

# LASA Forum

## Latin American Studies Association

Vol. XXIII, No. 4

Winter 1993

### Cuba, Cubans, and the Climate of Intolerance

by  
Louis A. Pérez, Jr.  
University of South Florida

On the weekend of October 23-25, 1992 the Department of History at the University of South Florida in Tampa sponsored a conference dedicated to the presence of José Martí in Florida between 1891 and 1894. Martí made his first visit to Florida in 1891 and soon mobilized the Cuban émigré communities of Tampa, Key West, Ocala, and Jacksonville for the cause of Cuban independence. The conference commemorated the centennial of the founding of the Cuban Revolutionary Party (PRC) in Tampa in 1892.

The symposium received generous funding from the Florida Humanities Council, and included the participation of distinguished scholars from Northwestern, Michigan, Duke, Illinois, and Texas. Local historians, journalists, and community leaders, as well as a nationally prominent Tampa-born writer, also participated, making for an altogether good mix of academic and community participation.

Also invited were three distinguished scholars from Havana, Cuba—historians affiliated with the University of Havana, the Institute of History, and the Center for Martí Studies. The visa applications were handled expeditiously by the Department of State and granted in a timely fashion.

The conference addressed Cuban themes, of course, for José Martí was a decisive force in the shaping of the Cuban nation. But it dealt at least as much with the history of Tampa, for in a very real sense the history of Cuba and the history of Tampa merged, intertwined, and interacted during the closing decades of the nineteenth century; it is hardly possible to discuss one without the other. Indeed, the conference was in many ways a celebration of the Tampa past, an occasion to commemorate the rich Cuban contribution to the history of Tampa and discuss the importance of the Cuban role in Tampa's early development during the 1880s and 1890s.

*continued page 3*

### Report from the Program Committee

#### XVIII International Congress

March 10-13, 1994

Atlanta, Georgia

by

Edna Acosta-Belén, Program Chair  
University at Albany, SUNY

LASA '94 promises to be an exciting and provocative Congress. The selection of our Congress theme, *The Americas and the Globalization Process: Trends and Strategies for the New Millennium*, is intended to provide a general focus to our discussions in assessing the future of the Americas and the status of the field as we face the changes and challenges generated by a New World Order. It also reflects LASA's overarching goal "to increase dramatically its long standing effort to serve as the principal institutional mechanism for the elimination of international borders in Latin American Studies" (*A Strategic Development Plan for Latin American Studies*, LASA, 1992, p. 2).

*continued page 7*

#### ALSO IN THIS ISSUE

- Research Seminar in Nicaragua* . . . . . p. 9  
by Richard Stahler-Sholk
- Latin American Studies and the Crisis in  
Scholarly Communication* . . . . . p. 10  
by Sanford G. Thatcher
- Task Forces and Working Groups* . . . . . p. 15
- XVII Congress Papers* . . . . . p. 19
- Resolutions Ratified* . . . . . p. 35

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cuba, Cubans, and the Climate of Intolerance ..... 1 <i>by Louis A. Pérez, Jr.</i> Report from the Program Committee ..... 1 <i>by Edna Acosta-Belén</i> Silvert Award Nominations ..... 7 Accessing LASA's Job Bulletin Board ..... 7 Research Seminar in Nicaragua ..... 9 <i>by Richard Stahler-Sholk</i> Latin American Studies and the Crisis in Latin American Scholarly Communication . 10 <i>by Sanford G. Thatcher</i> Task Forces and Working Groups ..... 15 Bryce Wood Award Nominations ..... 17	Premio Iberoamericano Award Nominations . 17 Endowment Fund Contributors ..... 18 Media Award Nominations ..... 18 XVII Congress Papers Available ..... 19 Letters ..... 30 Employment Opportunities ..... 31 Publications ..... 33 Research and Study Opportunities ..... 33 Announcements ..... 35 Resolutions Ratified ..... 35 Forthcoming Conferences ..... 36 Individual Membership Form ..... 37 Institutional Membership Form ..... 38
--	--

---

### LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION

<b>President:</b>	Carmen Diana Deere (University of Massachusetts at Amherst)
<b>Vice President:</b>	Cynthia McClintock (George Washington University)
<b>Past President:</b>	Lars Schoultz (University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill)

#### Executive Council

For term ending April 1994:

Susan Eckstein (Boston University)  
 Ricardo Ffrench-Davis (Central Bank of Chile)  
 Steven Sanderson (University of Florida)

For term ending October 1995:

Michael E. Conroy (University of Texas at Austin)  
 Marysa Navarro Aranguren (Dartmouth College)  
 Augusto Varas (FLACSO, Chile)

Ex officio:

Richard Greenleaf (Tulane University)  
 Gilbert Merckx (University of New Mexico)  
 Reid Reading (University of Pittsburgh)

**Executive Director:**

Reid Reading (University of Pittsburgh)

**Assist. to the Executive Director:**

Glenn Sheldon (University of Pittsburgh) (acting)

**Publications Director:**

Glenn Sheldon (University of Pittsburgh)

**Forum Editorial Advisory Board:**

Enrique Mayer (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign)  
 Marta Morello Frosch (University of California at Santa Cruz)  
 Alexander W. Wilde (Washington Office on Latin America)

The *LASA Forum* is published quarterly. Deadlines for receipt of copy are December 1, March 1, June 1, and September 1; articles should be submitted one month earlier. All contributions should be directed to Reid Reading, Editor, *LASA Forum*, at the address below. Opinions expressed herein are those of individual authors and do not necessarily reflect the views of the Latin American Studies Association or its officers. We welcome responses to any material published in the *Forum*. For a membership application, please see pages 37 and 38. Direct subscriptions to the 1993 *Forum* only, without LASA membership, are \$30.00 per year. ISSN 0890-7218.

#### How to contact LASA

William Pitt Union, Room 946, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260  
 Telephone: (412) 648-7929 Fax: (412) 624-7145 Bitnet: LASA@PITTVMS

Cuba continued

The Cuban presence looms large in the history of Tampa. It stands as a presence to which successive generations of Tampanans have pointed with pride and pleasure. Historic markers designate the former sites of homes of prominent nineteenth century Cubans. Some old cigar factories still remain, reminders of what was once the driving force of the local economy. An annual "Back to Ybor City Day" celebrates Tampa's Latin roots with a street fair, music, and festive promenading. Street signs bear such names as Martí Street, Habana Avenue, and Avenida de República de Cuba. The Ybor City State Museum houses a collection rich with the images and artifacts of the Cuban presence during the last century. A small city park is dedicated to the memory of José Martí.

This is part of the legacy to which Tampa is heir, duly acknowledged and properly celebrated by all Tampanans, of all nationalities, of all ethnic origins. It forms part of the local lore and makes for the stuff of civic pride. It is not, hence, at all odd for the Cuban Club (*Círculo Cubano*), currently engaged in raising funds to save its nearly century-old building, to appeal to the greater Tampa community for funds to "save the *Círculo Cubano* before they foreclose on our heritage."

This was the subject of the Martí conference, and in this spirit, the conference organizers obtained the enthusiastic participation of local academics, community leaders, and visiting distinguished scholars: an international symposium to commemorate important moments in local history.

\* \* \* \* \*

But not everyone in Tampa greeted the conference with enthusiasm and approval. Almost from the outset, the participation of scholars from Cuba aroused the ire and indignation of many Cuban émigrés who had arrived to Tampa after 1959. In the days preceding the conference, listeners of local Spanish-language radio talk programs telephoned to denounce the participation of the historians from Havana and, by extension, the conference, its organizers, the sponsors, and the participants—hours at a time. Inflammatory rhetoric encouraged irresponsible charges. The conference, some alleged, had been organized at the highest levels of the Cuban government, inviting members of the audience to draw the obvious inference: the conference was a communist plot concocted in Havana for no good ends. During these days, I received a steady stream of anonymous hate calls and denunciations. A letter signed by a shadowy Cuban exile group, written in stilted English, appeared in the university newspaper, denouncing the

conference as "perverse propaganda" that "only to listen to it disgusts us."

What followed was perhaps predictable. The Cuban session, on Friday evening, October 23, on the campus of the University of South Florida, was free and open to the public. The auditorium filled quickly to near capacity, almost 300 people, mostly Cuban émigrés, most of whom had arrived for one purpose.

The auditorium also filled with tension. The arrival of several local television news crews was an ominous sign. They had not appeared at any other event, and certainly had not been invited by anyone associated with the conference. Inside the auditorium, they proceeded to conduct interviews with members of the audience, but with no one associated with the conference. Outside the auditorium, pickets assembled bearing placards and posters—written in English. It is clear with hindsight—but not at the moment—that the action had been planned, organized, and staged.

The session reached mid-way when dozens of members of the audience erupted in demonstration, marching up and down the aisles, unfurling Cuban flags and waving placards, screaming denunciations at the speakers, and interrupting the program. Bedlam seemed to reign. Small groups of protesters converged on and verbally assailed those in the audience who had demanded that they be quiet or leave; throngs of demonstrators lined the stage, screaming insults and abuse at the Cuban speakers on the podium. Film crews raced up and down the aisles, and the approach of cameras and glare of lights served further to incite the protesters. After nearly forty-five minutes, it was clear that the program could not continue. The university police present in the auditorium could not restore order—not, at least, without mass arrests. The decision was made to suspend the event.

By this point, however, a larger concern had developed. A very much incited crowd had assembled menacingly outside the exit doors. A police detective expressed his concern for the safety of the Cuban speakers, and summoned to the auditorium all university police officers on duty that night, a total of fifteen, to deal with an estimated 100-150 unruly protesters.

We arranged for each Cuban speaker to file out of the building escorted by persons drawn from what remained of the friendly audience, who were in turn flanked by police officers. They were guided through screaming crowds, who proceeded to surround each group and hurl debris and scream abuse at both the Cuban scholars and the persons who protected them. The rage was evident, the hate was palpable. One Cuban speaker was struck by a picket sign. A female historian escorting one of the speakers was taunted

with repeated chants of "Whore!" "Whore!" "Whore!" A male colleague had his picture taken at close range by a demonstrator, and was warned: "We know who you are. We've got your picture, and we're going to cut your balls off." "Chaos erupted," the local newspaper reported the following day, and added: "Friday's discussion turned ugly."

In the days that followed, the Spanish-language radio talk programs continued to attack the Cuban scholars, the university for hosting the event, and me for organizing the conference. Another letter appeared in the university newspaper, this one placing full responsibility for the disorders on me. I was identified as "the true instigator of this embarrassing event," and concluded: "It was by his design that the incident was provoked."

\* \* \* \* \*

The disruption of the program raised a number of larger questions, many with implications that went far beyond the events of Friday night. The challenge to academic freedom and the "market-place-of-ideas" notion of the academy were, of course, obvious issues, and reactions were as swift as they were unanimous. All faculty and students present that evening were scandalized by the behavior of people one sociologist characterized as "barbarians." "I was embarrassed by the experience," commented one historian who had served as an escort, "feeling somehow that I should have been able to say or do something that would definitively have ended it, or avoided it, but had failed to." "Shameful behavior," exclaimed another colleague. These views were also expressed in subsequent days by members of the larger university community, although at times it seemed that campus annoyance was due less to the actual disruption than to the fact the disruption had been caused by "outsiders," invited "guests" who had come into the temple and then proceeded to desecrate the sacred grounds and trample the articles of faith by which we academics order our lives. This too was not without implications.

---

**And few fail to note the obvious irony:  
that those who had emigrated  
from Cuba to obtain freedom  
of expression had displayed  
no compunction to deny it to others.**

---

The response by the university president was forceful and eloquent, and, in fact, alluded to both dimensions of the disorders. "There is not even the remotest excuse for the

bigoted acts of attacking speakers," he wrote in an open letter to the university. "The University of South Florida is unswervingly committed to the free expression and exchange of ideas and opinions. That is at the very heart of the university." And to the other issue: "The appearance and participation of community members is always welcome as long as they understand and respect the fundamental right of freedom of expression without harassment. Those who came to USF to foment discord represent a very destructive element of our society and bring disgrace to the larger community from which they came."

These views were echoed by many in the greater Tampa community. The view from town was that the protesters had both infringed on an academic program *and* interrupted a community event. The combination of the two elicited sharp rebuke from a score of community leaders. The conference had been conceived from the outset as a civic event, a celebration of local history, a commemoration of important moments in the history of Tampa. It was an event to which some of the most prominent community leaders had lent their presence and participation, several of whom were present on Friday evening. Many reacted with a mixture of embarrassment and shame; others were angry and indignant. The Cuban scholars had been in Tampa almost a week before their presentation, and in the course of that time they had met many community leaders. They proved to be charming and engaging, and most of all they shared local residents' enthusiasm and passion for Tampa history. In short, many local residents had already warmly welcomed the Cuban historians into their midst, and on more than one occasion had expressed gratitude to the Cubans for their participation in this celebration of Tampa history. The Cuban scholars were enormously pleased with the opportunity to discuss with Tampanians their shared interests in a common history, and pleased too that interest in Martí was as great in Tampa as it was in Cuba. This enthusiasm was easily and always discernible. Such was the nature of the conference.

The protesters had marred the conference, invited guests had been insulted, and worse: even their physical safety had been threatened. For some this was a reflection on Tampa. The hospitality that community leaders had extended to the visitors had been negated. "What happened at USF," one local citizen lamented, "is an embarrassment to Tampa." "Disgraceful and disturbing," exclaimed another resident. "I was terribly embarrassed that this happened at an intellectual exercise on a university campus," one prominent Tampa resident lamented. Almost all arrived at similar conclusions, if with different imagery: "mob," "rabble," "riff-raff." And few fail to note the obvious irony: that those who had emigrated from Cuba to obtain freedom of expression had displayed no compunction to deny it to others.

\* \* \* \* \*

As the conference director and member of the academic community, I shared and, at one time or another, expressed to others in the immediate aftermath all the aforementioned reactions. As program organizer I experienced personal pique at the disruption, for this was *my* conference, and the Cuban scholars were *my* guests, and they were on *my* campus. I had failed to provide even the minimum guarantees for their scholarly presentations and almost defaulted on guaranteeing their personal safety. The demonstrators were indeed barbarians, I concluded, rabble, riff-raff. I was enormously gratified—and reassured—at the near unanimous condemnation of the protesters and pleased too that the presence of the scholars from Cuba was defended and supported.

Up to this point the issues seemed easily and clearly defined. But reactions that at first seemed entirely reasonable and wholly sensible soon assumed far-reaching implications, and pointed to directions that were both ambiguous and ominous.

The disruption of the Friday evening program was the latest in a long series of assaults against any act or event in Florida that suggests dialogue with Cuba and Cubans, and to which the resources and energy of many Cuban exile organizations in Florida have been dedicated. The mere presence of scholars from Cuba challenged the hegemony of intolerance that for so long has served to shape much of the discourse about Cuba in Florida. These are not new conditions, of course, they ebb and flow, sometimes better, sometimes worse. At present, we appear to be on very hard times. Last August, the Americas Watch/Fund for Free Expression condemned the "climate of intimidation and harassment" that prevails in Miami and governs public discussion about Cuba. Floridians are generally aware of this climate of intolerance, of course, but it intrudes little into their lives; it is a "Cuban thing," and what Cubans do to Cubans about Cuba is, presumably, wholly a Cuban matter.

Those who disrupted the Martí conference, however, unwittingly crossed a threshold, they entered a realm where the rules of behavior are quite different from those to which Floridians have more or less acquiesced to Cubans vis-a-vis Cuba. They had intruded into the world of non-Cubans, where such disruptive behavior evoked images of fascist hooligans and goon squads, where contempt for the rights of others (the majority, in this case) and disrespect for local traditions (of the larger community, in this instance) are tolerated not at all. The protesters could hardly appreciate the implications of their actions and the irony of their situation: intolerance by Cubans was nurturing intolerance of Cubans. It soon became apparent that reactions to the

demonstration were directed at far more than those present Friday evening. The disruption occurred in a larger context, in a climate that grows increasingly ambivalent about the Latin presence in Florida. For decades Floridians have looked upon the swelling Latin population in the state with a mixture of fear and foreboding. Cultural pluralism and bilingual education are divisive issues in the state, and have served to polarize communities along sharply defined ethnic and racial lines. Automobile bumper stickers reading "Will the last American leaving Miami bring the flag" are commonplace.

Reactions to the disruption of the conference were in part a product of this climate, and in ways that were both subtle and insidious resonated with larger implications about the present condition and future prospects of cultural and ethnic diversity in the state of Florida. Nativist misgivings were aroused and something approaching a siege mentality was revealed, if only momentarily—but long enough to betray its existence. Who were "these people" who had disrupted the conference? some asked. How could people who were "guests" in "our country" have the gall to disrupt "our events?" Why not "ship" all "these ungrateful people" back to Cuba? "Jeez," one student commented to me, "I had always heard that Cubans were an excitable and rowdy people, but this was really amazing." "What do you expect," responded another student. "They're Cubans!" A colleague denounced the "flagrant disregard of those attackers of basic rights we citizens have in the United States."

Condemnations extended beyond the protesters and implicated, however indirectly and unintentionally, the Latin community at large. "Those who came to USF to foment discord...," warned the university president, "bring disgrace to the larger community from which they came." No malice of forethought here, only a reflection of a moment, of a place—but with implications.

And, indeed, the community from which they came has for years been subject to scrutiny and suspicion. A little more than a decade ago, the arrival of the Mariel émigrés aroused deep resentment among vast numbers of Floridians. Letters to newspapers editors across the state heaped unrelenting abuse and scorn upon Cubans. "They didn't come here to help keep freedom," wrote one citizen, "they came for the free ride, free housing, free food, free money. Our taxpayers and elderly do not have it as good as they will." And wrote another resident: "Even if they don't get welfare, they are still a burden. They will take Americans' jobs. They will produce innumerable children to further flood our schools, crowd our already crowded country, and deplete our resources." "There is a limit to how many Cubans we can absorb in Tampa," wrote a reader to the local newspaper, "and we have already reached that limit." And another writer: "These people will flood our job market and then demand rights.

They'll demand job assistance and educational aid as well as special programs." One reader denounced the streaming "hordes of Cubans;" another demanded: "Something must be done to stop this influx." The tired, poor, huddled masses from Cuba were neither welcomed nor wanted, a sentiment made explicit by one citizen: "Outlaw immigration. Blow up the Statue of Liberty. Let's take care of Americans." Some months later, a national survey found that 56 percent of those polled opposed allowing Cubans to settle in the United States. Floridians, it seems, were not alone.

These sentiments did not disappear in the intervening years. Periodically they surfaced anew and assumed new forms. During the 1980s, increasing suspicion exposed a deepening siege mentality and found expression in the defense of the primacy of the English language. In November 1988, in response to a state-wide petition, a resounding 84 percent of Florida voters approved Article II, Section 9 to the State Constitution: "English is the official language of the State of Florida." Anti-Latin sentiment increased in stridency immediately after the balloting. "South Florida's Latin community," reported an AP dispatch from Miami, "is reporting an increase in anti-Hispanic incidents following the overwhelming victory of the official language amendment." In recent years, Florida has been almost alone in resisting federally mandated education programs for non-English speaking students. Compliance was obtained only recently, grudgingly, and only after a civil rights action was filed against the state by the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC).

The disruptive intolerance of elements among Cuban exiles risks more than arousing opprobrium against all members of the Latin community. It risks too causing deep divisions within the Latin community. Second, third, and fourth generation Cubans in Tampa took particular umbrage at the disruption of a program that spoke uniquely to their past and celebrated their contribution to the community in which they and their children live. Non-Cuban Latins felt especially threatened and vulnerable to the consequences of the disruptions. Not surprisingly, the few demurring voices subsequently heard over the local Spanish-language radio stations were those of non-Cubans, Latin residents who expressed concern that the actions of a few could cause problems for the many. "I am enormously saddened and fearful," one Colombian who was present Friday night later confided to me, "for this may bring discredit to all Latins in Tampa."

