

LASA Forum

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President's Report

by
Cynthia McClintock
George Washington University

During the first six months of the presidential term, every LASA president calls upon innumerable LASA members for their support - in particular, for the next LASA Congress, for prize committees, for task forces, and for the nominations committee. LASA can thrive only when our members are enthusiastic about our activities, and I want to take this opportunity to thank the many individuals who have given and are giving so graciously of their time and wisdom.

I am particularly grateful to Tom Holloway, Program Chair for LASA95, who has gotten the preparations for our Washington D.C. Congress in September 1995 off to a spectacular start. You will remember that, in an effort to enhance communication between the Program Chair and the Executive Council (EC) and to provide greater recognition of the Program Chair's efforts, LASA members were asked this spring to vote on an initiative to include the Program Chair as an *ex officio* member of the EC. I am delighted to report that our membership was overwhelmingly in favor of the initiative. Welcome, Tom, to the EC!

As you know, past Presidents Lars Schoultz and Carmen Diana Deere worked untiringly to secure LASA's financial future. Carmen Diana Deere launched LASA's Endowment Campaign, and took the lead in rewriting LASA's proposal for a Challenge Grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH). Now, Carmen Diana is not only working for LASA as past president, but is serving as Chair of our Development Committee. Carmen Diana and Sandy Klinzing, LASA's new Assistant Director for Institutional Advancement, have been leading our Endowment Campaign efforts over the summer and fall, of course hoping for a positive NEH decision on December 1. Many, many thanks to everyone who has generously contributed to the Campaign, and in particular to our founding life members.

My own presidential term coincides with the possibility of

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Interim Report from the LASA95 Program Committee

by
Thomas Holloway, Program Chair
Cornell University

As you read this the Program Committee is working through the many interesting and informative proposals for the Washington Congress, scheduled for September 28-30, 1995. Plenaries and special sessions on major policy issues will be facilitated by the Washington, D.C. venue, and we expect efforts to promote more participation from the humanities disciplines to yield a diverse, balanced, and worthwhile program of activities, leavened with the usual opportunities for informal personal interaction between veggie tray and cash bar.

Over the summer we distributed electronic versions of the Call for Papers packet to several Latin America-related Email networks, and we have received responses from three continents. The Program Office sent out more than 50 electronic copies of the CFP packet in reply to individual requests, and has exchanged more than 200 pieces of other correspondence by Email so far. Many of us remember when carbon paper was the main source of copies, and more

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Voting with their Stomachs: "Las Elecciones del Siglo" in El Salvador

by
Liesl Haas, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
and
Gina M. Perez, Northwestern University

The recent elections in El Salvador are over, the votes have been counted and ARENA, the governing party, has won a significant victory. The Left coalition, including the FMLN, won the second-highest number of votes and forced a second-round election for president. The presidency was won handily by ARENA.

Opinion polls like the one conducted by the Instituto Universitario de Opinión Pública, cited in the *Latin American World Report* of March 3, 1994, had predicted that ARENA would indeed win the presidency but that the Left coalition would have a majority in the legislature. The results, however, were a surprise to many who had anticipated a stronger showing by the Left: ARENA won 39 of the 84 congressional seats, just short of a majority, while the FMLN won 21. At the municipal level, the FMLN won 15 of 262 municipalities and ARENA 207.

Analyzing the Results

Most of the post-election analyses have focused on the irregularities which occurred in the registration of voters, the distribution of voting cards, and in the voting itself. The report of the U.S. Citizens Elections Observer Mission (USCEOM) concludes that only 81 percent of the "potential electorate" was actually able to vote on March 20th due to registration and voting procedure irregularities. (*USCEOM Report*, June 1994, p. 13). According to these analyses, many close congressional and municipal races won by ARENA might have gone to the FMLN had irregularities in the electoral process not taken place. Also, the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) has been widely considered to be partisan in its investigation of questionable election results.

The municipal election results were challenged in 45 jurisdictions; of these, the FMLN challenged the counts in 37, the Unity Movement Party (MU) in seven, and ARENA in one. The TSE refused to investigate all of these challenges except the one made by ARENA; in that case (Panchimalco, San Salvador), a recount led to an overturning of the election won by the FMLN candidate in favor of ARENA.

At the congressional level, the FMLN challenged the results in only three cases. In the end, the FMLN won far fewer than its predicted 80 municipalities, and constituted a significantly weaker presence in the legislature than it had expected. FMLN functionaries conceded that irregularities could have directly affected at most these three congressional

seats and the 37 municipalities they contested. Overall, the outcome of the elections demonstrate a clear ARENA victory.

What could account for the surprisingly poor electoral showing by the Left? The FMLN has offered explanations for the outcome of the elections that run the gamut. Among the more colorful is that many FMLN supporters knew the candidates by their guerrilla names and were unfamiliar with the legal names the candidates used in the campaigns. The altered appearance of some of the candidates, who shaved their beards, cut their hair, and exchanged their fatigues in favor of suits for the campaign, was posited as a potential source of confusion for some voters. Other, more significant, explanations for the outcome have been offered. They follow.

First, prior to the elections, there was concern among many on the Left that a legacy of violence against liberal and radical movements would contribute to a **climate of fear** surrounding the electoral process that would discourage many from voting. Over 30 FMLN activists, including three top FMLN officials, were murdered in 1993 and in the first months of 1994. (Violence has continued since the elections, a recent incident being a second attempt on the life of FMLN congressional candidate Nidia Díaz on May 19).

Second, the **financially powerful position of the Right** was clearly visible in its electoral campaign. The ARENA electoral machine possessed the resources to run an impressive campaign, complete with slick television spots, and campaign rallies in poor neighborhoods during which toys and clothing with the ARENA logo were given away. The FMLN, participating for the first time as a political party and representing the popular classes, lacked the campaign finesse and financial resources of the Right, evidenced in the style and organization of the FMLN's campaign.

Finally, voter **apathy** was higher than expected, with abstentionism surpassing 46 percent in the first round and climbing to more than 55 percent in the runoff election. The Left attributed the abstentionism to fear, not just indifference, claiming that many doubted that these elections would be different from El Salvador's past elections which were marred by fraud and violence. As one woman in our delegation was told, "One needs to be in a circle of support to work through the years of abuse. Few have had this chance" (*The Other Side*: May-June 1994).

How sufficient are these explanations for the electoral strength of the Right in El Salvador?

As election observers with the U.S. Citizens Election Observer Mission, we conducted extensive interviews with party candidates, community and church leaders, and randomly-selected citizens beginning a week before the elections. In both Soyapango and Perquín, we interviewed the candidates for mayor from the PCN, Unity Movement, Christian Democrats, and FMLN. In Perquín, the candidate from ARENA did not meet with us, but the person who acted as spokesperson during our meeting with the PCN candidate was actually an ARENA party member, an indication of the close political relationship which exists in Perquín between the two parties.

On the basis of our interviews and observations of the electoral process in these two municipalities, we conclude that the political dynamic at work in Perquín and Soyapango exemplifies a trend played out on the national level--one that helps account for the surprising electoral results. The outcome of the elections points to complex dynamics on the local, national and global levels which shaped and influenced how individuals (ideologically aligned neither with the FMLN nor ARENA) cast their ballots. The results of "las elecciones del siglo" must be examined within the larger political-economic context of Latin America and the global community as well. In our interviews in Perquín and Soyapango, a desire for economic stability and concern about El Salvador's location in the global economy, particularly in the wake on NAFTA, were cited by our respondents early on as significantly influencing their vote. A close look at each of these two municipalities merits consideration.

Perquín

Located in the mountains of northern Morazán, near the Honduran border and just a few kilometers from the sight of the El Mozote massacre, Perquín's position as the capital of FMLN-controlled territory during the war placed its townspeople, physically and ideologically, at the center of the conflict. After the withdrawal of government services in the 1980s, government presence in the region was evidenced only by bombing raids and periodic army sweeps. During the war, many of the landowners abandoned their land for safer areas such as San Miguel. This, together with the withdrawal of government services, resulted in high unemployment and increasing poverty in this agricultural region.

The running of the local school and clinic received FMLN support, and PADESCOM, the local development agency, is an arm of the FMLN. Much of the town was destroyed by bombing and now is slowly being rebuilt with the return of government services. In the days leading to the election, Perquín was plastered with FMLN campaign propaganda.

The only women's community center in town, although officially a nonpartisan organization, actively campaigned for the FMLN.

