (or as close to these dimensions as possible, to allow for photocopying).
2. The length of the paper shall not exceed 30 pages, with a 10-page minimum recommended (no minimum is required).
3. A reproducible copy of the paper will be sent to:  
Dr. Luis Agraít  
Fundación Luis Muñoz Marín  
GPO Box 2367  
San Juan, PR 00936  
[Phone: 809-755-7979]

Paper must arrive there no later than September 1, 1989.

4. In the event that the copy does not arrive by the above date, the paper giver will be expected to deliver 50 copies of the work to the paper distribution area in the Exhibition Center of the Caribe Hilton Hotel prior to the session in which the paper is delivered.
5. The secretariat will distribute the papers to congress attendees at a nominal cost as well as publicize the availability of the papers in post-congress editions of the *Forum* and mail them at nominal cost to members requesting them.

Please comply with these rules and procedures if you are scheduled to present a paper at the San Juan congress. Contact the secretariat about any questions.

## LASA AUTHORS: PLEASE NOTE

Many LASA members have already notified Harve Horowitz, our advertising/exhibits representative, of their latest publications for promotion at the XV International Congress in San Juan. If you have not, be sure to do so. This is a valuable opportunity to bring titles of interest to the attention of your colleagues. Furthermore your 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 Harve C. Horowitz, LASA Advertising/Exhibits Representative, 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City, MD 21043 (301-997-0763) concerning promotion of my title(s) listed below at the XV International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association, September 21-23, 1989, Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Title	Year
Title	Year
Title	Year

Author/LASA Member \_\_\_\_\_

TO: Exhibit Promotions Plus, Division of Horowitz and Associates  
 Attention: Harve C. Horowitz  
 11620 Vixens Path  
 Ellicott City, MD 21043  
 Telephone, 301-977-0763; Fax, 301-997-0764; in D.C. dial 596-3028.

FROM: Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Phone/Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Please contact the following publisher(s) concerning recent titles I have authored that would be of interest to my colleagues and appropriate for display at the LASA XV International Congress in San Juan, Puerto Rico, September 21-23, 1989:

Publisher \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_  
 Publisher \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ Check here if interested in arranging own display if publisher declines participation.

## **IMPORTANT TRAVEL INFORMATION FROM AROUND THE WORLD TRAVEL**

Special discounts and benefits are available for LASA XV International Congress participants who make their travel arrangements through Around The World Travel Inc./Woodside Miami. Take advantage of the following as soon as you finalize your plans:

- \* Discounts on full coach fares from USA cities to San Juan on Eastern Airlines, or suitable alternate carriers.
- \* 5% off lowest excursion fares on these airlines, subject to certain restrictions, cancellation penalties, etc.
- \* A chance to win free transportation for two on routes in the USA, the Caribbean or Latin America...or free transportation for two on Continental Airlines in the USA, or to Hawaii or London from the USA.
- \* Special discounted rates with Hertz Rent-a-Car, with an outlet at the Caribe Hilton. Rates start as low as \$26.75 per day with unlimited mileage, but you must reserve through Around the World Travel in advance.
- \* Discounts of 30 to 40% on 3, 4 and 7-day cruises from Miami or 7-day cruises from San Juan—pre and post-convention.
- \* Cost-free accident insurance of \$100,000 for each air ticket purchased through our agents.
- \* San Juan or Miami packaged vacations for you and your family.

LASA also benefits in the form of gratis transportation, based on the volume of air tickets purchased through Around The World Travel. Please support the association by purchasing your tickets through this agency.

One contact or phone call does it all. Use the following numbers:

Group Desk - Miami:	(305) 445-2999
Toll free in USA - except Florida	1-800-327-0180
Toll free within Florida	1-800-330-3434
Cruise Department - Miami:	(305) 441-2835
Toll free in USA - except Florida	1-800-323-3218
Toll free within Florida	1-800-432-4347

Ask for the Group Desk for all flight reservations. Identify yourself as a LASA convention attendee. Tickets and other travel documents will be sent to you in a timely fashion. Act soon. The lowest excursion fares are "capacity restricted" so it's first come first served; many of the lowest fares are nonrefundable. Be prepared with credit card information, seating preference, mailing address, and all telephone contact numbers. Passports are not required for U.S. citizens.

**MAKE YOUR PLANS EARLY AND SAVE**

**SEE YOU IN SAN JUAN!**

[Institutional Form on Reverse Side]

**LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION**  
**LASA Secretariat**  
 William Pitt Union, 9th Floor  
 University of Pittsburgh  
 Pittsburgh, PA 15260

**Individual Membership for Calendar Year 1989: \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal; \_\_\_\_\_ New Application**  
 (Dues are for the 1989 calendar year: January 1 - December 31.)