\* \* \* \* \*

The disruption of the Martí conference offers an occasion to ponder the consequences of intolerance. On the matter of the future of academic programs, the issue is self-evident. We at the University of South Florida will not be deterred

from organizing conferences and symposiums to treat themes that relate to Cuba. Indeed, so closely linked is the history of Florida to the history of Cuba that it would be inconceivable if not preposterous for Floridians to deny the Cuban sources of the Florida past. Insofar as scholars in Cuba are in a position to inform us, to add to our understanding of a past that we once shared in common, as long as scholars from Cuba can advance an understanding about ourselves, their participation will be eagerly sought and their presence warmly welcomed.

No doubt, this is likely to arouse again the ire and indignation of many in the Cuban exile community. This is unfortunate. No doubt, too, the presence of scholars from Cuba will encourage some to seize the occasion to deny dialogue and disrupt. That is even more unfortunate. But most unfortunate of all will be the degree to which these actions serve to advance the designs of bigots and racists, who will seize Cuban intolerance as a convenient means with which to justify their own intolerance.

The politics of some Cuban exiles may well complicate the tranquility of all Latin residents. Florida has long established nativist traditions. The Ku Klux Klan is not an unfamiliar presence in this state, and many an old Cuban cigarworker retains vivid recollections of Klan violence against émigré communities during the 1920s and 1930s.

Somewhere between the pursuit of legitimate academic and intellectual pursuits, in the face of threats, intimidation, and hate calls, and the necessity to repudiate the disruptive presence of elements of the Cuban exile population, a space must be found to break the cycle of intolerance. These circumstances place people of good will in an enormously anomalous situation as they seek to condemn intolerance of some without encouraging the intolerance of others.

Predictions several years ago of the imminent collapse of socialism in Cuba heightened expectations among many in Cuban émigré communities in Florida. Those expectations now show early signs of strain, an inability to be sustained in the face of the persistence of socialism in Cuba. Expectations seem again to have been misplaced, with an attendant increase in the shrillness to the tone in the discourse about Cuba. Despair and desperation mount, so too do frustration and intolerance. A deteriorating state economy has not helped. Not in many years has the climate of intolerance been so surcharged. These may be difficult moments indeed to pursue the free and open exchange of ideas in Florida, particularly when such an exchange involves dialogue with and about Cuba. But this intolerance risks not only deferring dialogue with Cuba, it may also preclude dialogue within Florida. ■

Program Committee Report continued

Through the years our organization's constituencies have continued to expand and diversify. Relations among Latin American, U.S.-based scholars, and other Latin Americanists worldwide have become increasingly interdependent. LASA continues to lead the way in providing opportunities for the advancement of knowledge and in furthering the process of creating a single global community of Latin Americanists.

Rather than viewing the globalization process as an obliteration of different national realities and priorities, by choosing this particular Congress theme we are attempting to encourage critical assessments and comparative and crosscultural approaches to some of the most relevant issues in the field such as regional integration and economic restructuring, the environment, the interrelationships of gender, race, and ethnic/national issues, immigration/migration and transnational sociocultural systems, democratization and sustainable development, the impact of new technologies, and how these changes influence the formulation of public policy. These are only a few ideas that may set the tone for an overall assessment of where the field of Latin American Studies will be moving as we approach the gate to a new century. Some of these themes will be highlighted through plenary sessions and other special events; others will be integrated into panels and workshops.

In May 1993 the Program Section Chairs will submit the draft programs for their respective sections to the Program Office at the University at Albany, SUNY for final review. A preliminary program will appear in the Fall 1993 issue of the *LASA Forum*. Decisions on travel support grants for Latin American participants, assuming external funding, will be announced shortly thereafter. The final printed program will be mailed in December 1993.

The location of the Congress in Atlanta also provides us with a unique opportunity to focus on issues of urban life and ethnic and race relations. We would like to encourage LASA members to consider some of these issues of regional interest when putting together their proposals.

As a preliminary introduction to the Congress site, you will be pleased to know that the Westin Peachtree Hotel is one of less than 1,000 hotels worldwide to receive the prestigious AAA Four Diamond Award and is one of Atlanta's landmark attractions. Atlanta also will be the next site for the 1996 Summer Olympics. Thus our presence in the City will bring to it some of the international flavor and spirit of solidarity among nations in anticipation of this exciting event. At the same time, we will begin to have a taste of Southern hospitality and of the area's historic places.

The sixteen Program Committee Section Chairs who have generously donated their time to work in the programming

process will be available to assist you with any questions that you might have while preparing your proposals. Please feel free to contact them or myself and we will do our best to get a prompt response to any of your inquiries. A list of telephone, Fax, and E-Mail numbers have been included in the LASA '94 Call for Papers packet already mailed to you. The list of Program Committee Section Chairs and a reminder of the deadline for submissions are reproduced on page eight of this issue of the *Forum*.

You may contact the LASA Secretariat to obtain additional Congress Call for Papers forms as well as LASA membership application or renewal forms. ■

#### Accessing LASA's Electronic Job Bulletin Board

The Latin American Studies Association is continuing to construct an electronic job bulletin board for use from any modem through PittNet's VAX/VMS system, as well as Bitnet and Telnet. Listings of interest to Latin Americanists will be updated monthly, and are offered at no cost to individuals with access to a modem. See the Summer issue of the *Forum*, page 22, for details.

For LASA members without access to a modem, a free hard copy of the current listing is available. Sorry, but we cannot send hard copy of job listings to non-members. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope to: Secretariat, Latin American Studies Association, Attn: Glenn Sheldon, Publications Director, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. ■

#### CALL FOR SILVERT AWARD NOMINATIONS

Deadline: *April 15, 1993*

The Kalman Silvert Award Committee invites LASA members to nominate candidates for the 1994 award, to be made at the XVIII International Congress in Atlanta, Georgia. The Silvert Award recognizes senior members of the profession who have made distinguished lifetime contributions to the study of Latin America. Past recipients of the Award were John J. Johnson (1983), Federico Gil (1985), Albert O. Hirschman (1986), Charles Wagley (1988), Lewis Hanke (1989), Victor L. Urquidi (1991) and George Kubler (1992).

The selection committee consists of Lars Schoultz (chair), immediate past president; Jean Franco and Paul Drake, past presidents; and Gilbert Merckx, editor of *LARR*. Nominations should be sent to the LASA Secretariat by *April 15, 1993*. Please include biographic information and a rationale for each nomination. ■

## PROGRAM SECTIONS AND CHAIRS

The LASA '94 Program Committee consists of the following individuals, each of whom also serves as a Section Chair and is charged with receiving proposals for organized sessions and individual papers and assembling them into a draft schedule. The draft schedules will then be submitted to Program Chair Edna Acosta-Belén by May 15, 1993 for determination of the final schedule, to be announced in September 1993. Sections have been established to accommodate regional, disciplinary, and thematic interests.

**LASA '94 Program Committee Chair:** Edna Acosta-Belén, Center for Latin America and the Caribbean (CELAC), SS-248, University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222. Program Office Tel. (518) 442-4590; FAX (518) 442-4017. CELAC/LACS Tel. (518) 442-4890; FAX (518) 442-4790. E-Mail: EA180@ALBANYVM1

**Agrarian Issues, Indigenous Groups, and Social Movements:** Marc Edelman, Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520-2114. Tel. (203) 432-3675 (direct); (203) 432-3700 (Dept.); FAX (203) 432-3669; E-Mail: MEDEL@YALEVM

**Caribbean:** A. Lynn Bolles, Women's Studies, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Tel (301) 405-7856; FAX (301) 314-9148; E-Mail: AB64@U-MAIL.UMD.EDU

**Central America:** Astrid Fischel, P.O. Box 434-1000, San José, Costa Rica. Tel. (506) 23-72-44; FAX (506) 22-75-10.

**Democracy and Human Rights:** Marcelo Cavarozzi, FLACSO, Apartado Postal 20-021, 01000 Alvaro Obregón, Mexico, D.F. Tel. (525) 606-8684; FAX (525) 606-9779.

**Economy and Economic Development:** Carlos E. Santiago, Economics, University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222. Tel. (518) 442-4763; FAX (518) 442-4736.

**Environment:** Richard Norgaard, Energy and Resources Group, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Tel. (510) 642-1640; FAX (510) 642-1085; E-Mail: Norgaard@Violet.Berkeley.Edu

**History and Historical Processes:** Teresa Meade, History, Union College, Schenectady, NY 12308-2365. Tel. (518) 370-6046 (direct); (518) 370-6220 (Dept.); FAX (518) 370-6422.

**Interamerican Relations and Integration:** Bruce Bagley, GSIS, University of Miami, 1531 Brescia Street, Coral Gables, FL 33124-3010. Tel. (305) 284- 6867; FAX (305) 284-2863.

**Literature and Art:** Marina Pianca, Latin American Studies, University of California, Riverside, CA 92521. Tels. (714) 787-3225 (direct); (714) 787-7334 (Dept.); FAX (714) 787-2294.

**Mexico:** Nora Hamilton, Political Science, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-0044. Tel. (213) 740-3622; FAX (213) 740-8893.

**Politics and Public Policy:** Sonia Alvarez, Politics, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. Tel. (408) 459-2567 (direct); (408) 459-2855 (messages); FAX (408) 459-3125.

**Scholarly Resources:** Peter T. Johnson, Library, Princeton University, 1 Washington Rd. Princeton, NJ 08544-2098. Tel. (609) 258-3193; FAX (609) 258-4105. E-Mail: petertj@phoenix.princeton.edu

**South America:** Francisco Leal Buitrago, Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Relaciones Internacionales, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Apartado Aéreo 14490, Bogotá, D.C. Colombia. Tel. (571) 269-7118; FAX (571) 268-4489.

**Urban and Labor Studies:** Edward C. Epstein, Political Science, University of Utah, 252 Orson Spencer Hall, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. Tel. (801) 581-7031; FAX (801) 581-6957.



**U.S. Latinos:** Jorge Duany, Department of Social Sciences, Universidad del Sagrado Corazón, P.O. Box 12383, Santurce, Puerto Rico 00914-0383. Tel. (809) 728-1515, Ext. 315; FAX (809) 728-1515, Ext. 506; E-Mail: j\_duany%uscs1@upr1.upr.clu.edu

**Women's Issues:** Norma Stoltz Chinchilla, Women's Studies, California State University, Long Beach, CA 90840. Tel. (310) 985-5650; FAX (310) 985-5431.

**Special Programs, Meetings and Events:** (not covered by named sections) and other inquiries: Edna Acosta-Belén, CELAC, SS-248, University at Albany, SUNY, Albany, NY 12222. Program Office Tel. (518) 442-4590; FAX (518) 442-4017. CELAC/LACS Tel. (518) 442-4890; FAX (518) 442-4790; E-Mail: EA180@ALBANYVM1

Please note the **APRIL 1993 DEADLINE** for submitting proposals for Organized Sections, Individual Paper Presentations and individual Travel Request Forms.

## Ninth Annual LASA Field Seminar in Nicaragua

August 1-12, 1993

Professor Charles Stansifer will conduct the ninth annual Latin American Studies Association summer field seminar in Nicaragua from August 1-12, 1993. The seminar is designed for Latin American generalists, Nicaragua specialists and advanced graduate students. The program is planned to give LASA scholars a close-up view of the complex reality of Nicaragua today. Participants will have interviews and discussions with leading political and social actors from across the political spectrum.

To facilitate research and encourage further work in this area, the group will be introduced to people, institutions, resources, protocols and methods for studying Nicaragua. There will be meetings with Nicaraguan scholars and visits to social science research facilities and universities.

The seminar can serve as an overview introduction to the generalist and first-time attender and to bring the specialist up to date. It should be of particular interest to scholars who have done work in Nicaragua but have not been there since the elections of 1990.

Though much of the time will be spent in Managua, there will be trips to visit rural communities. The program will be tailored to the major interests of the participants and efforts will be made to accommodate individual interests through special interviews.

*Both times were among the most valuable experiences in my professional career.*

—Professor Kenneth Mijeski  
(a two-time participant in previous seminars)  
Political Science Department,  
East Tennessee State University

*Participating in the seminar cut months from my research time. I made a variety of contacts and met many people who assisted me.*

—Professor Patricia Chuchryk, Chair  
Department of Sociology  
University of Lethbridge, Alta. Canada

*I was delighted with the array of interactions and with the concern of the organizers to arrange a program appropriate to the scholarly concerns of the participants.*

—Professor Kenneth Coleman  
Department of Political Science  
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

To understand how the seminar works in practice, prospective participants are advised to read the report of the 1992 seminar in the Fall 1992 issue of the *LASA Forum* (pp. 11-14). Participants should be Spanish-speaking, or fully comprehend Spanish. All political and philosophical points of view are welcome.

The entire seminar, including accommodations, most meals, in-country bus transportation and program will be approximately \$990. Bona fide students are entitled to a \$100 discount. The facilitator will help prepare for the trip with all relevant information and will arrange appropriate flights for each person.

For an application and/or more information, write: Professor Charles Stansifer, Coordinator, Department of History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Telephone: (913) 864-3569; fax: (913) 864-5046; or, contact: Alice McGrath, Facilitator, P.O. Box 1782, Ventura, CA 93002. Telephone: (805) 648-4560; fax: (805) 653-6359. Best time to call: any day from 8AM-7PM Pacific Time. ■

## Latin American Studies and the Crisis in Scholarly Communication

by  
Sanford G. Thatcher  
The Pennsylvania State University

The crisis in scholarly communication has begun. Librarians have been raising the warning flag for some years, and recently more publishers have started to take notice. Unfortunately, most academics as yet seem not to be aware of what is happening—or, if they are, they are not sufficiently alarmed to do anything about it. But the signs of impending catastrophe are all about us. Consider the following facts:

1. According to the latest statistical report issued by the Association of Research Libraries, over the period from 1986 to 1991 purchases of monographs declined by 15 percent while there was a decline of two percent in purchases of journals. Libraries have been shifting, ever more rapidly, from becoming comprehensive warehouses of scholarly materials to providing access services to materials wherever they are located via fax and electronic delivery. Thus, while library purchases of materials have been steadily declining, their expenditures on document delivery have grown substantially—47 percent for the ARL libraries over this same period. Librarians call this a change from "just in case" to "just in time" supply of materials.

2. Not only have libraries been buying fewer journals, but they have been ever more aggressively engaging in deacquisition of journals. The University of California at Berkeley, for instance, cut over \$400,000 worth of journal subscriptions a couple of years ago. The president of the Council on Library Resources recently reported that, on the basis of a survey of ten universities, it is expected that there will be a threefold increase in cancellations of journal subscriptions in 1992, representing a fourfold increase in subscription dollars eliminated. The projected average for 1992 is 560 titles canceled per university at a savings of \$162,000.

3. From 1986 to 1991 the ARL libraries had to cope with a 72 percent increase in the cost of the journal subscriptions. The projection for 1993 is that these journals will rise in price by about 20 percent more.

4. While libraries are paying more for less all the time, university administrators are trying to save money by cutting support for the editorial offices of journals that are based on campuses and also for their university presses. A substantial number of presses have been informed within the last year or two that their subsidies are going to be eliminated immediately or phased out over the next few years; about

half of the presses at the Big Ten universities have been so informed, for instance, as have some presses at private universities, too, such as Stanford.

5. Meanwhile, the demand for publication by faculty never ceases to increase, and the use of library resources continues to grow. The ARL reports that from 1986 to 1991 the rise in numbers of faculty and graduate students was 16 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Overall, then, while the demands on the system of scholarly communication have become greater and greater, the resources to sustain it have been significantly reduced.

The crux of the problem lies with the burgeoning growth, in numbers of titles and in their cost, of scientific, technical, and medical journals—what in the trade are known as the STM journals. During the 1980s approximately 30,000 new science journals were launched—four times as many as existed during the previous decade. And every year since 1985 average periodical rate hikes have been twice the consumer price index. An analysis reported in the *Newsletter on Serials Pricing Issues* (September 13) showed the following expected increases in costs for subscriptions to journals issued by two of the leading commercial publishers: 29.3 percent for 33 Pergamon Press journals, with price increases per title ranging from 9.4 percent up to 55 percent; and 32.5 percent for 39 Elsevier journals, with a spread per title from 8 percent to 91 percent. (It should be noted that part of the increase for journals issued by foreign-based publishers like these is a result of exchange-rate fluctuations.) Although subscriptions to STM journals usually cost several hundred dollars per serial, some are considerably more expensive: Elsevier's *Journal of Brain Research*, for instance, costs over \$7,000!

This trend simply cannot continue for very much longer before the whole system of scholarly communication collapses. What we are seeing here is a geometric progression: widespread cancellations by librarians are forcing publishers to increase prices more rapidly to cover their costs, which prompt more cancellations and even sharper price hikes. Recognizing that there is a limit beyond which this progression cannot go, both librarians and publishers have been talking a lot recently about the possibilities for shifting over to electronic modes of publication—and, indeed, over the past few years some dozen or so online journals have been launched, principally on the cheap by individual professors

working out of their offices and taking advantage of the currently free networking capabilities of BITNET and the Internet. Publishers themselves have been cautiously experimenting with provision of their journals in electronic form, in a variety of formats, through a number of different type of purchase and licensing arrangements. Indeed, it is beginning to dawn on many publishers that the printed journal has only a limited life expectancy now. James Kels, Chairman of Elsevier Science Publishers, said at an international publishers' meeting last January that "the traditional journal will survive for at least another decade while we are gearing up" for the electronic future.

But it is not the proliferation of new technology, nor the growth in consumer demand, that is mainly responsible for the emergence of this crisis in scholarly communication; rather, economic constraints are the key. In the September issue of *College and Research Libraries News* Nancy Eaton, director of Iowa State's library, gets to the heart of the matter: "I would submit that economic forces will shape the future library more than either user needs or evolving information technology. The driving force which will mandate changes in libraries is the economic reality that higher education and society in general can no longer economically support scholarly communication and scholarly publishing in their present configurations. We all must balance our personal checkbooks each month or face the creditors. I submit that we can no longer balance our library checkbooks and that scholarly publishing will be forced to reconfigure itself, albeit over a significant period of time." I agree with James Kels that we have perhaps ten years at most to undertake this reconfiguration, before the current system completely collapses.

Although librarians tend to see publishers—and particularly large commercial publishers like Elsevier and Pergamon (which recently merged to take an even more dominating position in the STM marketplace)—as the villains in this doomsday scenario, in truth publishers are merely accessories to the crime. The real culprits are academics themselves, and most especially academic scientists whose needs for professional achievement and for grant money fuel the process of journal proliferation and expansion. Their "political" power in universities, which derives from their ability to attract substantial outside funding from government and industry that helps pay for a large portion of the operating budget, makes it difficult for librarians to challenge their requests for more and more materials, which in the sciences take the form mainly of costly STM journals. The effect of scientists getting their way is underfunding of the equally valid needs that humanists and social scientists have for scholarly resources. More money spent on STM journals means fewer monographs and journals that libraries can buy to supply those teaching and doing research in the liberal arts. And when librarians, with their backs against the wall, finally reach the point of canceling journal subscriptions,

humanists and social scientists don't benefit either: the "politics" of such cancellation projects, so a number of librarians have told me, dictate that the cancellations are spread across all disciplines, not focused exclusively on the sciences, where journal prices are highest.