Miriam Ramos, the FMLN candidate for mayor, won, but her victory was due to a split in the Right vote between ARENA and the PCN. The FMLN candidate for Legislative Assembly narrowly won over the ARENA candidate, and in the presidential race, ARENA won by a considerable margin.

Our observations and interviews suggested that fear of retribution did not prevent a significant number of people from voting. We were shown a letter containing death threats, which had been sent to the home of the FMLN candidate for congress from the nearby town of San Fernando, but the general feeling among the populace was one of confidence that the elections would take place without major incident. As one woman told us, "People here have lived through the worst of the war, and everyone has experienced the loss of loved ones. Compared to that, the pre-election threats against the FMLN are nothing." PCN, ARENA, and MU candidates told us of cases in which the voting *camets* of conservative citizens were stolen on the highway leading to the town. Although we were unable to verify these incidents, the candidates related the stories more as examples of the anti-democratic activities of the Left than as serious threats to the electoral process.

On the basis of the town's political history and our own interviews, we predicted a comfortable FMLN victory. The election results came as a shock. Two voting dynamics are important to note: The Right did well at all levels, but the particularly strong showing of ARENA in the presidential race indicates that many individuals did not vote a straight ticket. This last point is particularly interesting since evidence of split-ticket voting by a large number of individuals in Perquín belies simple theories which suggest that ignorance and a lack of sophisticated political understanding on the part of peasants explain conservative rural voting. Landowner intimidation and clientelism also fail to account for the election results since most large landowners had abandoned their farms during the war and were not a strong presence in the area.

There is some evidence that the personalities and public positions of the mayoral candidates may have had more influence with voters than the parties they stood for, especially in the case of the PCN. At the national and congressional levels, the PCN ran a distant fourth, behind the Christian Democrats, winning only three seats in Congress and 0.8 percent of the presidential vote. Yet in Perquín, the PCN won nearly as many votes as ARENA. It is possible that the high number of votes for the PCN had more to do with the popularity of that particular candidate, who was a

well-known citizen of the town, than with support for the platform of the party.

Soyapango

The municipality of Soyapango, an eastern suburb of San Salvador, is an urban center whose demography and population movements reflect larger migration patterns on the national level. During the war, the visible presence of active popular organizations, unions and community-based centers, and the town's position as an FMLN stronghold, led to particularly severe military repression in this "conflictive zone". As a result, in the 1980s, thousands of people fled Soyapango while, at the same time, large numbers of rural *campesinos*, displaced by the war, poured into the area and continued to do so through 1991. Soyapango continues to be an industrial zone in 1994 with approximately 50 percent of the country's industry located in this municipality. Transnational corporations, *microempresas*, and textile factories are the principal sources of employment in this area.

Despite extreme military repression in the 1980's, especially from 1989-1991 in the wake of the FMLN military offensive, the interviews we conducted did not suggest that such a history would prevent people from voting. On more than one occasion we were told that an FMLN victory on the municipal level was guaranteed. One priest told us, "ARENA will not win here. This is Marta Elena's and FMLN territory. This is the people's space." While people did talk about the presidential candidates, it appeared that most were particularly interested in the municipal elections. Many expressed the conviction that the local party in power greatly influenced the kinds of projects, services and resources available to the people.

When asked what were some of the greatest problems in Soyapango at this time, people from both the Right and the Left echoed the same things: The new mayor would have to address the prevalence of delinquency, drugs, gangs, and alcoholism. In order to combat these problems, however, economic resources are necessary, and according to one priest in Soyapango, this was a possible point of contention for people. While the majority of the people interviewed maintained that they were for the FMLN, they also claimed that ARENA had money and access to resources that the FMLN did not have. According to the priest, "The FMLN is going to have to show the people of El Salvador on the national level that, if they win, they will have international support. On the municipal level they have to guarantee that they will have money for projects. Will the FMLN have this support? That is the problem."

ARENA had a clear victory in both the presidential and the legislative elections in Soyapango. The FMLN municipal candidate, Marta Elena Rodríguez, lost by a narrow margin

to the ARENA candidate. Marta Elena's victory had seemed secure because of her widespread popularity and the fact that Soyapango had been an FMLN stronghold throughout the war. Overall, longstanding support for the FMLN in these municipalities suggested that the Left would be victorious there.

Given the outcome, opposition parties in Soyapango called for a nullification of the municipal vote, alleging serious irregularities. For example, thirteen of the lists that recorded officially counted votes were reported missing and were later found in the streets and in garbage cans by the National Civilian Police. Although electoral fraud seems to have made some difference in this particular race, it is evident that the FMLN did not secure the degree of support it assumed that it had. Moreover, as in Perquín, it is clear that voters in Soyapango split their votes, many voting for the FMLN on the municipal level and for ARENA for President. In light of the political history in Soyapango, this raises serious questions about why people, in the end, chose to vote as they did.

Further Interpretations

Our interviews, research and observations suggest several local, national and global factors which shaped the outcome of the elections. First, although the Left speculated that the high abstention rate was due to widespread fear of election day violence and government repression, we reiterate that we could find no evidence to suggest that fear was a major factor in the outcome.

Predictions that fear would figure prominently would not have been unfounded, given the history of past elections, when not voting meant risking reprisal by the government and voting meant risking reprisal by the FMLN. However, given the voting procedure put in place (secret ballots, representatives of all the parties as well as international observers present), those who did show up to vote would not be nearly as likely as in the past to cast a conservative vote purely out of fear. Thus, our clear impression from interviews in Perquín and Soyapango was that fear was not a crucial factor in the strong electoral showing by the Right in those towns, and that economic issues emerged as much more significant for the outcome.

In the face of postwar economic instability and increasing crime and unemployment, significant numbers of people ideologically sympathetic to the FMLN voted for ARENA with the belief that its **financial resources** and its **experience** both domestically and internationally made it the safer bet to ensure economic stability. This dynamic is evident on both the local and national levels.

Throughout the campaign, ARENA emphasized its ability to secure the means necessary to improve people's lives immediately. At the local level, in both Perquín and Soyapango, the government party's emphasis on public works and economic projects instituted by the government before the elections was a strong influence on voters. In Soyapango, for example, projects orchestrated through the municipality and ARENA hands included housing for the most marginalized sectors of the area; a project to bring drinking water to sectors of Soyapango where this was not available earlier; and a variety of projects to improve roads. These projects were all stopped prior to the elections, and people were told that they would be continued with an ARENA victory. In addition, on many occasions factory workers in Soyapango had been told by their employers that an FMLN victory would jeopardize jobs since industries might pull out and leave Soyapango and El Salvador in search of a more "stable economic atmosphere."

In Perquín, the end of the war meant the return of government services. One man we interviewed told us that the end of the war meant not only an end to the fighting, but a return of the government to the area, rebuilding houses and repairing roads. In addition, it was widely believed that an ARENA victory would mean the large-scale return of landowners to claim their property, which while displacing many people who had farmed on the land in their absence, promised the return of many agricultural jobs as production in the area again increased.

Apparently, while many people sympathized with the FMLN and would have preferred the type of land reform and new jobs promised in their campaign, they were not confident that the FMLN would actually be able to accomplish these goals if elected. One woman related the story of an FMLN sympathizer on election day. This woman confided to another that although her heart was with the FMLN, she had to be realistic. ARENA had money, and she was one of thousands in Soyapango whose house would be finished after the elections—if ARENA won. The first woman, an active member of the FMLN, later said in an apparently defeated voice, "It is obvious what is happening. People's hearts and heads are with the *Frente*. But people are not voting with their hearts or heads. They are voting with their stomachs." A vote for the Right was essentially a vote for "more of the same" economically. But in an atmosphere of economic instability, many preferred this to an uncertain outcome of the FMLN platform that was framed as radical and ingenuous by ARENA. Unfortunately, the Left failed to offer a clear, well-formulated alternative to ARENA's economic program and counter ARENA arguments which invoked images of economic hardship and continued political turmoil in the wake of an FMLN victory.

This fear of economic uncertainty has a global dynamic as well. The strength of the Right in general and especially at

the presidential level could be seen as a calculated response to both the U.S. support of the Right and the example of neighboring Nicaragua. There was a legitimate fear that a Left victory at the presidential level would not have been respected, would have meant a discontinuation of U.S. economic aid, and even a regression back to violence. The fear of "being like Cuba" if the FMLN won was alluded to in several of our interviews. This fear was not limited to those we encountered in Soyapango and Perquín only. One man in San Vicente claimed, "If the FMLN wins, El Salvador will become like Cuba. We'll have food ration books" (*The Christian Science Monitor*, March 18, 1994).