<u>Membership Categories and Rates: 1989</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Introductory (for new members only) _____	\$22 \$ _____
Regular:	
Under \$20,000 annual income _____	\$29 \$ _____
Between \$20,000 and \$29,999 annual income _____	\$34 \$ _____
Between \$30,000 and \$39,999 annual income _____	\$41 \$ _____
\$40,000 and over annual income _____	\$49 \$ _____
Joint Membership (for second member at same mailing address as first member; one copy of publications sent.) Add to rate (above) for highest income of the two, or to categories below: _____	\$14 \$ _____
Student Associate (five-year limit) [Professor's signature certifying student status]: _____	\$18 \$ _____
Latin Americanists permanently residing in Latin America or the Caribbean (including Puerto Rico) _____	\$18 \$ _____
Emeritus Member (for retired members) _____	\$18 \$ _____

All members receive three issues of the **Latin American Research Review** and four issues of the **LASA Forum** per year. If you wish to receive the **Forum** by first class or air mail, please add the following amount per year for postage: U.S., Canada and Mexico, \$3; all other countries, \$13. If you desire air mail delivery of **LARR**, please contact the **LARR** office at the Latin American Institute, 801 Yale NE, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

We encourage you to contribute to the **LASA Endowment Fund**. \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**TOTAL PAYMENT ENCLOSED** ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Please make checks payable to the **Latin American Studies Association** and mail along with this form to: **LASA Secretariat, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260**. Members residing outside the U.S. must send either a money order, a check in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. bank, or a UNESCO coupon for the U.S. dollar amount payable. There will be a \$10 charge for all returned checks.

**PERSONAL DATA**

(If this is a new application for membership, please provide the information requested below; if a renewal, please fill in your name, electronic mail address/FAX number, and any information that has changed since you last renewed.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip Country \_\_\_\_\_

Business Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Home Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Electronic Mail Address and/or FAX Number \_\_\_\_\_

Institutional Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_

Country Interest/Specialization \_\_\_\_\_

[Individual Form on Reverse Side]

LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION  
LASA Secretariat  
William Pitt Union, 9th Floor  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Institutional Membership for Calendar Year 1989: \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal; \_\_\_\_\_ New Application  
(Dues are for the 1989 calendar year: January 1 - December 31.)

<u>Membership Categories</u>	<u>1989 Dues</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP)	\$65
<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Sponsor, Nonprofit	\$65
<input type="checkbox"/> Institutional Sponsor, Profit	\$500
<input type="checkbox"/> If you wish to receive the LASA Forum by first class or air mail, please add the following amount for postage: U.S., Canada and Mexico, \$3; all other countries, \$13.	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> We encourage you to contribute to the LASA Endowment Fund.	\$ _____
<input type="checkbox"/> TOTAL PAYMENT ENCLOSED .....	\$ _____

Please make checks payable to the Latin American Studies Association and mail along with this form to: LASA Secretariat, William Pitt Union, 9th Floor, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Members residing outside the U.S. must send either a money order, a check in U.S. dollars drawn on a U.S. bank, or a UNESCO coupon for the U.S. dollar amount payable. There will be a \$10 charge for all returned checks.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip, Country \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Contact Person \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Electronic Mail Address and/or FAX Number \_\_\_\_\_



## FOR LASA MEMBERS ABROAD

UNESCO coupons make it possible to pay LASA dues or other fees in national currency rather than U.S. dollars. A coupon for the cost of the payment being made is purchased from the local UNESCO National Commission. The coupon is paid for in national currency at the official United Nations rate of exchange on the day of purchase. A surcharge may be added to cover handling costs, but this should not be more than 5 percent of the coupon's value. The coupon, made out in the amount of your payment, should be sent to the LASA Secretariat. Upon receipt, the Secretariat will update its records accordingly.

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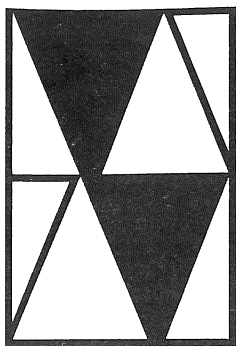
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at the  
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO**

An intensive 10-week course in Quechua, the language of some 8 million people in highland South America, will be taught from June 19 to August 26, 1989, at the University of Chicago.

The course will meet daily and be taught by a native speaker of Quechua, Prof. Luis Morató, of the University of Illinois at Urbana. He will teach Cuzco dialect, the most widely spoken of the Quechua dialects.

The University of Chicago's Office of Continuing Education, in cooperation with the joint Center for Latin American Studies of the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois at Urbana, is offering the noncredit, introductory course. Students who successfully complete it will receive a certificate. Tuition is \$525.

Prospective students should write or call the Office of Continuing Education, University of Chicago, 5835 South Kimbark Avenue, Chicago, IL 60637; phone: 312-702-1772.

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We are expanding our creative staff to keep up with the growing Hispanic market segment. If you are a U.S. citizen who is fluent in both English and Spanish languages with above-average language skills, and have lived in a Latin American country long enough to know the culture, chances are we may be interested in each other.

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Cable Address: HIL TELS—SAN JUAN . Telex: 2733 HIL TEL

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Group: LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION  
Dates: SEPTEMBER 16-25, 1989

Please check type of accommodation desired:

Single    Twin    Double    Triple    Suite  
\$90.00   \$90.00   \$120.00

Above rates do not include 6% tax, \$3.00 per person for baggage handling (in and out), \$0.25 per person daily for chambermaids. Rates apply three days prior and three days after convention dates.

Arrival Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ AM/PM

Departure Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_ AM/PM

## HOTEL RESERVATION REQUEST

This reservation will be held with an American Express or VISA card guarantee or upon receipt of one night's deposit within fifteen days after reservation has been confirmed.

AMERICAN EXPRESS    VISA  
Account number \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration date \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized signature \_\_\_\_\_

CHECK ENCLOSED

Check-in time is after 2:00 p.m.

Check-out time is 12:00 noon.

Reservations with deposits must be at the hotel no later than August 20, 1989. Reservations received after this date will be subject to availability.

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Latin American Studies Association  
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