A few academic scientists perceive what is happening and are rightly concerned. Let me read you a memo I received recently from a mathematician at Penn State, who is probably more attuned to the current crisis than many of his peers, in part because he has served as chair of the faculty senate's committee on libraries and also as a member of our press's editorial advisory board:

"Journals and monographs are supposed to be about communication, the dissemination of new and exciting ideas. Instead, they have become the vehicle for validating the worth of faculty research, and it's that excess baggage that gets in the way. The most important sharing of new ideas, at least in mathematics, is already taking place over the electronic networks. We are collaborating, sending preprints out for comments, keeping track of what is happening at the cutting edge of our fields through e-mail. The journals are most useful for maintaining contact with what has been happening on the periphery. That service too could easily be provided electronically. Everyone recognizes that there is far too much useless material preserved in print. I pulled a quote off netnews the other day. It's the opening to the article 'What's wrong with this library?' from *Physics Today*, Aug. '88: 'An extrapolation of its present rate of growth reveals that in the not too distant future *Physical Review* will fill bookshelves at a speed exceeding that of light. This is not forbidden by relativity, since no information is being conveyed."

Don Knuth has recommended that before submitting any article for publication, "the author ask whether sharing this information is important enough to him that he would be willing to spend \$1,000 out of his own pocket to see it published. Only if the answer is 'yes' should it be sent in. Most of my own articles would fail this test (there are a few that would pass). This probably doesn't count as contrition, but I think that scientists recognize that we are part of the problem." The future of scholarly publishing, both in journal and in book form, I suggest, depends a lot on the rapid spread of this kind of honest self-awareness among our scientific scientists—and among academics in general.

Having sketched the broad outlines of the structure of this present crisis and its underlying causes, I'd like to discuss more specifically what its effect on university press publishing has been and what it portends for the future of Latin American studies. I'll concentrate here on book publishing because not too many presses currently have a great stake in journal publishing in this particular field.

The key to understanding what is happening is to remember that figure of 15 percent, which represents the decline in monograph purchasing by libraries over the period from 1986 to 1991, as a result of the allocation of an ever greater share of library budgets to STM journal subscriptions. But this process, though more visible now than ever before, has been going on for some time, at least since the mid-1970s. Back in the early 1970s, when I started to build a list in Latin American studies at Princeton University Press, one could still count on selling between 1,000 and 1,500 copies of most new monographs in the field. By the early 1980s this average had dropped to less than 1,000, and by the end of that decade it was moving closer to 500. Let me give you some scientific examples to illustrate this pattern, both from history and from social science. (Princeton did not publish anything on Latin American literature, but I am confident the same pattern would be revealed in that subfield.)

In 1973 Princeton published Frank McCann's *The Brazilian-American Alliance, 1937-1945* and also Dan Levine's *Conflict and Political Change in Venezuela*; their total sales after ten years stood at 1,060 and 1,220 copies, respectively. In 1982 appeared John Humphrey's *Capitalist Control and Workers' Struggle in the Brazilian Auto Industry*, which in ten years sold just 764 copies, 38 percent fewer than Levine's book. In 1983 Princeton published Laird Bergad's *Coffee and the Growth of Agrarian Capitalism in Nineteenth-Century Puerto Rico*, which to 1992 had sold 1,337—but only 443 of these were hardback copies, the rest being paperback, which had been issued simultaneously with the hardback edition. Bergad's next book, *Cuban Rural Society in the Nineteenth Century*, appeared under Princeton's imprint in 1990, but it sold just 383 copies in two years—and when you realize that about 75 percent of a book's sales in hardback come within the first year or two, you'll know that even in ten years this book will hardly break the 500-copy mark. Some other examples of historical monograph sales of the most recent period, again from Princeton's experience, are: Mary Karasch's *Slave Life in Rio de Janeiro* (1987), 553 copies; Richard Salvucci's *Textiles and Capitalism in Mexico* (1987), 552 copies; Linda Lewin's *Politics and Parentela in Paraíba* (1987), 446 copies; Charles Hale's *The Transformation of Liberalism in Late Nineteenth-Century Mexico* (1989), 749 copies. I might add that these are all first-class books: Karasch's won the AHA's Beveridge Prize, Hale's won the

Bolton Prize, and Lewin's was a Bolton Prize runnerup and also received the AHA's Pacific Coast Branch Award.

Here are some examples on the social science side: Barbara Samuels's *Managing Risk in Developing Countries*, which is a comparative study of the auto industry in Brazil and Mexico, and Frans Schryer's *Ethnicity and Class Conflict in Rural Mexico*, which won the Erminie Wheeler-Voëgelin Prize awarded by the American Society for Ethnohistory, were both published in 1990 and through mid-1992, had sold 782 and 489 copies, respectively. We're talking about pretty small numbers here over which to spread the costs of publication, which inexorably keep climbing at or even above the rate of inflation. As hardback sales continue to decrease, of course, these costs have to be spread over even a smaller number of copies, which means higher selling prices, which in turn meet with ever greater resistance from potential buyers. An option that exists for some books is to issue them simultaneously in cloth and paperback. But this can work only if one can reasonably count on selling a lot more paperbacks to make up for the lower sales of the cloth edition; each paperback brings in only about one-fifth the income that a hardback-copy sale does, so if you anticipate losing sales of 200 cloth copies by issuing a paperback simultaneously, you need to sell about 1,000 paperbacks just to make up that difference. These days it is generally true that a publisher can't break even on a simultaneous publication unless a sale of at least 300 hardback and 1,500 paperback copies can be assured—depending, of course, on price and discount. But some books simply don't have the potential to sell 1,800 copies in any form, and usually only when there is some degree of course adoption potential can a publisher anticipate a sale of more than 1,000 paperbacks.

I want to emphasize that I am sketching general trends here. There are always exceptions, of course, and some books on some subjects, published at just the right time, can do a great deal better than the average. All authors of revised dissertations can only hope to equal the success of Peter Evans, whose *Dependent Development* (1979) appeared at the beginning of the growth period for dependency studies and enjoyed wide adoption sales, amount to nearly 20,000 copies to date (plus over 1,000 copies of the hardback edition sold). And even more recently a historical work of wider than usual interest, like Jules Benjamin's *The United States and the Origins of the Cuban Revolution* (1990) or Piero Gleijeses's *Shattered Hope: The Guatemalan Revolution and the United States, 1944-1954* (1991), can break the 1,000-copy mark in hardback sales and be successful enough to be issued later in paperback; but it also needs to be noted that both of these books enjoyed the advantage of being positioned among the "general interest" titles at the front of Princeton's catalogue and being promoted accordingly.

These are exceptions to the rule, however, and there are far fewer of them than there used to be.

It also needs to be pointed out that the market for scholarly books differs considerably across disciplines and sometimes even within disciplines. One can safely generalize, for instance, that philosophy books sell better than books in literary criticism, and that books in political philosophy sell better than, say, books in logic or metaphysics. Even within literary criticism, one of the lower-selling fields overall, there are pockets of market success; books that reflect the influence of European theoretical currents, and especially books by writers like Derrida, Foucault, Lyotard, etc., sell exceptionally well, way beyond the average. Another area still enjoying higher than average sales is women's studies. A book on Latin American studies that connects with gender studies in some way or another is likely to sell much better than one that doesn't. A good example from Princeton's recent list is Irene Silverblatt's *Moon, Sun, and Witches: Gender Ideologies and Class in Inca and Colonial Peru* (1987), which has sold 483 in cloth and 5,241 in paperback. So, even within a field like Latin American studies, there will be great variance in sales among titles. Publishers are fully aware of these differences among submarkets and will naturally gravitate toward those that have the greatest potential for return on investment, leaving the less saleable subfields more and more to fend for themselves.

Faced with declining sales of monographs to libraries, university presses have come to discriminate more self-consciously among better and less well-selling fields and subfields of scholarship and have also begun to diversify their lists so as to depend less overall on the library market as the main source of income to support their activities. Partly this has been a matter of taking advantage of opportunities opened up to them by the changes in commercial publishing, particularly the mergers that have folded many formerly independent houses like Knopf and Scribners into giant conglomerates and produced pressures for cutting back on the publication of what the trade calls "mid-list" books, those that have potential sales in the range of 5,000 to 10,000 copies—which, of course, for university presses would be considered best sellers. More of these titles are being published by university presses than ever before. At the same time, presses are investing more of their resources and energies in publishing reference works, titles of regional interest, paperbacks with course adoption potential, fiction and poetry, and even some upper-level undergraduate textbooks—all of which provide the possibility of generating income from nonlibrary sources. In the 1980s, one study showed, the effect of this diversification on monograph publishing was disguised because during that period the output of new titles issued by presses grew overall at such a rate that there was no sharp drop in the number of mono-

graphs published. But the next ten years will very likely bring to light a real tradeoff between these other types of publishing and monograph publishing; a quick survey I conducted in 1990 of the ten largest university presses revealed no plans for any further major expansion. Hence, as nonmonographic titles become more tempting to university presses as a more reliable source of income, it is almost certain that some subfields of scholarship will come to the point of being "endangered species," the very lifeblood of those subfields threatened with drying up because of the lack of publishing outlets.

I believe we are fast reaching that point with some subfields of Latin American studies already. Many areas of history, especially colonial Latin American history, are entering into that danger zone now; I expect, but have no direct proof, that Latin American literary criticism is at that brink, too. It won't be much longer before wider circles of scholarship in the field are affected also; as some of my figures above show, it is clear that certain studies in the social sciences are no longer going to be viable for publication. And eventually, perhaps early in the next decade, the entire field may lack for multiple publishing outlets as still exist today.

What will happen if these publishing outlets cease to be available? One possibility is that more publishing about Latin America by North American scholars will be done overseas, in Spain and in Latin America, presuming those countries still have publishing businesses that can survive by issuing scholarly monographs. This seems to be happening to a certain extent already in Latin American literary studies. The disadvantage here is that books published abroad often are more difficult to obtain in this country, and, written in Spanish or Portuguese, are accessible only to specialists (though the increasing Hispanic population in the U.S. may provide some broader market for some of these books).

Another possibility is that LASA itself will take over more responsibility for disseminating the results of research by members of the Association. I had broached this possibility already back in 1989 in an interview that Forrest Colborn taped with me before I left Princeton; it was printed in the Summer 1989 issue of the *LASA Forum*. There I said: "It may be time for LASA to consider setting up a system for publishing manuscripts of scholarly importance but limited market potential that can certify quality, through peer review, and then store these works on microfilm or computer disk, printing abstracts in the *LASA Forum* of accepted manuscripts and providing full text to anyone interested in ordering them." I still think this is an idea that needs to be confronted and discussed at the highest levels of LASA, but I do have some qualms about it, too. My main worry is that if the Association becomes the sole or main conduit for scholarly publication, its monopoly position can impede the

development and circulation of new ideas that challenge the received wisdom in the field. Presumably, any LASA peer review system would be dominated and controlled by senior scholars, who would represent the point of view of the scholarly Establishment. Of course, university press editorial boards also are usually composed of senior scholars. But these scholars don't come from just one field, and their interactions frequently produce a more open-minded environment than one might expect; moreover, the selection of readers is generally controlled by staff editors, who tend to be most interested in scholarship at the cutting edge (partly, but not only, because it sells best) and like to champion controversial work by junior scholars. The structure of university press decisionmaking, then, allows more opportunity for younger scholars to get their works published than I imagine a LASA-controlled system would; and the very diversity and number of presses ensure a greater chance for acceptance than an all-or-nothing Association system would.

Short of reverting responsibility for publishing scholarly monographs to the Association, what can be done? In the very short term presses can take maximum advantage of the economies achievable with modern technology to hold the line on cost increases; desktop publishing systems do offer some hope for keeping costs under control. Even here, however, there are limits to what the technology by itself can achieve; one reason that more savings are not realizable now in using technology to keep typesetting costs low, for instance, is the lack of widely shared standards for text markup—the process of code conversion is an extra cost that has kept many presses from realizing the full benefits of using authors' disks to avoid rekeyboarding. In any event, the technological solution is only temporary, insofar as it is applied to supporting traditional print modes of publication.

What seems to me a more viable answer for the long run is electronic publishing itself, by which I do not mean the use of technology to produce books in printed, bound form. Rather, it would be making available monographic works primarily in electronic form and only secondarily in a printed version. This is a suggestion I made last April to a joint meeting of the heads of the university libraries and the directors of the presses in the Big Ten system, sponsored by the Committee on Institutional Cooperation (a twenty-year-old organization for academic cooperation that also includes the University of Chicago besides the Big Ten schools). I proposed that the Big Ten presses that now publish in Latin American studies—about half of them—start moving some monographs along a different publishing path. The process of peer review would be conducted in the usual manner, and accepted manuscripts would be copyedited as always; but then, instead of being typeset, printed, and bound, these works would be input electronically into an archival database maintained by the Big Ten libraries, whence users could access them through the CICNet within the Big Ten and, via hookups with other networks like BITNET and the Internet, throughout the country at local terminals. Users who wished

to have copies of the work in printed form could download the files and print out copies on equipment like Xerox Docutech, which can produce individual bound copies at a relatively reasonable cost. Certain fees would be charged both for online use and for downloading and printing, which would help the presses and libraries recover their costs for maintaining the system. This idea is now in the process of being worked up into a formal proposal by a subcommittee of three press directors, of which I am one, and a subcommittee of Big Ten librarians; when completed, this proposal will be submitted to a major foundation, which has already expressed preliminary interest in considering this for funding as a pilot project in electronic publishing along with a number of similar proposals, some having to do with journal publishing, also being advanced by university presses.

What will be necessary to make this project work is, first and foremost, the willingness of tenure and promotion committees to begin accepting publication in this electronic form as fully equivalent, on scholarly grounds, to publication in traditional print format. Publishers have long felt that such review committees have overemphasized the physical nature of the published product in evaluating the worth of scholarly work; perhaps the move to this next stage, when the work will be made available in less tangible form than ever, will finally show the senior scholars who serve on these committees how truly arbitrary and unimportant the physical appearance of a work of scholarship is in judging its merit as a contribution to the field. I am not optimistic that this change will happen overnight or, indeed, anytime soon. But we *must* begin this process of reconfiguring the system of scholarly communication, for unless we do, the dissemination of knowledge in this and other fields is going to become very impoverished. Planning for the future needs to begin now!



### New Membership Directory Planned

LASA expects to publish a 1992-1993 edition of its membership directory in mid-1993. Data for the directory will come from membership forms. Members are asked to fill out their membership forms carefully, since other organizations often request aggregate data from us. Please take a minute or two to check over the forms for completeness before mailing them. Please also give thought to specific items such as countries of specialization. We hope to include e-mail addresses for as many members as possible, so if you believe we may not have your current e-mail address, please send it to the attention of Rane Arroyo at the Secretariat. We thank you for your cooperation with this project.

## TASK FORCES AND WORKING GROUPS 1992-94

The following task forces and working groups have been named to serve through April 1994.

### **Task Force on Higher Education in Latin America**

Daniel Levy, Chair (SUNY-Albany, 11 Maple Ave., Delmar, NY 12054)  
 Jorge Balán (CEDES, Argentina)  
 José Joaquín Brunner (FLACSO, Chile)  
 Astrid Fischel (University of Costa Rica)  
 Ivan Jaksic (University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee)  
 Larissa Lomnitz (UNAM, Mexico)  
 Carlos Ornela (Fulbright, Mexico)  
 Simon Schwartzman (NUPES, Universidade de São Paulo)  
 Joseph Tulchin (The Wilson Center)  
 Hebe Vessuri (IVIC, Venezuela)

### **Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom**

John Gitlitz, Chair (Social Sciences, SUNY-Purchase, Purchase, NY 10577)  
 Charles Brockett (University of the South)  
 Carlos Chipoco (Lima, Peru)  
 Linda Green (University of California, Berkeley)  
 John Hammond (Hunter College)  
 Frank LaRue (Center for Human Rights and Legal Action, Washington, D.C.)  
 M. Brinton Lykes (Rhode Island College)  
 Kevin Middlebrook (University of California, San Diego)  
 Luis Alberto Padilla (IRIPAZ, Guatemala)  
 Robert Trudeau (Providence College)  
 Jose Miguel Vivanco (Center for Justice and International Law, Washington, D.C.)  
 Patricia Eugenia Zamudio Grave (FLACSO, Mexico)

### **Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Central America**

Laura Enriquez, Co-Chair (Department of Sociology, Barrows Hall, University of California, Berkeley 94720)  
 Jack Spence, Co-Chair (Department of Political Science, University of Massachusetts, Harbor Campus, Boston, MA 02125)  
 Martin Diskin (MIT)  
 Mark Everingham (Chapman University)  
 Janet Gold (Louisiana State University)  
 Susanne Jonas (University of California, Santa Cruz)  
 Oscar Niera (CRIES, Managua)  
 Mark Rosenberg (Florida International University)  
 Rose Spalding (DePaul University)  
 Richard Stahler-Sholk (Pitzer College)  
 Harry Vanden (University of South Florida)  
 Deborah Yashar (Harvard University)

### **Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba**

Andrew Zimbalist, Chair (Economics Department, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063)

Robert Bach (SUNY-Binghamton)  
 Richard Dello Buono (Rosemary College)  
 Laird W. Bergad (Lehman College)  
 Michael Erisman (Indiana University)  
 Julie Feinsilver (Oberlin College)  
 Joe Finnan (American University)  
 Rafael Hernández (Center for the Study of the Americas, Havana)  
 Judy Maloof (Ohio State University)  
 Helen Safa (University of Florida)  
 Rebecca Scott (University of Michigan)  
 Wayne Smith (Johns Hopkins University)  
 María de Los Angeles Torres (DePaul University)  
 Jean Weisman (City College of New York)

### **Task Force on Scholarly Relations with the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe**

Peter Winn, Chair (Tufts University; 315 W. 106th St., New York, NY 10025)  
 Cecilia Blondet (Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Lima)  
 Cole Blasier (Library of Congress)  
 Vladimira Dvorakova (Academy of Arts & Science, Prague)  
 Keitha Sapsin Fine (University of Massachusetts, Boston)  
 Jane Jaquette (Occidental College)  
 Abraham Lowenthal (University of Southern California)  
 Andres Serbín (Venezuelan Institute of Social and Political Studies, INVESEP)  
 Peter Smith (University of California, San Diego)  
 David Stanfield (University of Wisconsin, Madison)  
 Arturo Valenzuela (Georgetown University)  
 Ivan Vejvoda (Institute for European Studies, University of Belgrade)  
 Nikolai Zaitsev (Institute of Latin America, Russian Academy of Sciences)

### **Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Latin Americanists in Japan**

Barbara Stallings, Co-Chair (Department of Political Science, 110 North Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706)  
 Gustavo Andrade, Co-Chair (Ibero-American Institute, Sophia University, Tokyo)  
 Charlotte Elton (CEASPA, Panama)  
 Blake Friscia (New York University)  
 Xabier Gorostiaga (UCA, Managua)  
 Noriko Hataya (Institute of Developing Economics, Tokyo)  
 Akio Hosono (College of International Relations, Tsukuba University)  
 Gabriel Szekey (University of California at San Diego)  
 Neantro Saavedra-Rivano (Graduate School of Area Studies, Tsukuba University)  
 Keiichi Tsunekawa (Latin American Institute, University of Tokyo)

### Task Force on Scholarly Relations with the Natural Science Community

Marianne Schmink, Chair (Latin American Studies Center, Grinter Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611)  
 David Bray (Inter-American Foundation)  
 Avecita Chicchon (Conservation International, Cuzco)  
 Maria de Lourdes Vies de Freitas (Brazil)  
 Pablo Gutman (CLACSO)  
 Heraldo Muñoz (OAS)  
 Peter Rosset (Stanford University)  
 Diana Sawyer (Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais)  
 Lori Ann Thrup (World Resources Institute)  
 Virgilio Viana (ESALQ, São Paulo)

### Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Spain

Manuel Alcántara, Chair (Universidad Complutense de Madrid; Institute for Latin American Studies, Hamilton Hall CB 3205, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3200)  
 Felipe Aguero (Ohio State University)  
 Francisco Bayo (CIDOB, Barcelona)  
 Esther del Campo (Universidad Complutense, Madrid)  
 Federico Gil (University of North Carolina)  
 Eric Hershberg (Social Science Research Council)  
 Juan Linz (Yale University)  
 Carlos Malamud (I.U. Ortega y Gasset, Madrid)  
 Ludolfo Paramio (Instituto de Estudios Sociales Avanzados, Madrid)  
 Joaquin Roy (University of Miami)  
 Guadalupe Ruiz Jiménez (AIETI, Madrid)  
 Carlos Waisman (University of California, San Diego)  
 Jonas Zoninsein (Michigan State University)

### Task Force on Scholarly Resources

Deborah Jakubs, Chair (International and Area Studies, 021 Perkins Library, Duke University, Durham, NC 27705)  
 Emperatriz Arreaza-Camero (University of Iowa)  
 Dominique Babini (CLACSO)  
 Carl Deal (University of Illinois)  
 David William Foster (Arizona State University)  
 Dan Hazen (Harvard College)  
 Lyman Johnson (University of North Carolina at Charlotte)  
 Peter Johnson (Princeton University)  
 Dolores Martin (Library of Congress)  
 Gil Merckx (University of New Mexico)  
 Lynne Rienner (Lynne Rienner Publishers)  
 Sandy Thatcher (Penn State University Press)  
 Barbara Valk (UCLA)

### Task Force on Women in Latin American Studies

Elena Urrutia, Co-Chair (Programa Interdisciplinario de Estudios de la Mujer, El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, México DF 01000, México)  
 Rina Benmayor, Co-Chair (Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021)

Sonia de Avelar (São Paulo, Brazil)  
 Alicia Martínez (FLACSO, Mexico)  
 Heleith Saffioti (Universidade de Araraquara)  
 Beatriz Schmuckler (UNAM, Mexico)  
 Cynthia Truelove (University of Wisconsin)  
 Linda Whiteford (University of South Florida)  
 Edna Acosta-Belén (SUNY, Albany)\*  
 Sonia Alvarez (University of California, Santa Cruz)\*  
 Norma Chinchilla (Cal State University, Long Beach)\*  
 Jean Franco (Columbia University)\*  
 Beth Miller (University of Southern California)\*  
 Marysa Navarro (Dartmouth University)\*  
 \* indicates past co-chair, Honorary Member

### Working Group on the Environment

Steve Sanderson, Chair (Center for Latin American Studies, Grinter Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611)

(Open membership; contact chair to be placed on mailing list.)