Finally, NAFTA's promises of economic miracles in Mexico and the talk of its possible expansion to other Latin American nations are significant since many see a NAFTA-like agreement as a key to future economic growth in the region. The majority see ARENA as the most likely party to create a climate of **political and economic stability** that might make El Salvador appealing for continued U.S. and international economic investment.

Conclusion

Irregularities and flaws in the electoral process are not sufficient to explain the outcome of the elections in El Salvador. An examination of the political-economic forces and how they impinge on the local and national levels convey a more complicated picture of how individuals chose to vote. The rhetoric of the Right was extremely successful in painting a negative picture of Salvadoran society under FMLN rule: jobs, housing, political stability, and the response of the international community would all be adversely affected by an FMLN victory. Certainly, the combined factors of electoral fraud, fear, and simple voter apathy affected the outcome of the elections to some extent. However, we are confident in light of the pattern of responses we received from the voters we interviewed, that ARENA was considered to be the party that would better meet the material needs of the voters and would be able better to amass international political and economic support. We fully expect other studies of voting patterns to confirm the finding that these factors figured more heavily than other factors aired here, singly or in combination, in the outcome of El Salvador's elections of the century. ■

**PHOTOCOPY YOUR MEMBERSHIP FORM
FOR A COLLEAGUE**

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LASA Endowment Fund Support

LASA gratefully acknowledges the following individuals for their generous gifts and pledges to the LASA endowment funds:

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In addition, we again gratefully acknowledge LASA's Founding Life Members:

Cole Blasier

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Richard Fagen

Cornelia Flora

Cynthia McClintock

Chris Mitchell

Marysa Navarro

Helen Safa

Lars Schoultz

Thomas Skidmore

Donors to LASA's endowment funds will help make possible a number of critical activities not funded through ordinary income. Once the general endowment fund is of sufficient size, it will provide travel awards to congresses, including junior lecturing fellowships, and travel support for U.S.-based graduate students to present papers at congresses. The fund will enhance the work of LASA task forces and facilitate new initiatives for member recruitment and fund-raising.

LASA's membership from traditional humanities disciplines has grown steadily over time, yet the association faces challenges in obtaining support for these scholars from conventional funders, who favor the social sciences and public policy issues. The new humanities endowment fund will support similar activities for these scholars in traditional humanities disciplines or who employ a humanistic approach. Contributions to this fund will be used to match an anticipated challenge grant by the National Endowment for the Humanities.

The association has created a number of mechanisms for member support, including LASA Life Memberships (\$2,200 of the \$2,500 cost of the Life Membership goes directly to the endowment fund of choice), and a check-off item on the annual membership renewal form. Because of the possibility of the NEH Challenge Grant, and because of the special needs in the humanities area, LASA's initial emphasis is in building the humanities endowment fund. For more information on the endowment funds or to learn how you can play a part in securing the association's future, please contact the LASA Secretariat at 412-648-7929.

CALL FOR BIDS ON THE LASA SECRETARIAT

The Executive Council of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA) announces a request for proposals to host the LASA Secretariat, headquarters of the Association. The present contract with the University of Pittsburgh is due to expire June 30, 1996. Contracts normally are for a five-year period.

Since its founding in 1966, LASA has become the largest organization of Latin Americanists in the world, with over 3,300 members in 42 countries. Every 18 months the association sponsors the LASA International Congress, the world's largest gathering of Latin Americanists. LASA also publishes the *LASA Forum*, a quarterly newsletter that also includes brief, researched-based articles of a timely nature. *The Latin American Research Review (LARR)*, LASA's official periodical and the premier journal for Latin Americanists, presently is published at the University of New Mexico.

The host institution for LASA is responsible for recruiting the LASA executive director, a chief assistant to the executive director, an assistant director for institutional advancement, and a part-time director of publications. Partial salary is provided by the institutional host for the executive director, full salary for the chief assistant, and full salary for the half-time publications director, with LASA paying the salary of the assistant director for institutional advancement.

Of prime importance are the qualifications of the proposed executive director. The LASA executive director has ultimate responsibility for managing the Secretariat, hires the staff, maintains the financial standing of the association, oversees all LASA publications except LARR, negotiates contracts, manages and reports on grants currently valued at one-half million dollars, and has overall responsibility for the coordination of all official LASA meetings, including the International Congresses and meetings of the LASA Executive Council. The executive director represents the association in contact with other organizations, including governmental and private agencies, foundations, other scholarly societies, and institutions of higher education. In general, the executive director implements the policies established by the LASA Executive Council and works to promote the welfare of the field. Given the marked growth of LASA over the last few years, the present executive director dedicates full-time to the association.

LASA requires four furnished offices, one of which is a large working office for the chief assistant and for temporary personnel under the chief assistant's supervision. Storage space is required for LASA archives. LASA possesses in its own right all the equipment necessary for its operations except for a large volume photocopier. LASA pays for all office expenses, including all installation and equipment charges and charges for telephone and fax communications.

Completed proposals should include a short statement of the likely advantages of the host institution, identify a proposed executive director and submit a curriculum vitae for that individual, and specify the nature and extent of support to be provided by the proposed host institution. Also required is a letter from the responsible administrative official (e.g., dean, vice-president, or president) of the proposed host institution, confirming the institution's commitment to LASA.

Proposals are due July 1, 1995, and the contract will be awarded no later than January 1996. Completed proposals should be directed to Cynthia McClintock, LASA President, Department of Political Science, George Washington University, Washington DC 20052, or fax 202-994-6147.

For further information, including job descriptions for all secretariat personnel, contact Reid Reading, LASA Executive Director, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15260. Telephone 412-648-7929; fax 412-624-7145; Internet LASA@VMV.CIS.PITT.EDU.

New Restrictions On Travel to Cuba

by

Wayne S. Smith

Johns Hopkins University

Chair, Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba
and

Cynthia McClintock

George Washington University

The U.S. government has rescinded the general license for academic travel to Cuba. Henceforth, all professional researchers who wish to travel to Cuba must apply for a specific Treasury license at least six weeks in advance, without any assurance that the license will be granted. The fate of carefully-prepared research programs is at the mercy of government bureaucrats.

For many years, it has been the position of LASA that controls on travel to Cuba are unconstitutional. Now, with the Cold War over, the argument that national security concerns override the rights of citizens to travel cannot be sustained. Yet, the Clinton administration has tightened rather than relaxed restrictions upon travel. We condemn the new regulations as an egregious violation of academic freedom.

We urge LASA members to write the political leaders identified below in an effort to end the restrictions upon travel to Cuba. We believe that various scholarly associations and foundations as well as LASA will be protesting the new measures, and that our effort has a reasonable chance of success.

LASA members who apply for licenses and are refused should contact Wayne Smith at the address below. If you would like, Wayne will ask the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) to file suit on your behalf against the government.

Some LASA members have indicated their intention to ignore or defy the new regulations in various ways, in particular by travelling through third countries. Of course, this is a decision members must make for themselves. Should you choose this path, however, and should the government try to take action against you, LASA will also ask that the ACLU represent you.

If you would like further information about the regulations, you may contact the Office of Foreign Assets Control at the Department of Treasury, Washington DC 20220. Also, if you would like to discuss LASA's position or campaign, please contact Wayne Smith, Chair of the LASA Task Force Chair on Scholarly Relations with Cuba, at the Center for International Policy, 1755 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., #324,

Washington, D.C. 20036, telephone (202) 232-3317 or fax (202) 232-3440. ■

PERSONS TO CONTACT ABOUT THE NEW RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL TO CUBA

Clinton administration officials:

Sandy Berger

and/or

Morton Halperin

at

National Security Council

Executive Office Building

17th and Pennsylvania Avenues

Washington, D.C. 20501

U.S. legislators who are likely to support our position:

Senator Chris Dodd

Senator Claiborne Pell

at

U.S. Senate

Washington, D.C. 20510

Congressman Howard Berman

Congressman Jose Serrano

Congressman Lee Hamilton

at

U.S. House of Representatives

Washington DC 20515

■

LASA MEMBERS:

Please remember that the *Forum* publishes brief, research-based articles and other items of interest to members as well as the association's news and reports.

Your contributions are welcome. Please see page two for deadlines for submission.

Scholarly Resources Projects Receive Funding

by
Deborah Jakubs, Chair
Task Force on Scholarly Resources

In June 1994 the trustees of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation approved funding for an array of projects in the area of Latin Americanist scholarly resources. All of the proposals funded respond to the challenge of constructing a hemispheric network to facilitate the study of Latin America through better access to these diverse resources. For more information about specific projects, please contact each organization directly.