### Working Group on Labor Studies, Interim Steering Committee

Russell Smith, Chair (School of Business, Washburn University of Topeka, Topeka, Kansas 66621)  
 Sonia de Avelar (Fundação Getúlio Vargas)  
 Mary Garcia Castro (Universidade Federal da Bahia)  
 Roberto Luis Céspedes (Centro Paraguayo de Estudios Sociológicos)  
 José Paulo Chahad (FIPE, Universidade de São Paulo)  
 Oscar Contreras (El Colegio de la Frontera Norte-Tijuana)  
 Maria Lorena Cook (Cornell University)  
 Edward Epstein (University of Utah)  
 John French (Duke University)  
 Stan Gacek (United Food and Commercial Workers Union)  
 Eric Hershberg (Social Science Research Council)  
 Roberto Korzeniewicz (Albion College)  
 Hector Lucena (Universidad de Carabobo)  
 David McCreery (Georgia State University)  
 Sharon Phillips (U.S. Department of Labor)  
 Jaime Ruiz-Tagle (Programa de Economía del Trabajo, Chile)  
 Salvador Sandoval (PUC, São Paulo)  
 Hobart Spalding (Brooklyn College)  
 Cliff Welch (Grand Valley State)  
 Ed Williams (University of Arizona)  
 Linda Wilcox (University of Vermont)  
 Tamar Diana Wilson (UCLA) ■



## CALL FOR BRYCE WOOD BOOK AWARD NOMINATIONS

Deadline: July 31, 1993

At each International Congress, the Latin American Studies Association presents the Bryce Wood Book Award to the outstanding book on Latin America in the social sciences and humanities published in English in the United States. Eligible books for the March 1994 LASA International Congress in Atlanta will be those published between January 1, 1992 and June 30, 1993. Although no book may compete more than once, translations may be considered. Anthologies of selections by several authors or re-editions of works published previously normally are not in contention for the award. Books will be judged on the quality of the research, analysis, and writing, and the significance of their contribution to Latin American studies.

Books may be nominated by authors, LASA members, or publishers. Those nominating books are responsible for confirming the publication date and for forwarding one copy directly to each member of the Award Committee, at the expense of the authors or publishers. All books nominated must reach each member of the Award Committee by July 31, 1993.

One month before the International Congress, the committee will select a winning book. It may also name an honorable mention. The author of the winning book will have most expenses paid by LASA to attend the congress, where the award will be presented during the business meeting. LASA membership is not a requirement to receive the award. The committee is: Elsa Chaney, Center for International and Comparative Studies, 226 International Center, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; Paul Gootenberg, History Department, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4348; Mary Louise Pratt, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305-2014; and, Gary Wynia, Political Science Department, Carleton College, Northfield, MI 55057. ■

## CALL FOR PREMIO IBEROAMERICANO BOOK AWARD NOMINATIONS

Deadline: July 15, 1993

The *Premio Iberoamericano* is presented at each of LASA's international congresses for the outstanding book on Latin America in the social sciences and humanities published in Spanish and Portuguese in any country. Eligible books for 1994 must have been published during the period of January 1, 1992 to June 30, 1993. No book may compete more than once. Normally not in contention for the award are anthologies of selections by several authors or reprints or re-editions

of works published previously. Books will be judged on the quality of the research, analysis, and writing, and the significance of their contribution to Latin American studies.

Books may be nominated by authors, LASA members, or publishers. Those nominating books are responsible for confirming the publication date and for forwarding one copy directly to *each member* of the award committee, at the expense of those submitting the books. All books must reach each member of the committee by July 15, 1993. LASA membership is not a requirement for receiving the award. The author of the winning book will have most expenses paid by LASA to attend the congress, where the award will be presented during the business meeting.

The members and mailing addresses of the Premio Book Award Committee for 1994 are: Roberto DaMatta, Kellogg Institute, Decio Faculty Hall, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; Francine Masiello, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720; and, Ramon Gutierrez, Department of Ethnic Studies, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0414. ■



### CORRECTIONS

1. The last four lines of the article by John Booth, page one, Fall issue of the *LASA Forum* should have read:

"There were 316 scholarly sessions distributed among the 16 program sections, about one-third more than the Washington Congress. Last minute attrition forced the cancellation of approximately five percent of scheduled sessions."

2. The text breakout in the paper by Wayne Cornelius, page four, Fall issue of the *LASA Forum* should have read:

"The new law has been touted as a reasonable compromise between the status quo and complete abolition of the *ejido*."

### 1992 LASA Endowment Fund Contributors

(as recorded from March 1, 1992 to December 31, 1992)

LASA thanks these members for their generous contributions to the endowment fund.

Alice Abreu  
 Jeremy Adelman  
 David Adorno  
 Carmen Alverio  
 Gustavo Andrade  
 Electa Arenal  
 Miquel A. Asensio  
 Craig Auchter  
 Werner Baer  
 Stephen Baranyi  
 A. Alejandro Bernal  
 Cole Blasier  
 Cecilia Blondet  
 Susan Bourque  
 James Breedlove  
 José Brunner  
 Fernando Bustamante  
 CLASP/Inst. Interna.  
 Bus.  
 Martha D.U. Carvalho  
 Vanessa Castro  
 Ralph Della Cava  
 Cindy Christian  
 Rachel Clack  
 Thomas Cohen

Kenneth Coleman  
 Enrique Cornejo-R.  
 Lucia Elena Costigan  
 Theo Crevenna  
 Nancy Deffebach  
 Edward Dew  
 Heliodoro Díaz  
 Arcadio Díaz-Quñones  
 Torcuato DiTello  
 Paul Doughty  
 Joanna Drzewieniecki  
 John Dumoulin  
 Rebecca Earle  
 Shirley Eaton  
 Carlos Elizondo  
 Joan Engelbert  
 Teresa Figuera  
 Joan Font  
 Edmundo Fuenzalida  
 Marcela Gaitán  
 William Garner  
 Miguel & Gustavo Gatti  
 Gregory Greenway  
 Janet Greever  
 Kevin Healy

Nancy A. Hewitt  
 Raphael L'Hoest  
 Kotaro Horisaka  
 Hisao Ishii  
 Maudelyn Johnson  
 Ricardo Kaliman  
 Terry Karl  
 Margaret Keck  
 Frank Kendrick  
 Georgia Kilpatrick  
 Miriam Kornblith  
 Kevin Kresse  
 Rev. James Lara  
 David Lehmann  
 Charles Leslie  
 Eloise Linger  
 Matilde Luna  
 María Dolores Luque  
 Maria de Matheus  
 Concepción Martínez  
 Teresa McCann  
 Ronald McGee  
 Gilbert Merckx  
 Gerad Middendorf  
 T.S. Montgomery

Aida Mostkoff-Linares  
 Maryssa Navarro  
 Jeanette C. Noltenius  
 Marisol Pérez Lisaur  
 Rubén Perina  
 Mary Louise Pratt  
 Isolde Reimers  
 Karen Remmer  
 Amy Rollins  
 Laura Rollins  
 Donald Sawyer  
 Phillipe Schmitter  
 Kenneth Sharie  
 Valentín Soto  
 Rose Spalding  
 Mary P. Stickles  
 Peter Steimle  
 Rosemary Thorp  
 Elena Urrutia  
 Ivan Vejuoda  
 Arnaldo Vela  
 George Vickers  
 Barbara Weinstein  
 Howard Winant  
 Ralph Woodward  
 Clarence Zuvekas

### UPCOMING CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

#### LASA MEDIA AWARD

Deadline: November 15, 1993

The Latin American Studies Association is pleased to announce its competition for the 1994 LASA Media 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 or Latin America, as well as for breakthrough journalism. Nominations are invited from LASA members and from journalists.

Journalists from both the print and electronic media are eligible. A three-member screening committee from the Award Committee will carefully review each nominee's work and select the top five candidates. The entire Award Committee will then vote to determine the winner, who will be honored at the XVIII International Congress in Atlanta, Georgia. LASA will invite the awardee to speak at a session

and to submit materials for possible publication in the *Forum*. The association will pay most of the costs of the awardee's travel to the meeting site.

Recent recipients of the award have included Alma Guillermoprieto of the *New Yorker*, Pamela Constable of *The Boston Globe*, Charles Krause of the McNeil-Lehrer Newshour, Bill Buzenberg of National Public Radio and John Dinges of National Public Radio. Watch for an announcement in the Spring 1993 issue of the *LASA Forum*, which will carry the names of the entire committee. To make a nomination, please send one copy of the journalist's portfolio of recent relevant work, by November 15, 1993 to: Terry Karl, Director, Center for Latin American Studies, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. Telephone: (415) 723-4444; fax: (415) 723-9822. ■

## XVII CONGRESS PAPERS AVAILABLE

The following papers from the XVII International Congress in Los Angeles, CA reached LASA before December 15, 1992. They may be ordered from the LASA Secretariat for \$3.00 each to domestic addresses, including postage. Send \$5.00 for foreign mailings. The list that follows includes additions, corrections and deletions since the last issue of the *Forum*. A limited number of programs (including supplements) are also available for \$15 each (domestic addresses) or \$20 each for foreign addresses while supplies last. *Advance payment for papers or programs is required.* Send requests for papers to: LASA Secretariat, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

If you do not find a particular author, please search under all possible last names for that person. If a paper has more than one author, it is listed under the first.

- Abdala, Manuel Angel.** The Regulation of Newly Privatized Firms: An Illustration from Argentina.
- Acero, Liliana.** Gender in the International Division of Labor in Textiles: Case Studies from Brazil and Argentina.
- Acevedo, Ramón Luis.** Gloria Guardia y Rosario Ferré: dos visiones burguesas de la burguesía caribeña.
- Acosta, Mariclaire.** Elecciones en México: la sociedad civil y la defensa de los derechos humanos.
- Acuña, Carlos H.** Lucha política y organizaciones empresariales de cúpula: algunos apuntes teóricos con referencias al caso argentino.
- Adams, Francis.** Economic Integration and Neo-Liberalism in Latin America: Venezuela's Trade and Investment Regimes.
- Addis, Mary K.** Teaching the Caribbean: Workshop on Interdisciplinary Teaching on Latin America.
- Aguilar, Edwin Eloy.** Remuneration Versus Self-Actualizations as Determinants of Job Satisfaction in San José: A Pilot Study.
- Aguilera Peralta, Gabriel.** Función policíaca y transición a la democracia; el caso de Guatemala.
- Alario, Margarita.** The Environmental Legacy of Authoritarianism: The Case of Brazil and Chile.
- Alcántara, Manuel.** Transiciones políticas y transformaciones económicas. ¿Qué tipo de relación? Un análisis del comportamiento de las finanzas gubernamentales en situaciones de cambio en América Latina.
- Alger, Keith and Marcellus Caldas.** The Crisis of the Cocoa Economy and the Future of the Bahian Atlantic Forest.
- Alverio, Carmen S.** Gloria Guardia, representante de la literatura femenina panameña.
- Amadeo, Edward J.** The Impact of Stabilization and Structural Reforms on Capital-Labor Relations in Brazil.
- Ames, Barry.** Disparately Seeking Politicians: Strategies and Outcomes in Brazilian Legislative Elections.
- Anderson, Joan B. and Denise Dimon.** The Impact of Globalization of Production on Women's Labor Sector Participation: The Case of Mexico.
- Andrews, David H.** The Street Vendors of Tegucigalpa, Honduras.
- Angotti, Thomas.** The Unhappy Marriage of Dependent Urbanization and Metropolitan Planning in Latin America.
- Antunes, Ricardo.** O novo sindicalismo.
- Appendini, Kirsten.** Los campesinos maiceros en el contexto de la política de liberalización y contrareforma agraria.
- Arce M., Daniel G.** Measurement of Fiscal Performance in Inflated Economies.
- Archila Neira, Mauricio.** Los obreros colombianos y la violencia (1946-1958). ¿Infierno o paraíso?
- Area, Lelia.** El fin de la historia en la encrucijada literaria de América Latina.
- Arreaza-Camero, Emperatriz.** Columbus and the 'discovery' from U.S. and Venezuelan Perspectives.
- Arriagada, Gonzalo Moraga.** The Impact of Latin American Solidarity Movements on U.S. Foreign Policy since the 1970's.
- Asensio, Miguel Angel.** Argentina and the Others: Economic History of the Failure and the Success.
- Avelar, Sonia de.** Latin American Women in Management, in Business and in Public Affairs: Inroads to Economic and Political Empowerment? An Overview.
- Avery, William P.** Latin America and the Uruguay Round.
- Baer, James A.** Urbanization and Mobilization: Housing and Class Identity in Argentina, 1870-1925.
- Baer, Werner.** Privatization and the Changing Role of the State in Brazil.
- Bailón, Moisés J.** Conflictos municipales, una historia no tan nueva; elecciones locales en Oaxaca 1920-1970.
- Balan, Jorge.** Privatization of Higher Education in Latin America.
- Barham, Bradford.** Adoption and Accumulation Patterns in Guatemala's Latest Agro-export Boom.

- Barkin, David.** Salinastroika and Other Novel Ideas.
- Barnes, William A.** Rereading the Nicaraguan Pre-Election Polls in the Light of the Election Results (and What Can Be Learned About the Fate of the Nicaraguan Revolution Thereby).
- Barrera R., Manuel.** Política económica y democratización en Chile: sus efectos sobre los trabajadores.
- Barrios Morón, Raúl.** La guerra contra las drogas en Bolivia: algunas consecuencias políticas.
- Barrón, María Antonieta.** Políticas de apoyo crediticio para la creación de microempresas para la mujer rural en México.
- Bartell, Ernest.** Privatization: The Role of Domestic Business Elites.
- Basurto, Jorge.** Un aspecto del populismo mexicano: el corporativismo.
- Batalha, Claudio H.M.** Classe operaria e política na primeira república.
- Beattie, Peter M.** Exacting the 'Tribute of Blood': The Regional and Provincial Distribution of Brazilian Army Recruitment 1870-1900.
- Beirne S.J., Charles J.** A University for Social Change: The Lesson of El Salvador.
- Bekker G., Luis.** The Negotiations Process in Search of a Political Solution to the Armed Conflict in Guatemala.
- Bénard, Silvia M.** La soberanía mexicana vis-à-vis los derechos políticos de los chihuahuenses: nacionalismo o ciudadanía.
- Bennett, Vivienne.** The Origins of Mexican Urban Popular Movements: Political Thought and Clandestine Political Organizing of the 1960s and 1970s.
- Berlie-Belaunzarán, Emilio.** Una devoción de la religiosidad popular mexicana: la guadalupana a los quinientos años de nuestra evangelización.
- Bernal, A. Alejandro.** Sobrevivencia y reconstrucción personal durante la dictadura en "Tres Marias y una Rosa" de David Benavente y Taller de Investigación Teatral.
- Betances, Emilio.** Social Classes and the Origins of the Modern State: The Dominican Republic, 1844-1930.
- Bianchi, Adriana.** The Integration of Environmental Concerns into World Bank Projects.
- Billings, Deborah L.** Gender Consequences of Exile: Guatemalan Women's Organizing in the Camps of Chiapas, Mexico.
- Bisang, Roberto & Bernardo Kosacoff.** Exportaciones industriales en una economía en transformación: las sorpresas del caso Argentino. 1974-1990.
- Bixby, Barbara Ruth.** Listening to Women in the Third World: The Voices of Costa Rica.
- Boito Jr., Armando.** Estado e sindicalismo no Brasil.
- Bollinger, William and Deidre A. Hill.** *The Index to Accountability: Identifying Perpetrators of Human Rights Violations in El Salvador, 1980-1990.*
- Bollinger, William.** Public Opinion and Democracy In El Salvador and Nicaragua.
- Bonilla, Adrián.** Conceptos tradiciones y leyendas. Notas para pensar la cultura política en América Latina y Ecuador.
- Bonilla, Adrián.** La paz inexistente. Dimensiones internacionales del conflicto político en el Ecuador. Retos institucionales del narcotráfico y la participación política violenta.
- Borchart de Moreno, Chr.** La economía quiteña en un período de transición: producción manufacturera y artesanal entre 1780 y 1830.
- Borchart de Moreno, Chr.** La economía quiteña en un período de transición: circulación y producción manufacturera y artesanal entre colonia y república.
- Borgeson Jr., Paul E.** Diacronía y polifonía en los poemas indigenistas de Ernesto Cardenal.
- Borón, Atilio A.** El experimento menemista, neoliberalismo, pobreza y democracia en la Argentina contemporánea.
- Boschetto, Sandra M.** Amanda Labarca's Reflections at Dawn: To Thine Own Self Be True.
- Bresser Pereira, Luiz Carlos.** From Mercosur to the American Integration.
- Bromley, Ray.** Informality, de Soto Style: From Concept to Policy.
- Browder, John O.** Redemptive Communities: Indigenous Knowledge, Colonist Farming Systems and Conservation of Tropical Forests.
- Brunner, José Joaquín.** Educación superior, sociedad y estado en América Latina.
- Brysk, Alison.** Acting Globally: International Relations and Indian Rights in Latin America.
- Bueno, Carmen.** Trabajadores indígenas en la construcción de vivienda de la ciudad de México.
- Cabrera, Ernesto.** La cuestión de la proporcionalidad y las elecciones legislativas en la República Argentina.
- Caetano, Gerardo.** Partidos políticos y actores sociales: tradición, crisis, restauración y cambio. Algunas reflexiones a propósito del caso Uruguayo.
- Caimari, Lila.** Perón y la iglesia: algunos elementos para el análisis del conflicto de 1954-55.
- Calder, Bruce J.** The Catholic Church in the Context of Guatemalan Politics, Society and Culture from 1940 to the Present.
- Cameron, Maxwell A.** The Domestic and International Politics of Trade Liberalization in Mexico.
- Camp, Roderic A.** Age as a Variable in Political Recruitment, the Case of Mexico.
- Campodónico, Humberto.** La marcha a la privatización de PETROPERU 1980-1992.
- Canseco Perez, Elva C.** Bureaucratic Aristocracies: Elite Continuity in Mexico.
- Carneiro, Maria Luiza Tucci.** The Cases of Brazil's Getulio Vargas and Argentina's Juan Perón: Anti-semitismo e populismo no Brasil de Vargas.