The Association of Research Libraries (ARL) will coordinate the development of a distributed network-based system among North American research libraries for acquisitions and document delivery of Latin Americanist library materials. The project encompasses three specific activities: the distribution of collecting responsibilities for a significant cross-section of Mexican and Argentine serials; the digitalization of selected government documents from Mexico and Argentina; and document delivery of research reports and working papers produced by independent research centers in those two countries.

The Mellon funding for the ARL "Latin American demonstration project" will be matched in part by financial contributions from research libraries with strong Latin American collections and/or libraries that would like to play a part in the further development of this distributed network.

The American Historical Association will continue work on a guide to manuscript collections in U.S. repositories dating from or pertaining to the Spanish colonial presence in the New World, 1492-1900. The funding will also allow the AHA to make the guide available in electronic form.

The Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress was awarded funding to create an electronic version of volume 1-49 of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*. Volumes 50+ are already available in electronic form. This project is also being supported by funding from the Fundación MAPFRE América.

The Universidad de Costa Rica will implement a new integrated library system for the university's main campus and branch campuses, and link with other libraries in Costa Rica.

The University of Texas at Austin, the host institution for the Latin American Network Information Center (UT-LANIC) received funding for the further development of this important gateway to databases on the Internet. The project will facilitate the use of UT-LANIC by more researchers in Latin America.

The Consejo Latinoamericano de Ciencias Sociales (CLACSO) in Buenos Aires plans to develop an integrated academic electronic network for CLACSO affiliates in Latin America, and a distributed regional social sciences library.

The University of Florida has initiated a project to digitize and promote scholarly use of their collection of Caribbean newspapers, beginning with *Le Nouvelliste* (Haiti), 1899-1979, and *Diario de la Marina* (Cuba), 1844-1959.

At the Center for Research Libraries (CRL) in Chicago, the Latin American Microform Project (LAMP) plans to digitize and promote scholarly use of national-level and provincial Brazilian government documents for the period 1830-1990.

The University of New Mexico, through the Latin American Data Base (LADB), will create an on-line database of economic information from Latin American and Caribbean countries. The database will consist of the full texts of selected print publications on economic issues produced in the region, and a table of current and retrospective macro-economic data on each country. ■

Department of History University of California at San Diego

The Department of History at the University of California at San Diego invites applications for a tenured appointment in the history of modern Latin America at the associate or full professor level. Contingent upon funding, salary will be commensurate with experience and based on University of California payscale. A substantial record of publications and extensive teaching experience are essential; work with advanced graduate students will be especially important. Research specialty open to all sub-fields (e.g., Mexico, the Andes, Brazil, the Caribbean, etc.) and the ability to teach the history of modern Mexico at both the undergraduate and graduate level is strongly desirable. Review of applications will begin *November 1, 1994* and continue until the position is filled. Applicants who are not U.S. citizens should state their immigration status at the time of application. Minority scholars and women are especially encouraged to apply. EOE/AA. Send applications, with appropriate supporting materials to:

Eric Van Young, Chair
Latin American Search Committee
Department of History 0104
University of California at San Diego
9500 Gilman Dr.
La Jolla, CA 92093-0104

The 1994 Research Seminar in Nicaragua

by
Thomas W. Walker
Ohio University

LASA sponsored its Tenth Annual Research Seminar in Nicaragua from June 21 through July 1, 1994. As in the past, one of the purposes of the seminar—which was open to all Spanish-speaking LASA members—was to provide participating scholars with extensive exposure to the current, rapidly changing situation in that country. Another objective was to introduce prospective Nicaraguanists to colleagues, think tanks, research facilities, and universities in that country. The ten participants included six professors, three graduate students, and an MA in Latin American Studies now working in the Japanese foreign service. The eight women and two men were from Japan (1), the Dominican Republic (1), California (1), Georgia (1), Kansas (1), Maryland (1), Ohio (2), Pennsylvania (1), and Texas (1). Their academic disciplines were anthropology, history, literature, political science and sociology.

The seminar was designed and coordinated by Thomas W. Walker (Political Science, Ohio University), one of the co-founders of the seminar in 1985 and a coordinator or co-coordinator of the first seven such tours. The logistical facilitator was Alice McGrath of Ventura, California—a veteran of over sixty tours in Nicaragua. Local arrangements were made by Ileana Figueroa of the Nicaraguan Foundation for Integral Community Development (FUNDECI).

Participants paid \$990 (\$890 for students) which covered all in-country costs including meals, lodging and ground transportation. Prorated fees were arranged for two additional individuals participating in just part of the seminar. The itinerary was designed to reflect the interests of the group which this year clustered around the evolving nature of Nicaraguan politics in general; intra-party politics in the FSLN; the economic crisis; agrarian reform and the peasantry; and the state of the arts. Individual appointments were arranged as requested by individuals. The ten-day itinerary was comprised as follows:

Tuesday, June 21: Arrival in Managua. Presentation of the itinerary.

Wednesday, June 22: Interviews in the large *contra* squatter neighborhood "3-80" in Managua with Marta Hernández, Director of the Olla Comunal (feeding program for children and pregnant or nursing women); Pablo Canales, President of the neighborhood; and Antonio Rodríguez, Treasurer. *Subjects:* Community programs and the current political situation. Interview with Jesuit Father Xabier Gorostiaga, economist and president of the Central American University (UCA). *Subjects:* the current economic and political situa-

tions. Visit to "Vanguardia" bookstore. Interview with Amílcar Navarro, member of the Board of Directors of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen (UNAG). *Subject:* the situation of peasantry and the role of UNAG after 1990. Interview with General Humberto Ortega, Head of the Army, on the status of the armed forces in the post-1990 period.

Thursday, June 23: Interview with Trevor Evans, representative of the Regional Coordinating Group for Economic and Social Research (CRIES), on the current state of the economy. Interview with Rodolfo Ampie ("El Invisible"), the former *contra* commander who directs the Center for Planning and Administration of the [*Contra* Development] Poles (CENPAP). *Subject:* The status of former *contras* after 1990. Interview with Carlos Fernando Chamorro, Director of *Barricada*, on the recent conflict within the FSLN and its possible impact on *Barricada*. Interview with Sofía Montenegro, Director of *Gente* Magazine, on the conflict within the FSLN and its impact on *Barricada*. She also talked about the current status of the women's movement. Interview with Dr. Mariano Fiallos, President of the Supreme Electoral Council, on electoral affairs, especially preparations for the 1996 elections, and the current conflict within the FSLN.

Friday, June 24: Interview with Maryknoll Father Miguel D'Escoto, President of FUNDECI, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and current Advisor to Daniel Ortega. *Subjects:* The split within the FSLN and the proposed military law. Visit to a supermarket in Plaza España to see one facet of neoliberal economic policy. Interview with Dr. Lino Hernández, Director of the anti-Sandinista Permanent Commission on Human Rights (CPDH) on the current situation of human rights in Nicaragua. Interview with Jesuit Father Alvaro Argüello, General Secretary of the Central American University, on the status of universities since 1990 and of the relationship between church and state. Interview with Bayardo Izabal (of the Legal Department) and Angela Bahe (researcher) of the pro-Sandinista Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights (CENIDH) on the current human rights situation.

Saturday, June 25. Interview with Dr. Pedro Rafael Pérez, Director of "La Mascota" Children's Hospital, and Dr. Fernando Silva, Head of the Children's Cancer Section, writer and FSLN Deputy in the National Assembly. *Subjects:* Health, culture and politics. Travel to León. Interview with FSLN Mayor Luis Felipe Pérez. *Subject:* Government and politics in León and vis-a-vis Managua. Interview with

the president of the National Autonomous University in León, Dr. Ernesto Medina, on the status of higher education in Nicaragua. Interview with Eugenio Dávila, Vice President of the indigenous community of Subtiava. *Subjects:* The history of the Subtiava and other Pacific region indigenous communities and the current land dispute between the Subtiava and the San Antonio Sugar Company. Interview with Luis Morales Parajón, Representative of the Labor Ministry and Professor of Law at UNAN. *Subject:* The Subtiava-San Antonio dispute. Return to Managua.

Sunday, June 26. Trip to Matagalpa. Interview with Círculos Robinson, Editor of UNAG's *Nicaragua: Farmers' View*, and Guillermo Flores, UNAG regional Head of International Relations. *Subject:* The Peasantry and UNAG in Matagalpa since 1990. Lunch at the vacation home of lawyers Francie and Danilo Marengo in an Alpine-like mountain setting north of Matagalpa. Visit to the Danilo González Production Cooperative (Comarca La Reina, Municipio de San Ramón). Interview with members of the cooperative's board of directors, especially its Treasurer, José Ramón Vanegas. *Subject:* The history of the cooperative with special emphasis on the period after 1990.