- Carrera, Raul.** Regional Conflicts and International Financial Decision-Making in Ecuador, 1982-1987.
- Carrillo, Ana Lorena.** Mujeres Guatemaltecas: de la crisis a la pacificación.
- Carrion, Julio.** Presidential Popularity in Peru, 1980-1990.
- Castro, Nadya Araujo.** Desigualdades Raciais no Mercado e nos Locais de Trabalho: Examinando a Indústria Moderna em Salvador, Brasil.
- Castro, Nadya Araujo.** Racial Inequalities in the Market and the Work Place: Examining the Modern Industry in Salvador, Brazil.
- Castro Cardenal, Vanessa.** Nicaragua: el proceso de privatización y la creación de Las Empresas Laborales Agrarias como una de las bases para profundizar y perfeccionar la Democracia.
- Castro M., José Esteban.** Social Conflict and the Access to Urban Services in Mexico.
- Cavalcante, Berenice.** History and Modernism: Two Views of Brazilianity.
- Cavalcante, Berenice.** The Brazilian Enlightenment: A "Colonial" Reading of the Enlightened Philosophers (18th-19th Centuries).
- Cavalcanti, Clóvis.** The Path to Sustainability: Austerity of Life and Renunciation of Development.
- Cavarozzi, Marcelo.** La política: clave del largo plazo latinoamericano.
- Celle, Olga.** Nuevas clases sociales y nuevos espacios político-económicos: la pequeña industria y la crisis en el Perú.
- Cerda, Luis.** The "Free Banking" Experience in Mexico: 1890-1925.
- Chapin, Jessica.** From IRCA to Orca: Apprehending the Other in "Your San Antonio Experience."
- Charlip, Julie.** Coffee and Class In Pre-Revolutionary Nicaragua.
- Child, Jack.** Integrating Various Techniques in a Survey Course: Hypercard, DTP Text, Video, Consensor.
- Christen, Catherine A.** The Creation of Corcovado National Park on the Osa Peninsula, Costa Rica: Negotiating Land Use Interests in a Small Latin American Country.
- Ciria, Alberto.** History, Gender, Class, and Power in Maria Luisa Bemberg's Films.
- Claxton, Robert H.** The Introduction of Radio into Argentina: A Preliminary Report.
- Clough-Riquelme, Jane E.** The Politics of Conservation: The Ache of Eastern Paraguay and the Mbaracayu Ecological Reserve.
- Cobas, José A.** Los cubanos en Puerto Rico como grupo intermediario.
- Cobos Pons, Yolanda.** Dependence and Interdependence in Policy Design. Some Propositions for the Analysis of the Integrated Environmental Border Plan.
- Cojti C., Demetrio.** The Mayan Movement in Contemporary Colonial Guatemala.
- Collier, Ruth Berins and David Collier.** Shaping the Political Arena. Critical Junctures, the Labor Movement, and Regime Dynamics in Latin America.
- Collier, George A.** The Revival of Peasant Agriculture after Energy Development in Southeastern Mexico: An Unexpected Outcome of Dutch Disease.
- Colón-Warren, Alice.** Investigación y acción feminista en el Puerto Rico contemporáneo: apuntes en torno a su intersección y movimiento temático.
- Commings, Margaret M.** From Security to Trade in U.S.-Latin American Relations: Explaining U.S. Support for a Free Trade Agreement with Mexico.
- Cook, Timothy A.** What Role Should the Department of Defense Play in the U.S. Andean Drug Strategy in Peru?
- Coplin, Janet C.** Regime Accommodation and the Value of Education in Nicaragua and Costa Rica: 1945-1985.
- Coppedge, Michael.** (De)institutionalization of Latin American Party Systems.
- Costa Vaz, Alcides.** The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Under the Brazilian Perspective.
- Craven, Carolyn.** How Much More is Her Peso Worth? Manos del Uruguay and Women's Share Within the Family.
- Crespo Martínez, Ismael.** Notas preliminares para el estudio de los procesos de consolidación democrática en América Latina.
- Crisp, Brian F.** Tyranny by the Minority: Institutional Control of Participation in the Venezuelan Democracy.
- Crummet, María de los Angeles.** Embroidery and Migration: Gendered Responses to Economic Change and Crisis in Calvillo, Aguascalientes, Mexico.
- D'Agostino, Thomas J.** The Evolution of an Emerging Political Party System: A Study of Party Politics in the Dominican Republic 1961-90.
- Dabene, Olivier.** La invención y remanencia de una crisis: centroamérica en los años 80.
- Dalton, Elizabeth H.** The Political Careers of Municipal Officials in Ecuador, Honduras and Uruguay: A Comparative Study.
- Damián, Araceli.** Segregación urbana en la ciudad de México.
- Davies de Freitas, Maria de Lourdes.** The Biodiversity—Sustainability Debate.
- de Torres, María Inés.** Ideología patriarcal e ideología estatal en el proceso modernizador uruguayo: una lectura de *Tabaré* de Juan Zorrilla de San Martín.
- Dello Buono, Richard A.** Cuban Socialism and the Reconstruction of Viability: A Profile of the "Survival Economy."
- Deussen, Theresa.** Rebellion in the Guatemalan Highlands: A Comparative Look at Indian Resistance.
- Di Tella, Torcuato S.** Corporatism and the Political Party System in the Argentine Transition.
- Diaz, David.** Blaming the Newcomers: The Housing and Density Crisis in Los Angeles.

- Díaz-Cisneros, Heliodoro.** Legal Reforms Affecting the Ejido Sector: Their Potential Impact on Corn Producers in the Valley of Puebla.
- Díaz-Polanco, Héctor.** Autonomía y territorialidad.
- Dietz, Henry.** Who Protests? Social and Psychological Correlates of Rebellious Action.
- Dixon, David E.** Popular Culture, Popular Identity and the Rise of Latin American Protestantism: Voices from Santiago *Poblacional*.
- Dodson, Michael.** Religion and the Churches in Nicaragua's Political Transition.
- Dresser, Denise.** Bringing the Poor Back In: Poverty Alleviation and Regime Legitimacy in Mexico.
- Dresser, Denise.** Exporting Conflict: Transboundary Consequences of Mexican Politics.
- Dubb, Steve.** Trozos de cristal - Privatization and Union Politics at Teléfonos de México.
- Ducatenzeiler, Graciela and Philip Oxhorn.** Democracy, Authoritarianism and the Problem of Governability in Latin America.
- Dugan, William E.** Voting Behavior Among the Urban Poor: A Comparative Analysis of Recent Chilean and Peruvian Elections.
- Dussel Peters, Enrique and Kwan S. Kim.** From Trade Liberalization to Economic Integration: The case of Mexico.
- Dvořáková, Vladimíra.** Human Rights and Social Violence in Czechoslovak Transition to Democracy.
- Ellner, Steve.** The Heyday of Radical Populism in Venezuela and Its Aftermath.
- Ellner, Steve.** Organized Labor and the Venezuelan Exceptionalism Trade.
- Ensalaco, Mark.** In With the New, Out With the Old? The Dynamics of Constitutional Reform in Chile.
- Epstein, Edward C.** Labor and Political Stability in the New Chilean Democracy: Three Illusions.
- Escoto M., Jorge R. and Menfredo Marroquín.** Poder y sector empresarial: la "mano visible" de AID.
- Estrada, David.** The Economic and Political Participation of Nicaragua's Peasantry and Farm Workers, 1960-1990.
- Estrada, Margarita Iguiniz.** Desempleo entre obreros de la industria de transformación en México, 1940-1990: una propuesta de periodización.
- Euraque, Darío A.** Zonas regionales en la formación del estado hondureño: 1830s-1930s: el caso de la costa norte.
- Everingham, Mark.** From Insurrection to Concertacion in Nicaragua: Alliances, Businessmen, and Elite Consensus.
- Fagot Aviel, Joann.** Changes in Nicaraguan Foreign Policy.
- Falabella, Gonzalo.** Reestructuración y respuesta sindical. La experiencia en Santa María, madre de la fruta chilena.
- Fernández, M. Elisa.** Elementos caudillescos del mariscal: Andrés Santa-Cruz.
- Fernández Aceves, María Teresa.** Mujer y trabajo. Guadalajara, siglo XIX.
- Fischel, Astrid.** Politics and Education in Costa Rica.
- Fischer, Edward F.** Mayan Culture in the Post-Cold War Era.
- Fisher, William H.** Native Amazonians and the Making of the Amazon Wilderness: From the Discourse of Riches and Sloth to Underdevelopment.
- Fleet, Michael.** The Church and the Transition to Democracy.
- Fleites-Lear, Marisela.** Las barreras del pensamiento social.
- Foley, Michael W.** Of Policies and Paradigms: Trade, Development, and Comparative Inquiry.
- Font, Joan.** Actores políticos en cambio: los movimientos populares guatemaltecos en un contexto de liberalización limitada.
- Foran, John.** The Causes of Latin American Social Revolutions: Searching for Patterns in Mexico, Cuba, and Nicaragua.
- Fordham, Benjamin O.** All the World's a Stage: The Domestic Politics of the United States National Security Policy.
- Foroohar, Manzar.** Class Formation and Rural-Urban Migration in Nicaragua (1950s and 1960s).
- Forster, Nancy and David Stanfield.** Tenure Regimes and Forest Management in Latin America and the Caribbean.
- Frank, Volker K.** Dirigentes sindicales, sindicalismo, y democracia en Chile.
- Freeland, Gregory.** The Changing Black Political Movement in Brazil: The Goulart Period (1961-64) Versus Democratization (1985-1990).
- Freitag, Tilman G.** The Cultural Ecology of Tourism in the Dominican Republic: Coastal Adaptation or Degradation?
- Frischmann, Donald H.** New Mayan Theatre in Chiapas: Anthropology, Literacy & Social Drama.
- Frischia, August Blake.** Japan's Foreign Economic Policy Towards Latin America.
- Fróes da Fonseca dos Santos, María Rachel.** Ciência e identidade na América Espanhola.
- Frundt, Henry J.** Free Trade, Maquila Expansion and Labor Rights in Guatemala.
- Furlong, William L.** Panama: The Difficult Transition Toward Democracy.
- Galván Bonilla, Guillermo.** Transición y seguridad pública en El Salvador: la nueva Policía Nacional Civil (PNC).
- Gandásegui, Marco A.** Elecciones, intervención y democracia.
- García, Juan José.** Universidad, democracia y mayorías populares.
- García Castro, Mary.** The Alchemy Between Social Categories in the Production of Political Subjects. (Class, Gender, Race/Ethnicity and Generation in the Case of Domestic Workers Union Leaders in Salvador—Bahia, Brazil).
- García-Zamor, Jean-Claude.** Administrative Practices of the Aztecs, Incas, and Mayas: Lessons for Modern Development Administration.

- Garretón, Manuel Antonio.** El aprendizaje político en la redemocratización chilena.
- Garretón, Manuel Antonio.** Coaliciones políticas y proceso de democratización. El caso chileno.
- Garrett, Linda.** Toward Demilitarization: The Salvadoran Armed Forces in Transition.
- Garrido, Celso.** Modernización económica y liderazgo empresarial en México 1988-1991.
- Garza Bueno, Laura Elena.** Política agraria, mujer rural y microempresa.
- Geddes, Barbara.** "É dando que se recebe": Institutional Sources of Corruption in Brazil.
- Gershberg, Alec Ian.** Resource Distribution and Welfare and Poverty Considerations in Solidaridad's Programa para una Escuela Digna.
- Gill, Anthony J.** Rendering Unto Caesar?: Religious Competition and Catholic Political Strategy in Latin America.
- Glasco, Laurence A.** From Assimilation to Integration: The Narrow Spectrum of Afro-Cuban Ideology: Juan Gualberto Gómez, Evaristo Estenez and Juan René Betancourt.
- Goldrich, Daniel and Alan Moore.** Toward a Trinational Strategy for Sustainable Development: NAFTA Political Organizing in the U.S.—Challenges and Opportunities.
- Golob, Stephanie R.** A 'New World Order'? Mexico's Free Trade Decision.
- Goméz Tagle, Silvia.** Mexico 1988-1991: Violence, Negotiation and Elections.
- Goméz Tagle, Silvia.** Mexico 1991: Democratic Perspectives and Middle Term Elections.
- González Pacheco, Cuauhtémoc.** Bosques, selvas y los grupos indígenas.
- González Stephan, Beatriz.** Entre caballeros y bandidos: fundación del imaginario nacional.
- Goodwin, Jeff.** A Theory of Persistent Insurgency: El Salvador, Guatemala, and Peru in Comparative Perspective.
- Gordon, Sara.** El PRONASOL en la transformación de las modalidades de representación social y política en México.
- Gravil, Roger.** Latin American Populist Rulers and the Jews: The Cases of Brazil's Getúlio Vargas and Argentina's Juan Perón.
- Green, James N.** The Emergence of the Brazilian Gay Liberation Movement: 1977-81.
- Grenier, Yvon and Jean Daudelin.** Pact-making and Political Violence in El Salvador and Nicaragua.
- Grinspun, Ricardo and Maxwell A. Cameron.** The Political Economy of North American Integration: Diverse Perspectives, Converging Criticisms.
- Guardino, Peter.** The Origins of Nationalism in México: Guerrero, 1780-1820.
- Guedea, Virginia.** El pueblo de México y la política capitalina: 1808 y 1812.
- Gutman, Pablo.** Developing Countries and International Environmental Negotiations: The Risks of Poorly Informed Choices.
- Haber, Paul Lawrence.** The Art and Implications of Political Restructuring in Mexico: The Case of Urban Popular Movements.
- Hahn, Dwight R.** Indigenous-State Relations in Bolivian Politics.
- Hanchard, Michael.** Culturalism Versus Cultural Politics: The Movimento Negro in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil, 1970-1988.
- Hanchard, Michael.** Taking Exception: Race and the Limits of Liberal Nationalism in Cuba, Mexico and Brazil.
- Handelman, Howard.** The Origins of the Ecuadorian Bourgeoisie: A Generational Transformation.
- Hanson, Gordon H.** External Economies, Vertical Organization, and Trade: Theory and Evidence from Mexico.
- Harvey, Neil.** Movimiento campesino y el Estado en México: UNORCA entre el corporativismo y la concertación.
- Hataya, Noriko and Carmenza Saldias Barreneche.** Desarrollo regional y descentralización fiscal: el caso del departamento de Caldas - Colombia.
- Healy, Kevin.** Allies and Opposition Groups to the 1990 Indigenous Political Mobilizations in Ecuador and Bolivia.
- Hellinger, Daniel.** The Learning Curve of the Rent-Seeking State: Chile During Pinochet.
- Hendrickson, Carol.** Maya Revitalization in Guatemala: Women and Weaving.
- Hernández, Nicolás.** Using Technology in Teaching Latin American Studies: Spanish Software for the Apple II and IBM PC-PS/2.
- Hernández Navarro, Luis.** Cambio y resistencia en el movimiento campesino.
- Hershberg, Eric.** Workers and the State in Twentieth-Century Spain: Notes on the Colliers' Critical Juncture Model.
- Herzog, Lawrence A.** The Architecture of Tourism and Free Trade in Mexico.
- Hicks, Emily.** Textual Migration: Issues for Chicano/American Culture.
- Hiernaux Nicolas, Daniel.** Liberalisation and Regional Changes in Mexico: New Territories and New Agents.
- Hochstetler, Kathryn.** Think Nationally, Act Nationally: Organizing About the Environment in Brazil and Venezuela.
- Horan, E.** Gabriela Mistral's Public Figure 1909-1991.
- Horisaka, Kotaro.** Latin America Reverse Migration to Japan.
- Horowitz, Joel.** Limits of Tolerance in Argentina: The Collapse of Labor's Challenge in 1921.
- Howland, Joyce E.** Study in Latin America for Students in Technical/Professional Programs: The Experience of California State Polytechnic University, Pomona.
- Howland, Todd.** Amnesty, Impunity and the Salvadoran "Solution."
- Hunter, Wendy.** Back to the Barracks? The Military in Post-authoritarian Brazil.