Monday, June 27: Interview with Dr. Sergio Ramírez (writer, former Vice President, and current Head of the FSLN Caucus in the National Assembly). Topics: The split within the FSLN and literature. Interview with Dr. Francisco "Che" Lainez, founder of the Central Bank and top economic advisor to the Somozas, on the current economic situation and policy. Trip to the Roberto Huembes public market to buy arts and crafts. Interview with U.S. Ambassador John Maisto concerning U.S. policy in Nicaragua and the current economic situation. Interview with Dr. José Luis Medal, author of *Nicaragua: Políticas de Estabilización y Ajuste* and current Advisor to the Minister of Economics. *Subjects:* The economy and current economic policy.

Tuesday, June 28: Interview with Mario Quintana, General Secretary of the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers (ANDEN) on the subject of public education in Nicaragua. Interview with Managua's right/populist Mayor Arnaldo Alemán and his Secretary José Rizo Castellón (also President and Vice President of the Liberal Constitutionalist Party [PLC], respectively). *Subject:* Mayor Alemán and his programs. Interview with Gioconda Belli, FSLN member and writer, on the current status of the arts, her works, and the split within the FSLN. Visit to the Josefina Art Gallery. Interview with Rodolfo Delgado, Executive Director of the Institute of Nicaraguan Studies (IEN) on their work and public opinion in Nicaragua. Visit to the Amatl Bookstore. Interview with Laura Enríquez, Berkeley sociologist and author of *Harvesting Change: Labor and Agrarian Reform in Nicaragua, 1979-1990*, on the subject of peasants and agrarian reform during the revolution.

Wednesday, June 29: Trip to Masaya. Visit to the public market to buy arts and crafts. Trip through the Carazo Highlands. Return to Managua. Interview with the President of the National Assembly, Christian Democrat Luis Humberto Guzmán, concerning legislative matters, national reconciliation, etc.

Thursday, June 30: Individual interviews and errands in the morning. Interview with Jacinto Suárez of the FSLN Department of International Relations concerning the property issue. Interview with Ex-President Comandante Daniel Ortega, Secretary General of the FSLN. *Subjects:* The recent FSLN congress, splits within the FSLN, and the future of the FSLN. Interviews at the Central American University with Vidaluz Menezes, Dean of Humanities, Nelly Miranda, Chief of Publications in the School of Sociology, and Carlos Villanueva, Director of the School of Sociology. *Subjects:* The current state of higher education and continuing ties with U.S. institutions.

Friday, July 1: Departure for the United States.

Observations:

The group came away with some clear impressions about the economic, social, political and international situation in which Nicaragua finds itself at the moment:

1. **Economic.** For the most part, the Chamorro government since 1990 has followed the neoliberal economic guidelines suggested by the United States government and enforced by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. Trade barriers have been dropped, most public enterprises—even profitable ones—have been privatized, public services and public sector employment have been cut sharply, and government involvement in/management of the economy has been reduced significantly. On the positive side, this has resulted in near-zero inflation, well-stocked supermarkets, and (this year) some slight growth. On the negative side, an overvalued currency and low trade barriers have resulted in the flooding of Nicaragua's markets with relatively cheap foreign goods. This in turn has devastated Nicaragua's domestic production—even of items in which the country was traditionally self-sufficient. Textile companies have gone bankrupt, rice farms lie uncultivated, many fruit and vegetable producers have gone out of business. Added to this problem is the severe lack of credit for production. Heavy farmer indebtedness and serious questions regarding land titles have dissuaded both international and domestic creditors from financing production in Nicaragua.

Nevertheless, while there is very little production, commerce in consumer products—most of them imported—is booming. At present Nicaragua exports only about \$300 million while

it imports over \$800 million—primarily in consumer goods affordable only to a privileged minority.

Foreign aid has been used to fill the import-export gap. Instead of financing production, the bulk of such aid has fueled a middle and upper class spending spree while most of the rest has been used to service the country's enormous foreign debt. With international largesse in decline, it is unclear how the Nicaraguan economic crisis can be solved unless the government modifies its orthodox *laissez faire* policies.

2. **Social.** Neoliberalism has not been kind to the seventy five percent of the population living in poverty. Government austerity, begun under the Sandinistas and accentuated under the conservative government, has meant a drastic reduction in social services. At the same time, the demobilization of the Army from over 80,000 to 14,500 and the massive reduction of employment in the public service sector have thrown large numbers of people out of work. These unemployed have been joined by demobilized *contras* and workers who have lost jobs in private industry and agriculture and by peasants who, because they cannot get credit, cannot plant, produce, pay off earlier debts, and thus avoid foreclosure. The government now admits unemployment levels at around 45 percent—this doesn't count underemployment. Pressed by their desperate economic situation, this poor majority is now finding extremist political solutions increasingly attractive.

4. **Political.** The political situation is polarizing. For over a year, opinion polls have indicated that one of the most popular politicians in the country is Managua Mayor Arnaldo Alemán. A skilled practitioner of patronage and promotor of public works, the bitterly anti-Sandinista mayor is accused of corruption. The response of many poor people, however, is "He steals, but he builds." Many argue that, since both revolution under the Sandinistas and conciliatory conservatism under Mrs. Chamorro have failed, it is time to turn to someone with a firm hand who, at least, has undertaken very visible public works projects in Managua. These opinions are being voiced not only in poor neighborhoods in Managua but even among now-desperate peasants who once benefitted from the Sandinista agrarian reforms in Carazo and Masaya. They are also reflected in the success of Alemán's Liberal Constitutional Party in this spring's regional elections on the Atlantic Coast.

The current split within the FSLN that took place at the party congress held in May is not likely to blunt the process of polarization. It appears to be true, as Daniel Ortega asserted to us, that this FSLN congress was more open and democratic than similar events for other parties in Nicaragua. But that does not really matter. Many feel that Ortega and the old leadership used their control of the party apparatus to perpetuate themselves in leadership positions

when opinion polls within both the party and the electorate as a whole clearly indicated that a change in leadership and policy would have helped the party's political fortunes. Potential presidential candidate Sergio Ramírez, who the polls suggested might beat Alemán, was not only vilified by the old guard but actually removed from the FSLN Directorate. Daniel Ortega, who, according to the same polls, could win the support of less than a quarter of the electorate, was reelected Secretary General of the Party. While a quota system to ensure a minimum 30 percent female participation in party organizations at all levels and an even more democratic system for the election of future party assemblies were instituted at the Congress, the split that resulted from the leadership struggle alienated a large group of important Sandinistas—including most of those with whom we talked. We wonder if a badly divided FSLN—one in which the victorious faction still refuses to renounce the use of violence—will have much capacity to affect the outcome of the 1996 election.

A more hopeful sign of continuing democratization in Nicaragua is the apparent resurgence of various grass-roots movements. Active and effective in the early 1980s, many of the grass-roots organizations declined in the latter part of the decade as the government and party—hard-pressed by external aggression and internal economic collapse—used these natural allies to implement government and party policy, thus inadvertently robbing them of autonomy and hence their legitimacy.

Now, facing a government that they see as either indifferent or hostile to their interests and armed with the organizational skills they learned in the 1980s, several sectors of the grass-roots movement have bounced back to defend legitimate sectoral interests. The Association of Rural Workers (ATC) has played an important role in forcing the government to agree that former workers on state farms should receive some of the land that is now being privatized. UNAG—always the most autonomous and vigorous of the grass-roots organizations—has forced the government to agree that most of the land informally distributed to peasants during the revolution will remain in their hands. UNAG is also in the process of setting up a bank to provide credit to peasant producers. The women's movement has given rise to a number of autonomous organizations that bypass the largely-discredited Nicaraguan Woman's Association (AMNLAE) to struggle in a variety of ways to protect and promote the rights of women in the face of an actively anti-feminist government. And the neighborhood organizations, essentially dead in the late 1980s and early 1990s have, in some cities, sprung back in a vibrant communal movement that is actively promoting the interests of the inhabitants of poor barrios.