- Ishiguro, Kaoru.** Macro-economic Dynamics in México: A Structuralist Model.
- Jácome, Francine and Glenn Sankatsing.** La cooperación ambiental en el Caribe.
- Jameson, Kenneth P.** The Financial Sector in Latin American Restructuring.
- Jiménez-Muñoz, Gladys M.** "Las mujeres del país": Abstract Symbols, Concrete Absences, and Gendered Political Representation in 1927 Puerto Rico.
- Johns, Michael and Fernando Rocchi.** The Industrial Capital and Urban Geography of a Primate City: Buenos Aires at the Turn of the Century.
- Jones, Mark P.** A Comparative Study of Popular Confidence in Democratic Institutions in Argentina, Chile and Mexico.
- Juárez, Carlos E.** The Politics of Trade and Development in Colombia: Export Promotion and Outward Orientation, 1967-1991.
- Kacal, Sylvia.** Developing Strategies for Community Involvement in Protecting Fragile Areas.
- Kampwirth, Karen.** The Mother of the Nicaraguans: Doña Violeta and the UNO's Gender Agenda.
- Keck, Margaret.** International Issue Networks in the Environment and Human Rights.
- Keil, Linde.** Pito, paila y pañuelo: el fenómeno de la Cruzada Civilista Nacional en Panamá.
- King, Robin Ann.** Mexican Private Sector Foreign Financing Trends of the 1980s and Public Sector Policy Response.
- Knight, Alan.** Solidarity: Historical Continuities and Contemporary Implications.
- Koido, Akihiro.** U.S.-Japanese Competition and Auto Component Maquiladoras: The Case of Wiring Harness Sector in the State of Chihuahua.
- Kong-Beach, Rosa.** The Development of Translation Studies Program for Bilingual Students.
- Koonings, Kees.** The Collor Policy Reforms in Brazil: Neoliberalism or Populism?
- Lagos, Maria L.** The Politics of Representation: Class and Ethnic Identities in Cochabamba, Bolivia.
- LeBaron, Alan.** Was There a Guatemalan Revolution for the Maya?
- Leddy, George.** The Political Economy and Ecology of Fisheries Development in Mexico.
- Lehoucq, Fabrice Edouard.** Presidentialism, Electoral Laws and the Development of Political Stability in Costa Rica, 1882-1990.
- Léons, Madeline Barbara.** After the Boom: Adaptation to Decline in Coca Prices and Processing in the Bolivian Yungas.
- Lesser, Jeff.** Images of Jews and Their Effect on Refugee Admissions in Brazil, 1939-1942.
- Levy, Daniel C.** The Academic Profession: Changes Tied to the Current Political Economy.
- Levy, James R. and Peter Ross.** A Comparison of the Distribution of Social Wealth in Five Argentine Provinces, 1890-1955.
- Lewis, David E.** Maximizing Regional Collaboration: Puerto Rico's Changing Caribbean Role.
- Lewis, Steve.** Myth and the History of Chile's Araucanians.
- Lind, Amy Conger.** Confronting Development on Their Own Terms: Women's Responses to National and Global Restructuring in Ecuador.
- Lira, Elizabeth.** Las consecuencias de las violaciones de derechos humanos en Chile y la política de derechos del gobierno de la transición: ¿Qué ha ganado la gente?
- López Springfield, Consuelo.** "I am the Life, the Strength, the Woman": Feminism in the Autobiographical Poetry of Julia de Burgos.
- Lord, Montague J.** The Comparative Performance of Latin America's Manufacturing Exports.
- Lovell, W. George and Christopher H. Lutz.** Conquest and Population: Maya Demography In Historical Perspective.
- Lovesio, Beatriz.** El cambio tecnológico en una industria manufacturera uruguaya: género y calificación.
- Loyo, Aurora.** Políticas públicas y modernización educativa en México.
- Loyola Díaz, Rafael.** Los márgenes de la apertura económica y comercial en petróleos mexicanos.
- Lucena, Hector.** Restructuración productiva y relaciones de trabajo.
- Ludischer, Monika.** El marco legal del conflicto interno y la población indígena.
- Luna, Matilde.** Las asociaciones empresariales mexicanas y la apertura externa.
- Maffitt, Ken.** Welcome to Austerity: Pueblan Textile Workers Confront the Post-War Era.
- Maguire, Robert E.** Protecting Our Patrimony: Antecedents of the National Park Movement in Dominica, West Indies.
- Mahoney, Marc A.** Transnational Tobacco Companies and Latin America.
- Mahoney-Norris, Kathleen A.** Regimes and Human Rights Policies: A Comparison of Cuba and Nicaragua.
- Mainwaring, Scott and Timothy R. Scully.** Party Systems in Latin America.
- Malamud, Carlos.** La acción parlamentaria de Lisandro de la Torre en la década de los 30.
- Maldonado Prieto, Carlos.** Grupos paramilitares de derecha en Chile, 1900-1950.
- Manzetti, Luigi.** The Political Economy of Privatization through Divestiture in Lesser Developed Economies: The Case of Argentina.
- Marrero, María Teresa.** Cultural Survival Strategy: Yoruba/Afro-Caribbean Religion as Locus of Ethnic Consciousness.
- Marti, Werner J.** The Private Sector, the State and Economic Development: The Guatemalan Experience.
- Martinez, Juliana.** Poverty and Mortality Gap in Brazil: Methodological Considerations.



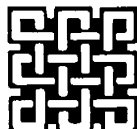
- Martínez F., Alicia Inés.** Políticas hacia la mujer en el México moderno.
- Martínez Rodríguez, Antonia.** Los niveles de la transición mexicana.
- Mattiace, Shannan.** The Social Role of the Mexican Catholic Church: Base Communities in Two Mexican States.
- Maymi-Sugrañes, Héctor J.** La ideología de la nueva derecha en la reforma universitaria latinoamericana.
- McCann, Frank D.** The Brazilian Army 1889-1985: Conservative or Revolutionary?
- McClintock, Cynthia.** Revolution and Democracy: Peru in Comparative Perspective.
- McConnell, Shelley.** Getting to Elections: Bargaining Toward Mutually Acceptable Electoral Rules in Nicaragua.
- McCoy, Jennifer and Luis Costa Bonino.** Political Learning in Reemerging Democracies: Framework for Analysis and Illustrations from Uruguay.
- McGee Deutsch, Sandra.** Women and the ABC Right, 1900-1940.
- McGuire, James W.** The Causes of Strikes in Argentina, 1984-1991.
- McNamara, Robert E.** The Politics of AIDS: Public Health Response in Cuba.
- Mee Kim, Eun and Nora Hamilton.** Democratization and Economic Liberalization in Mexico and South Korea.
- Melgar, Lourdes.** The Monterrey Industrial Elite: Ideological Contradictions, Political Alliances and Economic Practices.
- Melo, Marcus C.** Explaining the Failure to Reform: Social Policy-Making in Brazil's New Republic.
- Méndez, José Luis.** Políticas y organizaciones públicas para el fomento industrial en Nuevo Leon, México, (1985-1991) y Pennsylvania, Estados Unidos, (1979-1987).
- Mizrahi, Yemile.** Rebels Without a Cause? The Politics of Entrepreneurs in Chihuahua.
- Monteviechio, Blanca R.** La identidad negativa en Latinoamérica.
- Morris, Nancy.** National Identity Under Challenge: Puerto Rico in the Twentieth Century.
- Motta, Roberto.** The Perception of Syncretism in Brazilian Social Thought.
- Motta, Roberto.** The "Churchifying" of Candomblé: Priests, Anthropologists and the Canonization of the African Religious Memory in Brazil.
- Moukhaiber-Zhourí, Andréa Luisa.** (Re)constituição do (uni)verso ecologista.
- Mowle, Thomas S.** Convergence, Consensus, or Compliance? A Model for Understanding Cooperation Between Large and Small States: Applied to the United States and Honduras.
- Moya, Jose C.** A Multi-Ethnic Group in a Multi-Ethnic City: Spanish Immigrants in Buenos Aires, 1850-1930.
- Mueller, Richard E.** Labour Market Experiences of Canadian Immigrants From Latin America.
- Mummert, Gail.** Reshaping of Gender and Generational Relations among Rural Mexican Migrants to the U.S..
- Munck, Gerardo L.** Between Theory and History and Beyond Traditional Area Studies: A New Comparative Perspective on Latin America.
- Munck, Gerardo L.** Democratizing Chile: The View from Across the Andes. Transitions from Authoritarian Rule in Comparative Perspective.
- Mundell, P. Sue.** The *Handbook of Latin American Studies* Enters the Electronic Age.
- Murillo, María Victoria.** Argentina: Breaking the Praetorian Circle (or the Hope for Democracy).
- Myers, David J.** Imaging Democracy in Caracas: Agenda Setting.
- Nelson, Diane M.** Hostile Markings taken for Identity: Questions of (Postcolonial) Resistance and (Core) Authority in a Graveyard in Guatemala.
- Newland, Carlos.** La privatización de la educación elemental y sus efectos: el caso de la ciudad de Buenos Aires en el siglo XIX.
- Norden, Deborah L.** From Military Movement to Political Party: Argentina's Modin.
- O'Meagher, Matthew J.** Students and the Radicalization of the Latin American Church in the 1960s.
- O'Regan, Anthony.** What Has Been Done: The Politics of Organized Labor in Argentina, 1976-1991.
- Oquist, Paul.** The Sociopolitical Dynamics of the 1990 Nicaraguan Elections.
- Otzoy, Irma.** 500 Years of Guatemalan Maya Resistance: A Dialogue Between Maya and non-Maya Scholars.
- Padilla, Luis Alberto.** El proceso de paz en Guatemala: implicaciones para los derechos humanos y la democracia.
- Palazón, María Rosa.** ¿Feminismo contra etnia? Feminism versus ethnicity?
- Palazzini, Karen L.** "Informal" Activities in Latin America: Marginalization or Autonomous Development?
- Parker, David S.** The Eight-Hour Day in Peru, January 1919: Anarchist Victory or Political Bargain?
- Parodi, Carlos A.** Democracy in International Relations.
- Pásara, Luis.** ¿Es el parlamento el lugar donde se construye la democracia? Los casos de Argentina y Perú, comparados.
- Patiño-Tovar, Elsa.** 1988: Un hito para las organizaciones populares independientes en México.
- Patterson, Enrique.** Teoría y praxis en la revolución cubana: apuntes críticos.
- Paul, Benjamin D.** Coffee Production and its Socio-Economic Effects in San Pedro La Laguna, Guatemala.
- Paus, Eva A.** The Viability of the Neoliberal Model in Chile.
- Payne, Leigh A.** Industrialists and Landholders in the Brazilian Transition to Democracy.
- Pease Garcia, Henry.** La democracia colapsada: Perú 1990-1992.

- Peeler, John A.** Elites and Democracy in Central America.
- Pérez Liñan, Aníbal.** Terrorism and Democracy: Argentina, 1983-1991.
- Perez-Aleman, Paola.** Small Industry and State Policy in Nicaragua: Lessons from the Sandinista Experience.
- Perruci, Gamaliel.** The Reshaping of Geopolitics in the Southern Cone.
- Peterson, Anna L.** Religion and Collective Identity in El Salvador.
- Pinheiro, Paulo Sérgio.** Gross Human Rights Violations and Politics: The Brazilian Case in Comparative Perspective.
- Pinheiro, Paulo Sérgio.** Social Violence of Transitions: Comparative Perspectives in New Democracies.
- Pinto Soria, J.C.** La herencia colonial y el estado/nación en Guatemala.
- Power, Timothy J.** The Political Right and the National Congress in Postauthoritarian Brazil.
- Pozas, María de los Angeles.** Reestructuración industrial en Monterrey: el nuevo modelo de relaciones entre las empresas.
- Prandi, Reginaldo.** Duseses africanos nas capitais do sudeste do Brasil. African Gods in the South-Eastern Brazilian Capital Cities: Orishas' Myths and Patterns of Behavior for their Followers.
- Precht, Cristián.** Del acuerdo a la reconciliación: la iglesia de Chile y el camino a la democracia.
- Prevost, Gary.** FSLN in Opposition.
- Pries, Ludger.** Salaried and Independent Work in Mexico: Adiós to the Concept of Informality.
- Pring-Mill, Robert.** "Meaning" and "Intention" in Three Mesoamerican Poems by Ernesto Cardenal.
- Pucci, Francisco.** ¿Intermediación de intereses o conflicto privado?
- Radcliffe, Sarah A.** "Beating the bounds"—An Agenda for Gender and Politics: Peasant Women in Peru.
- Rakowski, Cathy A.** Gender, Development, and Serendipity: Positive Impacts of Commercial Pine Plantations in Rural Venezuela.
- Randall, Laura.** The Role of Oil in Brazil's Economic Options.
- Rangel de Paiva, Alice.** The Gendering of Technological Change in Brazil.
- Ratliff, William.** The Same Monkey in Managua.
- Recio Adrados, Juan-Luis.** Una cierta clase de política: las iglesias evangélicas en El Salvador. Some Kind of Politics: The Evangelical Churches in El Salvador.
- Rehren, Alredo and Raimundo Heredia.** Organizaciones empresariales y consolidación democrática en Chile.
- Rehren, Alfredo.** Organizing the Presidency for the Consolidation of Democracy in the Southern Cone.
- Reilly, Charles A.** The Road from Rio: NGO Environmental Policy-Making.
- Rendón, Teresa and Carlos Salas.** Políticas de apoyo a las actividades económicas de pequeña escala.
- Repak, Terry A.** Why Washington? Central American Migrants in the Nation's Capitol.
- Richard, Patricia Bayer and John Booth.** Election Observation and Democratization: Reflections On the Nicaraguan Case.
- Ridenti, Marcelo S.** Os comunistas brasileiros e a crise do socialismo.
- Roberts, Kenneth.** The Role of the Left in Latin American Democracies: The Search for a New Identity.
- Robles Vásquez, Héctor V. and Raúl García Barrios.** ¿Por qué producen maíz los campesinos?: Una tipología funcional de productores campesinos.
- Rogachevsky, Jorge R.** Los espejos de la liberación en la poesía de Roberto Sosa.
- Rojas Aravena, Francisco.** Chile y la iniciativa para las Américas.
- Rojas de Ferro, María Cristina.** The 'Will to Civilization': Violence and Representation in Nineteenth Century Colombia.
- Rojas-Ortuste, J. Gonzalo.** El movimiento étnico-campesino en Bolivia: retos y posibilidades en la democracia en 1992.
- Roldán, Martha.** Un debate pendiente: innovaciones tecnológicas 'blandas', reconversión industrial y desregulación en el contexto latino americano de los 90. Hacia una perspectiva 'sensible al género'?
- Roof, María.** Una aproximación feminista a *El último juego* de Gloria Guardia (Panamá).
- Rosa, Herman.** El Papel de la Asistencia de AID en el Fortalecimiento de Nuevas Instituciones del Sector Privado y en la Transformación Global de la Economía Salvadoreña: El Caso FUSADES.
- Rosenthal, Anton.** The Terrain of "Progress": Elites, Workers, and the Coming of the Electric Streetcar to Montevideo, Uruguay, 1906-1911.
- Ross, Peter and Barrie Dyster.** A Comparison of the Distribution of Social Wealth in Two Countries of Recent Settlement: Argentina and Australia, 1890-1955.
- Rosset, Peter M.** Economics of Scale and Small Producers: The Case of Non-Traditional Export Agriculture and Structural Adjustment in Central America.
- Rotker, Susana.** Simón Rodríguez: utopía y transgresión.
- Roxborough, Ian.** Dependent Development and Fragile Institutions: The Dynamics of Incorporation.
- Rozo-Moorhouse, Teresa.** Máquina mítica o ¿desrobotización del ser?
- Rubin, Jeffrey W.** Ambiguity and Contradiction in a Radical Popular Movement: The Peasant-Worker-Student Coalition in Juchitán, Mexico, 1973-1992.
- Ruiz Jiménez, Laura.** La Política argentina (1930-1955).
- Ruiz Jiménez, Laura.** Historia política en Argentina y Perú.
- Ruiz-Tagle, Jaime.** Desafíos del sindicalismo chileno frente a la flexibilización del mercado del trabajo.

- Runsten, David and Linda Wilcox Young.** Demand for Labor, Wages, and Productivity in Mexican Fruits and Vegetables: Preliminary Estimates and Implications for NAFTA.
- Russell, Philip.** The Decline of Neocardenismo, 1988-1992.
- Sabatini, Christopher.** Political Party Renovation and Democratic Consolidation; The UCR and the Alfonsín Administration.
- Sáenz Rovner, Eduardo.** Conflictos y negociaciones en la creación de la empresa colombiana de petróleos, ECOPEPETROL.
- Sage, Colin L.** Coca, Development and Environment in Bolivia.
- Salzinger, Leslie.** Gender Under Production: The Constitution and Consequences of "Femaleness" and "Maleness" in Mexico's Maquiladoras.
- Sam, Enrique.** 1992 y el discurso de encubrimiento.
- Samour Canán, Héctor Jesús.** Ponencia: universidad y derechos humanos.
- Samuels, Jeffrey D.** "Zonas regionales en la historia de la formación del estado en Honduras: 1830-1930s:" la zona central.
- Sanabria, Harry.** Holding Their Ground: Crop Eradication, Repression, and Peasant Resistance in the Chapare of Bolivia.
- Sánchez-León, Abelardo.** Historia del voleibol femenino peruano.
- Sandoval, Salvador A.M.** Neo-Liberal Economic Policies and Industrial Conflict in Latin America: The Case of Brazil in the 1980s.
- Santiago-Valles, Kelvin A.** A Strangely Familiar Descent: Racialization and Puerto Ricans During the Early Twentieth Century.
- Sarmiento, Oscar.** Revirtiendo el autoritarismo: artículos críticos de Enrique Lihn.
- Schild, Verónica.** Struggling for Citizenship in Chile: A "Resurrection" of Civil Society.
- Schkolnik, Mariana.** Social Policies under the Aylwin Administration.
- Schmidt, Gregory D.** Understanding the Fujimori Tsunami: Partisan Competition and Electoral Rules in the 1990 Peruvian General Election.
- Schmidt, Samuel.** The Historical Development of Mexico's Network of Power.
- Schmuckley, Beatriz.** Mothers In the Poor Communities and the Social Democratization of Argentina.
- Schönwälder, Gerd.** New Ways of Linking the State and Civil Society: Experiences with Local Government in Lima, Peru.
- Schoonmaker, Sara.** Strategizing Brazilian Informatics Development: State Policy Implementation in the Face of U.S. Trade Sanctions.
- Schroeder, Michael J.** Patriots, Property, and Process: The Denouement of the First Sandinista Revolution in Nicaragua, 1927-1934.
- Schutte, Ofelia.** Women's Rights as Human Rights: Gender and Ethics in Latin America.
- Schwartzman, Simon.** "Rationalization" of Higher Education in Latin America.
- Scott, R. Parry.** Dams, Forced Resettlement and the Transformation of Peasant Economy in Sao Francisco Valley, Brazil.
- Scranton, Margaret E.** External Observers and Democratization: Panama.
- Scurrah, Martín J.** La política de la no-política: los derechos humanos y la democracia en el Perú.
- Selverston, Melina.** Politicized Ethnicity and the Nation-State in Ecuador.
- Sheahan, John.** Peru's Return to an Open Economy: Macroeconomic Complications and Structural Questions.
- Shifter, Michael.** Institutionalizing Human Rights in Chile and Argentina: If Not Now, When?
- Shugart, Matthew Soberg and John M. Carey.** Presidencies and Parties in Latin America; Institutional Choices and Consequences.
- Sigmund, Paul E.** From Corporatism to Neo-Liberalism? The Transformation of the Idea of Subsidiarity in Catholic Social Thought in Latin America.
- Silber, Simão David and Álvaro Antônio Zini, Jr.** Trade Reforms in Brazil and the Collor Plan.
- Silva, Eduardo.** Capitalist Coalitions, the State and Neoliberal Economic Restructuring: Chile, 1973-1988.
- Silva, Patricio.** Social Democracy, Neoliberalism and Ideological Change in the Chilean Socialist Movement, 1973-1992.
- Siqueira Neto, José Francisco.** Políticas sindicais e mudanças na legislação do trabalho no Brasil.
- Sirola, Paula.** Beyond Survival: Latino Immigrant Street Vendors in the Los Angeles Informal Sector.
- Sklair, Leslie.** The Transnational Capitalist Class in Mexico and the USA: Some Evidence from NAFTA.
- Smith, Robert C.** "Los Ausentes Siempre Presentes": The Imagining, Making and Politics of a Transnational Community Between New York City and Ticuani, Puebla.
- Smith, William C.** Neoliberal Restructuring and Scenarios of Democratic Consolidation in Latin America.
- Sojo, Carlos.** El moderno estado interventor: el impacto de la ayuda de Estados Unidos en las relaciones Estado-Sociedad Civil en Costa Rica: Balance de los años ochenta.
- Sondrol, Paul C.** The Emerging New Politics of Liberalizing Paraguay: Sustained Civil-Military Control without Democracy.
- Sowell, David.** Rethinking the Role of Artisans in Latin American Labor Studies.
- Spalding, Rose J.** From Revolution to Neoliberalism: Private Sector Ambivalence in Post-Revolutionary Nicaragua.

- Stahler-Sholk, Richard.** Labor/Party/State Dynamics in Nicaragua: Union Responses to Austerity Under the Sandinista and UNO Governments.
- Stephen, Lynn.** Redefining Gender Relations: A Comparison of Two Rural Women's Organizations in Mexico and Brazil.
- Suárez, Blanca y Gerardo Fulgueira.** La producción de frutas y hortalizas en Michoacán. Impactos por el T.L.C..
- Szekely, E. Miguel, M. Angélica Sánchez and Francisco Abardía M.** The Free Trade Agreement and Constitutional Agrarian Reform (art.27) Possible Implications for Forest Exploitation.
- Szurmuk, Mónica and Adriana-Inés Novoa.** Modernization and Gender: Tensions in the Definition of Women's Roles in Argentina at the Beginning of the Century.
- Tamayo, Jesús.** Acerca de la discusión sobre el ambiente fronterizo.
- Tarrés, María Luisa.** El movimiento de mujeres y el sistema político mexicano: análisis de la lucha por la liberalización del aborto. 1976-1990.
- Tarver, H. Michael.** A Meeting of Ideologies: The Co-optation of the "Campesinos" Into the Venezuelan Political Area, 1945-1964.
- Ten Kate, Adriaan.** Response of Manufactured Exports to Import Liberalization in Mexico: Is There a Second Wave?
- Thacker, Marjorie.** Indígenas urbanos de la ciudad de México: proyectos de vida y estrategias.
- Thatcher, Sanford G.** Latin American Studies and the Crisis in Scholarly Communication.
- Tirado, Ricardo.** Asociaciones empresariales cúpula en México.
- Tollefson, Scott D.** U.S. Security Relations With Brazil: Implications for Civil-Military Relations In Brazil.
- Tonatiuh Aguila M., Marcos.** Trends of Registered Mexican Labor Conflicts, 1927-1931.
- Toro, Maria Celia.** Are Mexican Drug Control Policies Exacerbating Or Addressing the Country's Drug Problems?
- Tsunekawa, Keiichi.** Japanese Investment in Liberalizing Latin American Economies: Current Pattern and Possible Impacts of the FTA Initiatives.
- Tucker Thompson, Angela.** Women, Children, and Work in Mining Communities of Guanajuato, Mexico, 1766 to 1840.
- Tünnerman Bernheim, Carlos.** La educación de Nicaragua antes, durante y después de la revolución popular sandinista.
- Twomey, Michael J.** Multinational Corporations in North America: Free Trade Intersections.
- Urbina, Nicasio.** Novela y testimonio en la obra narrativa de Manlio Argueta: el contrato autorial.
- Vacs, Aldo C.** Convergence and Dissension: Democracy, Markets and Structural Reform in Global Perspective.
- Valverde, María de la Luz.** A Heuristic Model of Mexican Public Policymaking.
- Vanden, Harry E.** The 1990 Elections, or How Capitalism and Western Democracy Stopped the Revolution.
- Vaughan, Mary Kay.** The Construction of Patriotic Festival in Tecamachalco, Puebla (1900-1946).
- Vejvoda, Ivan.** Social Violence in Former Yugoslavia: Ethnicity, Religion, Nationalism and Human Rights.
- Vela, Arnoldo.** Dominant Parties in the Service of Authoritarian Regimes: the Mexican PRI.
- Vessuri, Hebe M.C.** Desafíos de la educación superior en relación con la formación y la investigación ante los procesos económicos actuales y los nuevos desarrollos tecnológicos.
- Volk, Steven S.** Banking and State Power in Chile, 1830-1860.
- Waisbord, Silvio R.** Modern Productions, Old Stages: Argentine Election Campaigns in Streets, Plazas and Walls, 1983-1989.
- Waller, Thomas.** The Sociological Consequences of Water Scarcity on Irrigated Agriculture in the Border Region of the Californias.
- Walta Hart, Dianne.** The Bubble That Burst: Los Angeles and Illegal Immigrants from Central America.
- Warren, Richard.** The Will of the Nation: Political Participation in Mexico, 1808-1836.
- Wasserspring, Lois.** Gender and the Transition To Democracy in Latin America.
- Waugh, Michael E.** Depoliticization in Post-Pinochet Chile: Evidence and Implications for Democratic Consolidation.
- Weyland, Kurt.** The Dispersion of Business Influence In Brazil's New Democracy.
- Whisnant, David E.** Rubén Darío and the Politics of Culture in Nicaragua: The somocista and sandinista constructions.
- White, Steven F.** Roberto Sosa: Fabulador y creador de un nuevo bestiario.
- Whitesell, Edward.** Resource Extraction and Conservation in the Flood Plain Environments of Western Amazonia.
- Wilcox, Robert.** Ranching and Native Peoples in Mato Grosso, Brazil, 1870-1940.
- Wilk, David.** The Complementarity between Environmental Plans, Regulations and Economic Incentives: Lessons from Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.
- Williams, Denise.** El pueblo unido: Coalition Negotiations in Two Chilean Campaigns.
- Williams, Mark E.** Implementing Mexico's Air Pollution Policies: Politics, Policy Initiatives, and the Greening of the Mexican State.
- Wirth, Clifford J.** Democracy in Mexico City: La asamblea de representantes del Distrito Federal.
- Wolf, Daniel H.** ARENA in the Arena: Factors in the Accommodation of the Salvadoran Right to Pluralism and the Broadening of the Political System.

- Wolff, Goetz.** The Making of a Third World City? Latino Labor and the Restructuring of the Los Angeles Economy.
- Wright, Angus.** Land Tenure, Agrarian Policy, and Forest Conservation in Southern Bahia, Brazil—A Century of Experience with Deforestation and Conflict Over Land.
- Wright, Bruce E.** The Development of Sandinista Theory and Practice: A Critique.
- Yanes G., Gabriela.** Mujeres salvadoreñas y migración: tres vidas, biografía e historia.
- Young, Elliott.** Deconstructing La Raza: Culture and Ideology of the *Gente Culta* of Laredo, 1904-11.
- Zabin, Carol.** Binational Labor Markets and Segmentation by Gender: The Case of Agriculture and the North American Free Trade Agreement.
- Zabludovsky Kuper, Gina.** Empresarias y participación política en México.
- Zaitsev, N.** Las Transformaciones en los países de Europa oriental y en la URSS y su influencia sobre América Latina.
- Zalkin, Michael.** Macroeconomic Policy and the Peasantry: An Argument for the Technological Transformation of Peasant Grain Production in Nicaragua.
- Zamudio Grave, Patricia Eugenia.** Human Rights in Mexico: Collective Representations and Discursive Contents.
- Zapata, Fransisco.** Transición democrática y sindicalismo en Chile.
- Zaverucha, Jorge.** Degree of Military Political Autonomy During the Spanish, Argentine and Brazilian Transitions.
- Zebadúa, Emilio.** Los banqueros y los revolucionarios: la cuestión de la soberanía financiera en México, 1914-1929.
- Zebich-Knos, Michele.** Ecotourism: Towards a Policy of Economic Development and Environmental Balance in Latin America.
- Zimmerman, Marc.** Tropicalizing Hegemony in Latin America: Transculturations, Fatal Attractions, Neo-Colonial Capitulations and Postmodern Transactions.
- The Index to Accountability Project of El Rescate (as submitted to the Ad-Hoc Commission).
- Technology and Workshop-based Production in Mexico: The Case of the Garment Industry.



## NOMINATIONS INVITED FOR 1993 SLATE

LASA Members are invited to suggest potential nominees for Vice President and three members of the Executive Council, for terms beginning May 1, 1994. Criteria for nomination include professional credentials and previous service to LASA. Candidates must have been a member of the Association in good standing for at least one year prior to nomination. Biographic data and the rationale for nomination must be sent by *March 15, 1993* to: Professor Christopher Mitchell, Chair, LASA Nominations Committee, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, New York University, 19 University Pl., Room 310, New York, NY 10003. Material may be sent by fax to: (212) 995-4163. The winning candidate for Vice President will serve in that capacity until October 31, 1995, and as President for an additional eighteen months. Executive Council members will serve a three-year term from May 1, 1994-April 30, 1997. The members of the Nominations Committee are Christopher Mitchell, Chair; Florence Babb, University of Iowa; Susan Eckstein, Boston University; Manuel Pastor, Occidental College; Mary Roldán, Cornell University; and, Doris Summer, Harvard University. ■

### Attention LASA Members:

For questions regarding delivery of the *Latin American Research Review*, including missed or delayed issues, please contact *LARR* directly. Questions should be directed to Nita Daly, Subscription Manager, *LARR*, Latin American Institute, 801 Yale NE, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131. Telephone: (505) 277-7043.

For questions regarding delivery of the *Journal of Latin American Studies*, including missed or delayed issues, please contact the *Journal* directly. Questions should be directed to Harry Florentine, Journals Marketing Manager, Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011.

For questions regarding delivery of the *Bulletin of Latin American Research*, including missed or delayed issues, please contact the *Bulletin* directly. Questions should be directed to Geraldine Billingham, Social Sciences and Humanities, Pergamon Press, Pergamon Press plc, Heading Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, ENGLAND.

Please direct all other inquiries, including questions about the *LASA Forum*, to the Secretariat.

## LETTERS

To the Latin American Studies Association:

I would like to use this column to express my thanks to the Local Arrangements Committee and the Southern California Interfaith Taskforce on Central America for organizing the tours that gave LASA members the chance to gain perspective on the social and economic realities of Los Angeles. The informed and sensitive commentary of our guides and the thoughtful way in which they provided us the opportunity to meet with Central American refugees and to view parts of Los Angeles that we would have been very unlikely to see on our own made the tour an extremely worthwhile experience. I am sure I speak for just about everyone who managed to grab enough time to take the four-hour tour when I say that it was a highlight of the recent meetings. I hope that a tour that enables LASA members to explore social realities beyond the conference site may become a regular feature of future meetings.

Judith Adler Hellman  
York University, Toronto  
October 14, 1992 ■

To All LASA Members:

Lesbian, gay and AIDS support organizations in Nicaragua have requested that LASA members join an URGENT ACTION campaign that requires immediate attention. Thirty-one human rights activists in Nicaragua have filed a petition urging the Nicaraguan Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional the country's new penal code, which includes Latin America's most repressive anti-sodomy law. The code was signed into law by President Violeta Chamorro last July 8, but did not become effective until it was published on October 31. Article 204 of the code mandates prison sentences of one to three years for anyone who "induces, promotes, propagandizes, or practices in a scandalous manner, the cohabitation of individuals of the same sex." A further crime of "illegitimate destruction" carries an additional prison term of two to four years.

Activists worry that the new law will cripple AIDS education efforts, according to Hazel Fonseca of Colectivo Nosotras, the country's main lesbian organization. Campaigns that encourage safe sex will likely be construed as promoting homosexuality and declared illegal, gay leaders

fear. Fonseca was joined by Mario Gutiérrez of Colectivo SOMOS in signing the appeal petition, along with several representatives of the Managua-based Center for Constitutional Rights.

The Nicaraguan constitution calls for a sixty-day period after the publication of a new law during which appeals can be filed. But activists were stunned by the government's handling of the new penal code, which was published on the last day of October but dated retroactively to September 9, leaving only nine days in which to prepare a legal challenge. The appeal was completed in haste and filed on the last possible day. "The government was desperate to avoid a challenge of the constitutionality of this law, and that is what led them to play tricks with dates," said Milu Vargas of the Center for Constitutional Rights.

The Nicaraguan constitution, which was enacted under Sandinista rule, guarantees the right to privacy, and the challenge of the sodomy law is based on that provision. Lawyers of the Nicaraguan Center for Constitutional Rights have expressed some optimism that the justices of the Supreme Court may vote to overturn Article 204, and they strongly believe that international pressure will be helpful in achieving this goal.

The LATINO/A NETWORK (Cadena Latina) in coordination with lesbian and gay organizations in Nicaragua has organized a letter-writing campaign to oppose this reactionary law. I urge LASA members to join this campaign by writing to:

La Corte Suprema de Justicia  
Plaza España  
Managua, Nicaragua

For more information, contact Enrique Asis of Latino/a Network at (415) 255-8745 or (415) 281-0763; or, Milu Vargas at the Center for Constitutional Rights in Managua at 505-2-26301; or James Green at (213) 654-5576.

James Green  
December 7, 1992 ■



## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

**Brown University and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst** announce the availability for 1993-94 of a one-year visiting assistant professor position in Sociology, with teaching and research interests in some aspect of Latin American Development. The visitor will be affiliated both with the Department of Sociology and the Center for Latin American Studies. Specialists on Brazil are especially encouraged to apply. The person appointed will teach one semester at Brown University (Providence, RI) and one semester at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. It is expected that at least one course at each institution will be for undergraduates. The nine-month salary is \$34,000. Selection will be made by a committee including representatives from both universities. Deadline: *March 15, 1993*. Applicants should send an application, a curriculum vitae, and request two references to be sent to: Center for Latin American Studies, Box 1866, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912. An AA/EOE.

**California Lutheran University**, Department of History, seeks instructor or assistant professor beginning fall 1993. Ph.D. preferred, but will consider ABD. Teach Latin American History (including Mexico and the Southwest) and teach surveys in U.S. History or World Civilizations. Additional duties normally expected of university faculty. Salary competitive; screening of applications will begin *February 1*. Position will remain open until filled. Request additional information or send letter of application, vitae, credentials, references and letters of recommendation to: Dr. Leonard Smith, Chair, Department of History, California Lutheran University, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360. An AA/EOE.

**California State University San Marcos** seeks Latin American Historian, tenure-track, rank open, to teach a broad range of undergraduate courses in Latin American history. Mexican field preferred and interest in Southwest and Borderland issues desirable. Ph.D. in hand by Fall 1993. Opening subject to final budgetary approval. Send letter of application, vitae, and three letters of recommendation to: Professor Jill Watts, Chair, Latin American History Search, California State University San Marcos, San Marcos, CA 92096. The University has a strong commitment to the principle of diversity and, in that spirit, seeks a broad spectrum of candidates including women, members of minority groups and people with disabilities. Review of applications will begin January 15, 1993 and continue until the position is filled. An AA/EOE.

**California State University San Marcos**, located 35 miles north of the city of San Diego and the country's newest university, invites applications for two tenure-track positions of assistant professor in Liberal Studies with specialization in the Americas. Liberal Studies is a free-standing program dedicated to the development of an interdisciplinary, cross-cultural curriculum at CSU San Marcos. Candidates must have a commitment to interdisciplinary teaching and research interests in one or more of the indicated fields. Position one: Social Theory/Philosophy of Science, Logic, Philosophy of Language, Cross-Cultural Religious Studies, Aesthetics, Ethics, Philosophy of Nature. Position two: Cultural Anthropology, Social Anthropology, Urban and Regional Studies, Language and Society, Folklore, Migration, Indigenous Peoples. Individuals who are bilingual in English/Spanish are especially encouraged to apply. Position subject to final authorization. Submit letter of interest, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation postmarked by *January 30, 1993*, to: Liberal Studies Search, California State University San Marcos, San Marcos, CA 92096-0001. CSU San Marcos has a strong commitment to the principle of diversity and, in that spirit, seeks a broad spectrum of candidates including women, members of minority groups and people with disabilities. An AA/EOE.

The Institute of International Studies of **Bradley University** invites applications from outstanding scholars for the Lee L. Morgan Chair in International Economic Affairs. The Institute is dedicated to undergraduate education in the discipline of international studies within the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences of Bradley. The successful applicant should demonstrate an expertise and high quality scholarship in Third World development studies and include a concentration in any or all of the following regions: Africa, Latin America, or the Middle East, with substantial knowledge of international economics and finance. Those applying should show a strong and ongoing commitment to excellence in both undergraduate teaching and research. This tenure-track appointment will take place at either the full or associate professor level, depending on the experience and qualifications of the candidate. Salary is competitive and commensurate with the candidate's record. Women and minorities are strongly encouraged to apply. To assure full consideration, application materials should be received by *March 1, 1993*. Screening of applicants will continue until the position is filled. The appointment will begin August 15, 1993. Send a curriculum vitae, evidence of successful teaching, and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. In K. Hwang, Director, Institute of International Studies, Bradley University, Peoria, IL 61624. An AA/EOE.

The University of Connecticut at Storrs is searching for a director to assume a leadership role for the establishment and development of an Institute for Puerto Rican and Latino Studies. Applicants for this anticipated position must be qualified for appointment at the senior faculty level, hold a Ph.D. in the Social Sciences or Humanities, have a demonstrated commitment to and experience in Puerto Rican-Latino Studies and related issues, and a strong record of scholarship and teaching in Puerto Rican-Latino Studies. Administrative experience is essential. It is expected that the director will set an agenda for program and curriculum development and make progress toward the realization of that agenda. The director will serve for a minimum of five years and hold a tenure track-line in an academic department. The appointment is for ten months per year, and salary is negotiable depending on the applicant's qualifications. Screening of applications will begin immediately and continue until the position is filled. The effective hiring date is September 1, 1993. We encourage applications from under-represented groups, including minorities, women and people with disabilities. Send letter of interest and curriculum vitae to: Paul B. Goodwin, Associate Dean, (Search #2A65), CLAS, University of Connecticut, U-98, 241 Glenbrook Road, Storrs, CT 06269-2098. An AA/EOE.

The University of Kansas, Department of Geography, seeks an assistant professor for academic-year, tenure-track appointment beginning August 16, 1993. Complete position description available on request but candidate should be cultural geographer with Latin American focus. Application deadline: *February 1, 1993*. Send resume, detailed statement of teaching and research interests and experience, summaries of teaching evaluations, copies of major publications, and three letters of reference to: James R. Shortridge, Department of Geography, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2121. Telephone: (913) 864-5143. AA/EOE.

University of Michigan, Director of Institute for Foreign Area and International Studies. The University seeks a senior scholar to direct a reorganization and expansion of its efforts in foreign area and international studies. The Institute is designed to further research and teaching on international subjects, to foster approaches that cut across geographical divisions, and to promote cooperation among Michigan's area studies centers and international programs, both within the liberal arts college and among professional schools. The Director will help set priorities for 11 new positions. Candidates must be strong scholars, have broad vision and interest in working with faculty from different disciplines and scholarly traditions, and have administrative experience. The Director will be appointed with tenure and part-time teaching responsibilities in an appropriate department. The initial term of appointment as Director will be five years. Women and minority scholars are strongly

encouraged to apply. We began reviewing applications *December 1* and will continue until an appointment is made. Applications (including a curriculum vitae), as well as nominations and inquiries, should be sent to: Professor Frederick Cooper, Chair, Institute for Foreign Area and International Studies Search Committee, c/o Jane Ferraro, 2000B LS&A Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109. An AA/EOE.



### VISITING SCHOLAR IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Randolph-Macon Woman's College, a selective liberal arts college, seeks a visiting scholar in Latin American studies for the 1992-93 academic year. This position is part of a major initiative to strengthen the international dimensions of the College's curriculum. Each semester the visiting scholar will teach an introductory course and an upper-level course in his or her discipline. The scholar will also be expected to participate actively in campus academic life. The visiting scholar's discipline is open, but the courses taught by the scholar are intended to introduce area culture as broadly as possible. A foreign national is preferred for the position. Candidates must have a Ph.D. or equivalent, English fluency, and teaching experience adaptable to a U.S. classroom. Rank and salary will be commensurate with experience.

Founded in 1891, Randolph-Macon Woman's College is a private, four-year, liberal arts college for women. Its enrollment of approximately 750 students is drawn from over 40 states and 20 foreign countries. The College's historic commitment to international studies has been acknowledged and strengthened by major grants from the Ford Foundation and the Pew Charitable Trusts. Immediate application for the visiting scholar position is encouraged, but applications will be accepted until the position is filled. Candidates should send a letter, resume, representative writing sample, telephone number, and the names and addresses of three references (at least two in the United States) to:

Dixie N. Sakolosky  
International Scholar Coordinator  
Randolph-Macon Woman's College  
Lynchburg, VA 24503

Fax: (804) 947-8138

An AA/EOE



## PUBLICATIONS

The **Latin American Monograph Series at Ohio University** is soliciting scholarly works in all disciplines related to Latin America. Manuscripts should be in English and of normal book length. 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.