4. **International.** At long last (and hopefully not too late) the United States appears to have moderated its policy in Nicaragua. Whereas U.S. policy—even early in the Clinton administration—seemed to be devoted more to what might be called "de-Sandinization" than to reconstruction, the U.S. attitude towards that country in the last year seems to have changed. In the words of Ambassador Maisto, it is time to leave behind the "hang-ups of the Cold War." The new Ambassador is obviously talking to all sides and treating even the Sandinistas as legitimate political actors. Given the tremendous influence the United States wields in Nicaragua, it is not surprising that talk of reconciliation is now more in vogue among Nicaragua's political elite. Alemán is still on the scene; but other hard liners such as Alfredo César and Virgilio Godoy—former favorites of the U.S. Embassy—have all but disappeared from the political landscape. So, too, has armed violence by the "recontras" and "recompas" which had been such a problem only a year ago. What is more, at the turn of the year, the Sandinistas and several center-right parties in the National Assembly worked out the framework for a governing coalition based on promises of modification in the 1987 Constitution and the writing of a new military code. The Christian Democratic President of the National Assembly, Luis Humberto Guzmán, expressed optimism that Nicaraguans will now work out their differences in peace. And several people with whom we talked were of the opinion that, were he to win in 1996, Alemán would be constrained by international forces (the United States) to rule moderately.



LASA Seminar group meets with heads of opposing factions in the recent FSLN split, Daniel Ortega (center, standing). Photo courtesy of seminar participant Hiromi Saito.



LASA Seminar group meets with heads of opposing factions in the recent FSLN split, Sergio Ramirez (center, seated). Photo courtesy of seminar participant Dan Premo.

Next Year:

These seminars are now a decade-long tradition. It is likely that LASA will sponsor an eleventh one next summer. The trips are open to all LASA members and diversity of political opinion is welcomed. For further information, contact: Thomas W. Walker, Political Science, Ohio University, Athens, OH 45701-2979 (Telephone: 614-593-1339; Fax: 614-593-0394) or Alice McGrath, P.O. Box 1782, Ventura, CA 93002 (Telephone: 805-648-4560; Fax: 805-653-6359). ■

AMENDMENT PASSED RESOLUTIONS RATIFIED

The LASA membership, polled earlier this year in a mail ballot, voted to amend the LASA constitution. The amendment allows for the inclusion of the current Congress Program Chair as an ex officio, non-voting member of the LASA Executive Council. The vote was 509 in favor, nine opposed, and 40 abstentions.

The two resolutions passed in the March 11, 1994 LASA business meeting in Atlanta (see the Spring issue of the Forum, p. 29) were also ratified by mail ballot of the full LASA membership, as follows:

- I. **RESOLUTION ON CHIAPAS**
Affirmative: 507; Negative 28; Abstain: 22
- II. **RESOLUTION ON ENDING THE UNITED STATES EMBARGO AGAINST CUBA**
Affirmative: 523; Negative 26; Abstain: 8 ■

TASK FORCES AND WORKING GROUPS 1994-95

The following task forces and working groups have been named to serve through October 1995. Where only chairs are named, complete membership will be published in later editions of the *Forum*.

Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Issues in Latin American Studies [in formation]

Task Force on Higher Education

Daniel Levy, Chair (SUNY-Albany; 11 Maple Ave., Delmar, NY 12054)
 Jorge Balán (CEDES, Argentina)
 Manuel E. Contreras
 Larissa Lomnitz (UNAM, México)
 David Lorey (UCLA)
 Marcela Mollis (FLACSO, Argentina)
 Carlos Ornelas (Fulbright, Mexico)
 David Post (Pennsylvania State University)
 Simon Schwartzman (NUPES, Universidade de São Paulo)

Task Force on Human Rights and Academic Freedom

John Gitlitz, Co-chair (Social Sciences, SUNY-Purchase, Purchase, NY 10577)
 Kevin Middlebrook, Co-chair (Center for US-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0510)
 Leslie Bary (Louisiana State University)
 Carlos Chipoco (CEAPAZ, Perú)
 Maria Lorena Cook (Cornell University)
 Linda Green (Columbia University)
 Jack Hammond (Hunter College)
 Frank LaRue (Center for Human Rights and Legal Action)
 M. Brinton Lykes (Boston College)
 María Silvia Portella de Castro
 Harley Shaiken (University of California-Berkeley)
 José Miguel Vivanco (Human Rights Watch/Americas)

Task Force on Latino Issues

Edwin Melendez, Co-Chair (Gaston Institute, University of Massachusetts-Boston, 100 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, MA 02125-3393)
 Cathy Schneider, Co-Chair (Hunter College, Center on AIDS, 316 W. 105 St., 1B, New York, NY 10025)
 Pedro A. Cabán (Rutgers University)
 Louise Jezierski (Brown University)
 Susanne Jonas (University of California-Santa Cruz)
 Manuel Pastor, Jr. (Occidental College)
 Virginia Sanchez-Korrol (Brooklyn College)

Task Force on Scholarly Resources

Deborah Jakubs, Chair (Duke University, 021 Perkins Library, Box 90195, Durham, NC 27708)
 Dominique Babini (CLACSO)
 David Block (Cornell University)
 Michael Conniff (Auburn University)
 Georgette Dorn (Library of Congress)
 Barbara Ellington (Westview Press)
 Davida Hazen (Harvard College)
 Eric Hershberg (Social Science Research Council)
 Peter T. Johnson (Princeton University)
 Eudora Loh (UCLA)
 Dolores Martin (Library of Congress)
 Gil Merx (University of New Mexico)
 Molly Molloy (New Mexico State University)
 Lynne Reiner (Lynne Reiner Publishers)
 Sandy Thatcher (Penn State University Press)
 Barbara Valk (UCLA)

Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Central America

Rachel McCleary, Chair (4316 Windom Place, NW, Washington, DC 20016)

Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba

Wayne Smith, Chair (The Cuba Project, Nitze School for Advanced Studies, Johns Hopkins University, 1740 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036)
 Robert Bach (SUNY-Binghamton)
 Carollee Bengelsdorf (Hampshire College)
 Laird W. Bergad (Lehman College)
 Philip Brenner (American University)
 Richard Dello Buono (Rosemary College)
 Michael Erisman (Indiana State University)
 Julie Feinsilver (Pan American Health Organization)
 Damián Fernández (Florida International University)
 John Finan (American University)
 Maria Cristina Herrera (Dade County Community College)
 Sandy Landau (Institute for Policy Studies)
 Judy Maloof (Ohio State University)
 Vicki McCard (North Georgia College)
 Carmelo Mesa-Lago (University of Pittsburgh)
 Louis Pérez (University of South Florida)
 Helen Safa (University of Florida)
 María de Los Angeles Torres (DePaul University)
 Jean Weisman (City College of New York)

Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Haiti

Pamela Constable, Co-Chair (The Washington Post, 1150 15th St. NW, Washington, DC 20005)
 Suzy Castor, Co-Chair (CRESFED, 10 Rue Jean-Baptiste, Canape-Vert, Port-au-Prince, BP 15294 Petion Ville, Haiti)

Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Latin Americanists in Japan

- Gustavo Andrade, Co-Chair (Instituto Iberoamericano, University of Sofia, 7-1 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 102 Japan)
 Peter Smith, Co-Chair (CILAS, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0510)

Task Force on Scholarly Relations with the Natural and Engineering Sciences Communities

- David Bray, Co-Chair (Inter-American Foundation, 1515 Wilson Blvd., Rosslyn, VA 22209)
 Marianne Schmink, Co-Chair (Center for Latin American Studies, Grinter Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville FL 32611)
 John Browder (Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University)
 Avecita Chicchón (Conservation International, Peru)
 Aaron Segal (University of Texas-El Paso)
 Lori Ann Thrup (World Resources Institute)
 Virgílio Viana (ESALQ, Brasil)

Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Paraguay

- Alvaro Caballero, Co-Chair (CIRD, Curupayty 226, Asunción, Paraguay)
 Beverly Nagel, Co-Chair (Dept. of Sociology/Anthropology, Carleton College, Northfield, MN 55057)
 Melissa Birch (University of Virginia)
 Manuelita Escobar
 Ramón Fogel (CERI, Paraguay)
 Teresa Méndez-Faith (St. Anselm College)
 Frank Mora (University of Miami)
 Richard Reed (Trinity University)
 Marcial Antonio Riquelme (Kansas State University)
 José Carlos Rodríguez (CDE, Paraguay)
 José Luis Simón, (CPES, Paraguay)
 Charles Stansifer (University of Kansas)

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

- Andres Serbín, Co-Chair (Apartado 80948, Zona 1080, Caracas, Venezuela)
 Peter Winn, Co-Chair (Tufts University, 315 W. 106th St., New York, NY 10025)

Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Spain

- Joaquin Roy, Chair (University of Miami, 1531 Brescia Ave., P.O. Box 248123, Coral Gables, FL 33124)
 Manuel Alcántara (Universidad de Salamanca)
 Lourdes Benería (Cornell University)
 Miguel Angel Escotet (Florida International University)
 Ricard Gomá (Universidad Autónoma de Barcelona)
 Carlos Malamud (I.U. Ortega y Gasset, Madrid)
 Antonia Martínez (Universidad de Salamanca)
 Alberto Moreiras (Duke University)

Task Force on Women in Latin American Studies

- Rina Benmayor, Co-Chair (Center for Puerto Rican Studies, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021)
 Beatriz Schmuckler, Co-Chair (Instituto Mora, Plaza Valentin Gomez Farlas 12, San Juan 03730, México, DF)
 Luz del Alba Acevedo (SUNY Albany)
 Alice Rangel de Paiva Abreu (Universidade Federal Rio de Janeiro)
 Gracielo de Marco (Grupo de Estudios para la Transformación, Buenos Aires)
 Lynn Stephen (Northeastern University)
 María Luisa Tarrés (El Colegio de México)
 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)*
 Elena Urrutia (El Colegio de México)*
 * indicates past co-chair, Honorary Member

Working Group on Labor Studies

- Russell Smith, Co-Chair (School of Business, Washburn University of Topeka, Topeka, KS 66621)
 Hector Lucena, Co-Chair (Universidad de Carabobo, A.P. 5110, Naguanauga, Carabobo 2005, Venezuela)
 Cliff Welch, Co-Chair (Department of History, Grand Valley State University, Allendale, MI 49461)
 Lais Abramo (PREALC/CLACSO, Chile)
 Sônia de Avelar (U.N. Development Fund for Women)
 Roberto Luis Céspedes (Centro de Estudios de Economía y Sociedad, Paraguay)
 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)
 Linden Lewis (Bucknell University)
 Dag MacLeod (Johns Hopkins University)
 Kevin Middlebrook (University of California-San Diego)
 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)
 Linda Wilcox Young (University of Vermont)
 Tamar Diana Wilson (UCLA)
 Peter Winn (Tufts University)

Working Group on Natural Resources and the Environment

- David Barkin, Co-Chair (Apdo. 33E, Morelia, Michoacán 58020, México)
- Janet Chernela, Co-Chair (Dept. of Sociology, Florida International University, North Miami, FL 33181)
- Susan Alchon (University of Delaware)
- Janis Alcorn (World Wildlife Fund)
- Fernando Allegretti (Yale University)
- Miguel Altieri (University of California-Berkeley)
- Andres Alvarez (Universidad de las Americas)
- Leslie Anderson (University of Colorado)
- Guillermo Archibold
- C. Richard Bath (University of Texas-El Paso)
- Sherrri Baver (City College of New York)
- Richard Bilsborrow (Carolina Population Center)
- Barbara Bramble
- David Bray (Inter-American Foundation)
- John Browder (Virginia Tech)
- Larissa Brown (Michigan State University)
- Gerardo Budowski
- Robert Burkhardt (University of Florida)
- Robert Buschbacher (The Conservation Foundation)
- Alejandro Carrino
- Ana Capazo (Florida International University)
- Mac Chapin (Cultural Survival)
- Jack Child (American University)
- David Close (University of Newfoundland)
- Carmen Concepción (San Diego State University)
- Oliver Cooms (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Cathy Crumbley (The Coolidge Center)
- Warren Dean (New York University)
- William Denevan (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Bill DeWalt (University of Pittsburgh)
- Jose Augusto Drummond
- Elaine Elisabetsky
- Charlotte Elton (CEASPA, Panamá)
- Rosario Espinal (Temple University)
- Daniel Faber (Northeastern University)
- William Fisher (College of William and Mary)
- Brian Godfrey (Vassar College)
- Laurie Greenberg (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Tony Gross (CEDI, Brazil)
- David Guillet (Catholic University)
- Pablo Gutman (CLACSO/CEVR)
- Stacey Hencken
- Luis Herrera Estrella
- Jim Hester (Agency for International Development)
- Kathy Hochstetler (University of Minnesota)
- Eric Holt-Gimenez
- Jack Hopkins (Indiana University)
- Ampam Karkakras
- Eldon Kenworthy (Cornell University)
- Jack Kloppenburg (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Gregory Knapp (University of Texas at Austin)
- Ailton Krenak
- Mary Kritz (Cornell University)
- Miguel Lauffer
- H. Jeffrey Leonard
- Mancio Lim Cordiero
- William Loker (California Poly. University)
- Tom Love (Linfield College)
- Thomas Lovejoy
- Barbara Lynch (Cornell University)
- Kent Mathieson (Louisiana State University)
- Marcia McDonough
- Marcia Mellon (National Wildlife Federation)
- Michelle Melone (UCLA)
- Eleanor Melville (York University)
- Carrie Meyer (George Mason University)
- Emilio Moran (Indiana University)
- Steven Muench (Monsanto Agricultural Group)
- Steve Mumme (Colorado State University)
- Lisa Naughton (WCI-Bronx Zoo)
- Marc Nerlove (University of Maryland)
- Evaristo Nugkuag
- Christine Padoch (New York Botanical Garden)
- N. Patrick Peritore (University of Missouri at Columbia)
- Rodolfo Quintero R. (UNESCO ONUDI, Mexico)
- Michael Radcliff (University of London)
- Sylvia Rodriguez (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Silvia Rodríguez (Universidad Nacional de Heredia)
- Debra Rose (WWF-Traffic)
- Thomas Rudel (Rutgers University)
- Andrew Rudman (Woodrow Wilson Center)
- Héctor Sáez (University of Massachusetts)
- Jan Salick (Ohio University)
- Donald Sawyer (ISPN, Brazil)
- Marianne Schmink (University of Florida)
- Steven Schwartzman (Universidade de São Paulo)
- Daniel Saylor (Agency for International Development)
- Kathy Shea Abrams (Florida International University)
- Robert Singer
- Richard Smith
- Michelle Soman
- José de Souza Silva
- David Stanfield (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Denise Stanley (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Tony Stocks (Idaho State University)
- Victor Toledo (UNAM, Mexico)
- Elizabeth Umlas (Yale University)
- Jorge Uquillas
- Victor Urquidi (El Colegio de México)
- Alberto Vargas (University of Wisconsin-Madison)
- Stephen Vosti (Int. Food Policy Research Institute)
- Alaka Wali (University of Maryland)
- William Waters (Universidad San Francisco de Quito)
- Sandra Woy-Hazleton (Miami University)
- Birol Ali Yeshilada ■

MIDDLE ATLANTIC COUNCIL OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (MACLAS)

HISTORY AND PURPOSE

The Middle Atlantic Council of Latin American Studies (MACLAS) is comprised of Mid-Atlantic region scholars, researchers, teachers, students, and interested professionals in all disciplines and pursuits. This region is comprised of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia. MACLAS has as its objectives promoting and developing interest in Latin American studies and affairs. The organization was founded in Pittsburgh in 1979 and is one of the Latin American Studies Associations' (LASA) affiliated regional organizations.

ACTIVITIES

The MACLAS annual spring meeting features research-based panels and a business meeting. The association publishes a NEWSLETTER four times a year and LATIN AMERICAN ESSAYS once each year. NEWSLETTER editor is Juan Espadas (Ursinus). The ESSAYS are a selection of papers presented at the annual meeting. The inclusion of a paper in the ESSAYS is considered a publication in a refereed journal. The Associate Editors of the ESSAYS are: Harold Sims; Vera Reber; and, Juan Espadas. MACLAS also awards, annually, its Whitaker Prize for the best book, the Davis Prize for the best journal article, and the Street Prize for the best article in the ESSAYS.

ORGANIZATION

The affairs of MACLAS are governed by its Executive Committee. The Committee is composed of: President and Vice President, elected for one year terms; Secretary/Treasurer, appointed for a two-year term; and four additional members, elected for two-year terms. The Vice-President is President-elect. The Committee must meet at least twice a year.

MEMBERSHIP

Membership is open to persons interested in the purposes and undertakings of MACLAS. The current dues schedule appears on the membership application or renewal form printed below.