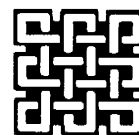
The **Simon H. Rifkind Center for the Humanities** and the Department of Romance Languages of **The City College of the City University of New York (CUNY)** announce the publication of *Colonial Latin American Review (CLAR)*, a journal devoted to studying the colonial period in Latin America from an interdisciplinary perspective. The journal publishes studies, review essays and book reviews in English, Portuguese and Spanish dealing with the art, anthropology, geography, history and literature of Colonial Latin America with the aim of fostering a dialogue among these disciplines. All submissions will be reviewed by specialists. If you are interested in reviewing books, send your curriculum vitae to: Professor Alfonso Quiroz, Book Review Editor, *CLAR*, Department of History, Baruch College, CUNY, New York, NY 10010. For subscription information and manuscript submission, contact: Professor Raquel Chang-Rodríguez, General Editor, *Colonial Latin American Review*, Department of Romance Languages (NAC5/223), Convent Ave. at 138th St., The City College, CUNY, New York, NY 10031.

## RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

**NEH Fellowships for University Teachers and NEH Fellowships for College Teachers** announces the change of its application deadline to *May 1, 1993*. These NEH fellowship programs provide salary replacement, up to a maximum of \$30,000, so that successful applicants can devote a period of from 6-12 uninterrupted months to their projects in the humanities. Awards are made after a rigorous annual competition, and successful applicants are able to begin the tenure of their awards as early as January 1 following the application deadline. Fellowship application materials will be available February 1. For application brochure, write: Division of Fellowships and Seminars, Room 316, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington, DC 20506.

The **Institute for the Study of World Politics** will award dissertation fellowships for 1993-94 to candidates for the Ph.D. degree who have completed course work and are conducting dissertation research. Awards are generally made to students of political science, economics, international relations and history, although awards are made on occasion

to students in other social science disciplines whose dissertations address topics of unusual significance for current policy. Applicants may be citizens of any country. Institute fellowships vary in amount according to the recipients needs and resources. They are awarded for periods of three to nine months, may include funds for travel or other field-research costs if there are essential to study, and may be combined with support from other sources. Deadline: *February 16, 1993*. For application and guidelines, write: Institute for the Study of World Politics, 1993-94 Dissertation Fellowship Competition, 1755 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, DC 20036.



## NORTHERN KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY

Northern Kentucky University (NKU) invites applications for tenure-track assistant professorship in any period or specialty of Latin American history beginning August 26, 1993, pending funding. Twelve-hour teaching load includes two-semester sequence in Latin American history, freshman survey courses in either European or survey of world civilization and other advanced courses in candidate's specialty. Salary appropriate to qualifications. Ph.D. or D.A. must be in hand when applying. NKU's primary commitment is to effective undergraduate education; scholarship and service to university and community also expected. Application screening begins February 22, 1993. Applications from women and members of minority groups especially encouraged; NKU is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. Applicants should send two-page curriculum vitae with addresses of three references plus letter outlining interest in position, teaching strengths, etc. to:

Professor Jeffrey Williams  
Search Committee  
History and Geography Department  
Northern Kentucky University  
Highland Heights, KY 41099-2205

**DIRECTOR  
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA  
INSTITUTE FOR MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES**

University of California's Institute for Mexico and the United States (UC MEXUS) invites nominations and applications for the position of Director. UC MEXUS is a formally recognized Multicampus Research Unit (MRU) of the University of California. The Director is the chief academic and administrative officer of the program with full executive and financial responsibility for its administration. The Director reports to the president of the University through the Chancellor of the Riverside campus, where the Institute is headquartered. The successful candidate will receive a tenured appointment in an academic department at Riverside appropriate to his or her qualifications.

Established in 1980, UC MEXUS's mission is to develop and sustain a coordinated, Universitywide approach to Mexico-related studies. UC MEXUS promotes education, research, public service, and other scholarly activities in four principal areas:

Mexico Studies (studies of Mexican history, society, politics, culture, arts, and economy);

United States-Mexico Relations (contemporary and historical studies of the economic, political, demographic, and cultural interactions between Mexico and the United States);

Chicano Studies (the history, society, and culture of the Chicano population and its relations with Mexico and Mexican immigrants in the United States); and

Collaborative Research between U.S. and Mexican scientists in the social, physical, biological, engineering, health, agricultural, and marine sciences, as well as in the arts and humanities (as they relate to Mexico, U.S.-Mexican relations, and Mexican-origin populations in the United States).

Within this broad definition, UC MEXUS seeks to identify, encourage, seek financial support for, and publicize research programs which promise to contribute substantially to scholarship, to enhance University instruction, particularly in graduate and professional areas, and to make positive contributions to society in both Mexico and the United States.

Candidates must demonstrate distinguished scholarly achievement in a field of interest to UC MEXUS and must be eligible for a tenured faculty appointment at the University of California at Riverside. In addition, candidates must possess proven administrative ability and experience in obtaining grants, raising funds, and developing programs. The ability to interact effectively with a wide variety of faculty and administrative personnel, fluency in both Spanish and English, and direct knowledge of Mexico and its institutions are also required.

To ensure consideration, applications must be received by *March 1, 1993*. The University of California is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

Applicants should submit their letter and curriculum vitae to:

Chair, UC MEXUS Search Committee  
Office of the Associate Vice President  
Kaiser Center  
University of California  
300 Lakeside Drive, 18th Floor  
Oakland, CA 94612-3500

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba has initiated discussions with a new foundation regarding financing a supplementary round of working groups. The possibilities for financing approximately three groups, particularly in areas related to U.S.-Cuba relations and the transition process in Cuba, appear strong. Cuban co-chair Rafael Hernández has begun discussions with Cuban institutions to develop proposals for these new groups. Each group will have four Cuban and four U.S. participating scholars. Although a complete list of the Cuban proposals and their priorities are not currently available, U.S.-based scholars are invited to participate in a working group by writing: Andrew Zimbalist, Department of Economics, Smith College, Northampton, MA 01063. Include the area of your interest and a curriculum vitae. Please *do not* call or use electronic mail.

The Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy (ASCE) announces the establishment of an undergraduate prize of \$500 for the best essay written on any aspect of the Cuban economy. The selection committee will consist of C. Mesa-Lago, Distinguished Service Professor of Economics and Latin American Studies, University of Pittsburgh; L. Locay, Associate Professor of Economics, University of Miami; J.R. de la Torre, Professor of International Business, University of California at Los Angeles; A. Martinez-Piedra, Chair, Department of Economics, Catholic University; and, S. Roca, Professor of Economics, Adelphi University. Selection criterion will be the quality of the essay. The eligibility requirement is that the paper has to have been submitted as part of a course or honor thesis at an accredited four-year college or university in the preceding year and a half. For the initial prize this means between the Fall of 1991 and the Fall of 1992. The deadline for submissions is *March 1, 1993*. The first prize will be awarded by June 30, 1993. Submissions are welcome at any time prior to the deadline. Submission procedure is to send three copies of the paper, with a cover letter from an administrative officer of the institution where the paper was submitted, to: Ms. Norma Gonzalez, Executive Secretary, ASCE Undergraduate Prize, 8317 Painted Rock Rd., Columbia, MD 21045.

The Inter-American Development Bank can provide speakers for academic conferences on a variety of topics related to economic and social development of the Latin American region. There is no charge for a Bank speaker. Videos on the Bank ("The IDB: 1959-1993," approx. 16 mins.) and microenterprise development ("Microenterprise and the IDB," 13 mins.) are available free of charge for classroom use and minimal fee for purchase. For videos, contact the

Audiovisual Unit at address below; telephone: (202) 623-1357. To request an IDB speaker, please contact: Mrs. Judith Melamed, Speakers Bureau, IDB, Washington, DC 20577. Telephone: (202) 623-1393.

Una comisión Internacional sobre Antropología, Política y Práctica, se está creando en el seno de la **Unión Internacional de Sociedades de Antropología y Etnología**, y sería bueno que participaran más antropólogos especializados en Latinoamérica. Estamos buscando más información sobre la situación de la antropología aplicada en Latinoamérica. Por favor, si están interesados en el tema, pónganse en contacto con: Dr. Arturo Serra, Carnegie Mellon University, 4615 Wean Hall, Pittsburgh, PA 15213. Fax: (412) 268-5016; e-mail: [AS59@ANDREW.CMU.EDU](mailto:AS59@ANDREW.CMU.EDU).

## RESOLUTIONS RATIFIED

The six resolutions passed during the September 25, 1992 business meeting in Los Angeles [see Fall 1992 *Forum*, pp. 16-19] were ratified by mail ballot of the full LASA membership, as follows:

- I. RESOLUTION ON VIOLENCE AGAINST THE ACADEMIC COMMUNITY IN GUATEMALA  
Affirmative: 499; Negative: 9; Abstain: 6
- II. RESOLUTION ON THE NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT AND THE GUATEMALAN NATIONAL REVOLUTIONARY UNITY (URNG)  
Affirmative: 468; Negative: 24; Abstain: 21
- III. RESOLUTION ON U.S. RELATIONS WITH CUBA  
Affirmative: 451; Negative: 48; Abstain: 17
- IV. RESOLUTION ON HAITIAN REFUGEES  
Affirmative: 435; Negative: 37; Abstain: 42
- V. RESOLUTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS AGAINST MEXICANS AND CENTRAL AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES  
Affirmative: 465; Negative: 28; Abstain: 23
- VI. RESOLUTION ON EL SALVADOR  
Affirmative: 477; Negative: 20; Abstain: 17



## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The Association for the Study of the Cuban Economy announces its Third Annual Meeting to be held August 12-14, 1993, at Florida International University, Miami, Florida. While the official language of the conference is English, papers in Spanish are welcome. Final decisions on the program will be made by June 15, 1993. Proposals for papers or sessions should be sent to: Professor Roger Betancourt, Department of Economics, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. For additional information, contact: Roger Betancourt, telephone: (301) 405-3479; fax: (301) 405-3542.

The Committee on Lesbian and Gay History, affiliated with the American Historical Association, is planning its program for the 1994 AHA meeting in San Francisco, California, January 6-9, 1994. Currently looking for additional papers on topics in ancient history, Latin American history, and modern American history to complete sessions on those areas. We also hope to arrange a session on lesbian and gay studies in other disciplines, involving scholars from other departments in the Bay area, like the interdisciplinary session included in the program for the 1992 meeting in Washington. Send proposals to and request information from: Jeffrey Merrick, History Department, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Telephone: (414) 229-4924 or 229-4361; e-mail: JMERRICK@CSD4.CSD.UWM.EDU.

**Encuentro Internacional de Investigadores sobre la Educación Privada Comunitaria en la República Argentina.** El encuentro internacional de investigadores se llevará a cabo en octubre de 1993 en Buenos Aires, en el marco de las 4tas. Jornadas sobre Inmigración y Colectividades. Los trabajos a presentarse pueden referirse a una o más de las comunidades existentes en la Argentina, pudiendo abordarse algunos aspectos de las escuelas comunitarias, como por ejemplo: proceso comunitario de organización, objetivos y características de las escuelas, organizaciones escolares, corrientes ideológicas, características de los docentes - capacitación y organización profesional, relaciones de las escuelas con instancias gubernamentales, relaciones con comunidades o países de origen, etc. Le invitamos a presentar hasta el 31 de marzo de 1993 dos propuestas, cada una acompañada de una breve reseña de 10-15 renglones, nombrando las fuentes bibliográficas utilizadas, remitiéndolas a Efraim Zadoff, P.O. Box 71184, Jerusalem 91079, Israel. Las propuestas serán evaluadas por la comisión académica del Encuentro y de las Jornadas, que hará una selección de acuerdo a los temas presentados.

The Feria Internacional del Libro and the Instituto de Bibliotecas of the Universidad de Guadalajara will host the thirty-eighth Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials on May 15-20, 1993 at the Holiday Inn, Crowne Plaza, Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. "The Impact of Science and Technology on Human Communities and the Environment in Latin America and the Caribbean" will be the theme of the conference. Further information may be obtained from: Pat Noble, President, SALALM, University of London Library, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, England. Telephone: 071-636-4514 x5040 or x5086; fax: 071-436-1494). For details concerning local arrangements contact: FIL, Apartado Postal 39-130 (Av. Hidalgo 1417) 44170 Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico. Telephone: 936-25-28-17 or 936-25-86-62; or contact: Sharon Moynahan, Executive Secretary, SALALM Secretariat, General Library, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1466, USA.

The Haitian Studies Association (HSA) will hold its fifth annual conference on October 15-16, 1993, in Boston, Massachusetts. A limited number of panels will be devoted to the specific political-economy, social, and broader institutional issues that have prevented Haiti from achieving the hopes of its revolutionary beginning. Such issues include the role of the military in Haitian civil society and in political affairs. Panels will also highlight the causal relationship between the internal and external factors that have impacted on and influenced Haitian national politics. Papers should focus on solutions to the Haitian institutional crisis and issues of governance. Papers must also be suitable for publication. Please submit a one-page abstract to HSA by *March 15, 1993*. Final papers are due on July 30, 1993. We ask that you heed the deadlines. Mail abstracts and papers to: Haitian Studies Association, P.O. Box 1451, W. Somerville, MA 02144.

The University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee will be the site for "Planning in Context: Development in a Changing World" on March 4-6, 1993. Presentations will be centered around the themes of cities, environment and economic change. As part of the conference, a special symposium will also be held on the social and political impact of economic restructuring in Latin America from a comparative perspective. For conference information, contact: Terry Plater, Conference Planning Committee Chair, Department of Urban Planning, P.O. Box 413, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Telephone: (414) 229-5887; fax: (414) 229-6976. For information on registration and local arrangements, contact: Julie Kline, Outreach Coordinator, Center for Latin America, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Telephone: (414) 229-5986.

**NEW!**

**NEW!**

**Attention LASA Members**

**Would you like your own offprint of the  
HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES?**

**LASA is making available two offprints from  
Volume 51 of the *Handbook*, published in 1991**

The *Handbook of Latin American Studies* was launched in the 1936 by Lewis Hanke, its first editor. Since that time it has continued to provide annotated bibliographies of the most significant publications on Latin America in the social sciences and humanities. Authors have appreciated its authoritative comments on their publications as well as access the *Handbook* provides to other specialists and their research.

In the interest of making information in the *Handbook* more broadly accessible, the Latin American Studies Association has agreed to a request by the Library of Congress and the University of Texas Press, publishers of the *Handbook*, that LASA offer photocopies of two large sections of Volume 51—the government and politics and the international relations entries—to scholars who would like to own their own desk copies.

When ordering, please detach or photocopy the form below.

The entire Volume 51, with entries that also include anthropology, economics, education, geography and sociology, is available from the University of Texas Press for \$65.00. Order from The University of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, TX.

-----  
LASA Secretariat  
946 William Pitt Union  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Please send me plastic-comb, GBC-bound offprints from Volume 51 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* that are checked below:

#1—Government and Politics, pp. 114.	\$10.25 _____
#2—International Relations, pp. 61.	\$5.95 _____
#3—Both sets, bound together.	\$15.75 _____

Prices include mailing to U.S. addresses, including Puerto Rico. Add \$4.00 for foreign surface mail for #1 or \$2.50 for #2, or \$5.50 for #3. For foreign air mail information please call or write the LASA Secretariat. Mail offprints to:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State/Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

**LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION**  
 946 William Pitt Union  
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260  
 FAX: (412) 624-7145 BITNET: LASA@PITTVMS

Individual Membership for Calendar Year 1993: \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal; \_\_\_\_\_ New Application  
 (Dues are for the 1993 *calendar* year: January 1 - December 31.)

Please **print** or **type** all information requested. Joint members, please include full information for both individuals.

Surname(s) \_\_\_\_\_ First Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Initial \_\_\_\_\_

Surname under which you should be indexed on LASA database \_\_\_\_\_ Discipline \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

BusinessTelephone \_\_\_\_\_ HomeTelephone \_\_\_\_\_

FAXNumber \_\_\_\_\_ E-MailAddress\* \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Please write e-mail address *exactly* as it appears in correspondence to you**

Institutional Affiliation \_\_\_\_\_ Country Interest \_\_\_\_\_

If student, professor's signature certifying student status \_\_\_\_\_

For statistical purposes only: Date of Birth (m/d/y): \_\_\_\_\_ Gender: \_\_\_\_\_

**Membership and Special Optional Journal Rates: 1993**

			<u>Amount</u>
Introductory (for new members only) .....	\$25	\$	_____
<b>Regular:</b>			
Under \$20,000 annual income .....	\$30	\$	_____
Between \$20,000 and \$29,999 annual income .....	\$36	\$	_____
Between \$30,000 and \$39,999 annual income .....	\$43	\$	_____
Between \$40,000 and \$49,999 annual income .....	\$52	\$	_____
Between \$50,000 and \$64,999 annual income .....	\$61	\$	_____
\$65,000 and over annual income .....	\$72	\$	_____
<b>Student Member</b> (five year limit) .....	\$19	\$	_____
<b>Latin Americanists permanently residing in Latin America</b> or the Caribbean (including Puerto Rico) .....	\$18	\$	_____
<b>Emeritus Member</b> (for retired members) .....	\$19	\$	_____
<b>Joint Membership</b> (for second member at same mailing address as first member; one copy of publications sent.) <b>Choose this plus one</b> <b>other category.</b> Add to rate for highest income of the two: .....	\$15	\$	_____
<b>Journal of Latin American Studies</b> (optional special offer to LASA) .....	\$47	\$	_____
<b>Bulletin of Latin American Research</b> (optional special offer to LASA) .....	\$28	\$	_____

Members receive three issues of the *Latin American Research Review* and four issues of the *LASA Forum* per year. If you live outside the U.S., Canada or Mexico, and wish to receive the *Forum* by air mail, please add **\$15 per year** for postage. [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; (505) 277-7043] ... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Make checks payable to **LASA**. Mail check and this form to LASA (address at top of page). Members residing outside the U.S. must send a money order, a check in U.S. dollars **drawn on a U.S. bank**, or a UNESCO coupon as payment.

**LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES ASSOCIATION**  
 946 William Pitt Union  
 University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260  
 FAX: (412) 624-7145 BITNET: LASA@PITTVMS

Institutional Membership for Calendar Year 1993: \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal; \_\_\_\_\_ New Application  
 (Dues are for the 1993 calendar year: January 1 - December 31.)

Please *print* or *type* all information requested.

Name of Institution \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Institutional Representative \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Business Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ FAX Number \_\_\_\_\_

E-Mail Address (please record address *exactly* as it appears in correspondence to you):

\_\_\_\_\_

**Membership Rates: 1993**

**Amount**

Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs (CLASP) .....	\$75 .....	\$	_____
Institutional Sponsor, Nonprofit .....	\$75 .....	\$	_____
Institutional Sponsor, Profit .....	\$500 .....	\$	_____

Members receive three issues of the **Latin American Research Review** and four issues of the **LASA Forum** per year. If you live outside the U.S., Canada or Mexico, and wish to receive the **Forum** by air mail, please add **\$15 per year** for postage. [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; (505) 277-7043] ..... \$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

Make checks payable to **LASA**. Mail check and this form to LASA (address at top of page). Members residing outside the U.S. must send a money order, a check in U.S. dollars **drawn on a U.S. bank**, or a UNESCO coupon as payment.

(for *individual* membership application, please see other side)

# WANT TO HELP LASA AT VIRTUALLY NO COST TO YOU?

Instead of waiting. . .  
. . . renew your LASA membership now for 1993!  
Timely renewals mean prompt mailings of *LARR* and the *LASA Forum*  
and other association business

---

CALL FOR PAPERS  
for the  
**XVIII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS**

have been issued.  
See inside for details

JOIN US IN MARCH 1994!

---

**NEW OFFER**  
**HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES**  
see page 39 to obtain offprints

**Latin American Studies Association**  
946 William Pitt Union  
University of Pittsburgh  
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Nonprofit Org.  
US POSTAGE  
PAID  
Pittsburgh, PA  
Permit No. 511

If you have not renewed for 1993,  
this *Forum* is complimentary  
Renew now to keep LASA publications coming