1994-95 OFFICERS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

President:	Elizabeth Espadas (Wesley College)	Additional Members:	David Tengwall (1993-95) (Anne Arundel C.C.)
Vice-President:	Alvin Cohen (Lehigh University)		Hannah Stewart-Gambino (1993-95) (Lehigh)
Secretary/Treasurer:	Danusia Meson-Sosnowski (American University)		Clarence Zuvekas (1994-96) (AID)
			Juan Mendizabal (1994-96) (IU of Pa)

1995 16th ANNUAL MEETING • ALBRIGHT COLLEGE MARCH 31 & APRIL 1

Program:	Judy McInnis (Delaware)	Local Arrangements:	John Inledon (Albright)
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APPLICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP or MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL MACLAS

c/o Danusia Meson-Sosnowski
Department of Language and Foreign Studies
American University
Washington, DC 20016

Name _____
Address _____
Specialization/Discipline _____ Institution _____
Preferred Mailing Address _____

Check one:

- | | |
|---|---------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Less than \$30,000 | \$12.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$30,000 but less than \$40,000 | 20.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$40,000 and over | 25.00 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Institutions/library purchases of the ESSAYS | 30.00 |

On LASA Congresses Some Survey Data on Sites, Dates, Rates and Costs

by
Reid Reading
LASA Executive Director

Last year the LASA Secretariat conducted a survey designed to elicit responses from the membership about dates and sites for LASA's International Congresses.¹ Since LASA normally negotiates its meeting sites four years ahead, the data from the survey were to provide guidance for deciding on dates and sites for meetings beyond 1997. Indeed, LASA was negotiating seriously with the hotel and convention people in Puerto Rico by the time the results of the survey became available. *[We continued to make progress on the negotiations from that point on. Just before the Forum went to press, however, the Secretariat was informed that the final contract for the hotel and convention LASA would have utilized would not be forthcoming: the government of Puerto Rico would be selling the property to private developers, and thoroughgoing renovations would still be underway in 1997. Since these properties were the only ones on the island that could realistically accommodate a LASA Congress, LASA will explore other possibilities, concentrating on venues in Latin America and the Caribbean. Watch for an official announcement about the 1997 site in an upcoming issue of the LASA Forum.]*

Impetus for the Survey

Based on informal soundings from LASA members over the past few years, cost containment appeared to be the most important single consideration for congress site selection. After the LASA Executive Council decided to hold the 1991 congress in the Washington, DC area and the 1992 meeting in California, the Crystal City and the Los Angeles "concourse" hotels were chosen with economic considerations in the forefront. Both meetings were conducted in "high season" and more centralized sites in Los Angeles and Washington were considered prohibitively expensive. As an additional and highly significant consideration, the hotels and the overflow properties, at the time of the signing of the contracts, were deemed to be quite adequate for conducting international meetings of the scale of the LASA congresses.

After the Los Angeles meeting, some grumbings were heard about the sites for the 1991 and 1992 congresses, and more especially about the latter.² The LASA Executive Council mandated the survey partially in response to such complaints.³

The Survey

Coverage and Representativeness

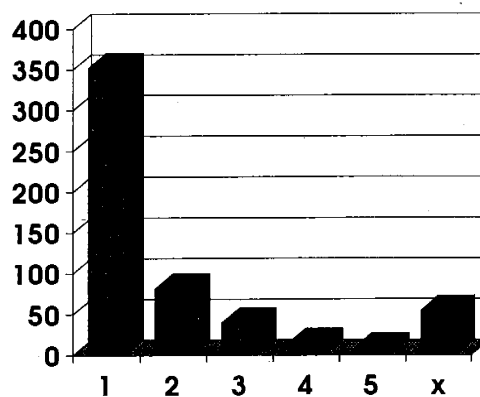
Surveys were mailed to the entire LASA membership for

1993, which totaled 2,400 at the time. A total of 734 were returned, for a response rate of 31 percent. Members from outside the United States are underrepresented among the respondents, making up 15 percent of the respondent pool, but constituting 22 percent of the 1993 members. Twenty-two percent of LASA's 1993 members were students and 22 percent of those preregistered for the 1994 LASA congress were students, but only thirteen percent of the survey respondents were students. That these two groups--those residing abroad, and students--were underrepresented needs to be taken into account as the data are viewed. On the other hand, the disciplines were represented in the pool of respondents in about the same proportion as they appear on the member database for both 1993 and 1994. The geographical spread of the respondents also corresponded well to the distribution of residence of the 1993 members,

Dates

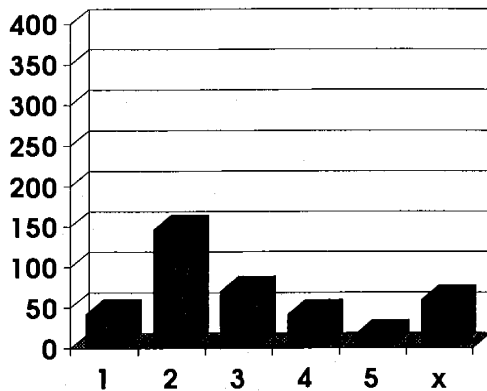
Graphs of the data on dates follow, taken from answers to item 5. of the survey: "Do you have a preference for the dates of the LASA congress." Five sets of dates were included. Respondents were asked to indicate their first preference with a "1," second with a "2," etc., and asked to place an "X" against an option they were not likely to accept. Counts include only those responding, of a total of 734 surveys returned.

CURRENT DATES/DAYS--APPROXIMATELY MID-SEPTEMBER TO
MID-OCTOBER & MID-MARCH TO MID-APRIL (AVOIDING RELIGIOUS
HOLIDAYS), THURSDAY TO SATURDAY OR THURSDAY TO SUNDAY



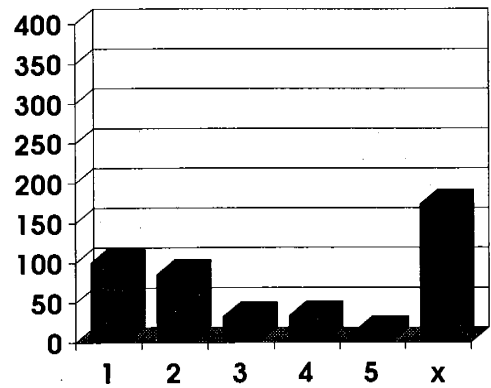
DECREASING PREFERENCE →
N RESPONDING=548

DATES ANY TIME SEPTEMBER TO MAY, AVOIDING RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS & AVOIDING LONG WEEKENDS WHICH MIGHT INCLUDE PRESIDENT'S DAY, MARTIN LUTHER KING DAY, MEMORIAL DAY, COLUMBUS DAY, ETC.



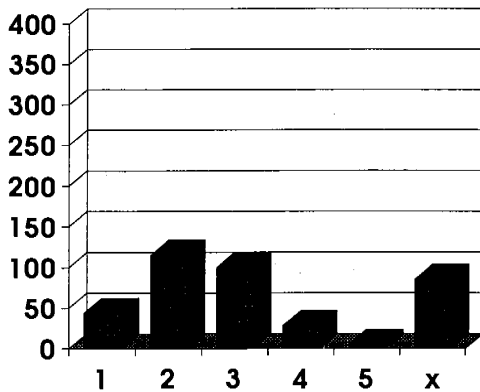
DECREASING PREFERENCE →
N RESPONDING=374

LATE MAY TO EARLY JUNE, SOON AFTER MOST US UNIVERSITIES CLOSE



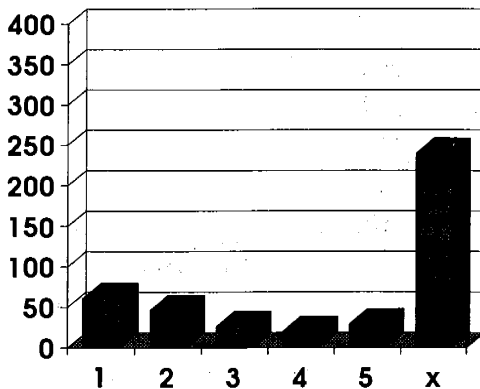
DECREASING PREFERENCE →
N RESPONDING=437

DATES ANY TIME SEPTEMBER TO MAY, AVOIDING RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS BUT INCLUDING LONG WEEKENDS



DECREASING PREFERENCE →
N RESPONDING=377

JULY TO MID-AUGUST



DECREASING PREFERENCE →
N RESPONDING=422

There was much more support for continuing to hold meetings on the traditional LASA days and dates than for any others: Note that 352 individuals, about 64 percent of those responding, marked as their first choice "Current dates--approximately mid-September to mid-October, and mid-March to mid-April (avoiding religious holidays), Thursday to Saturday or Thursday to Sunday." Another 15 percent (81 respondents) indicated that this was their second choice. The second highest response in any other category on the survey was "unlikely" for dates "July to mid-August."

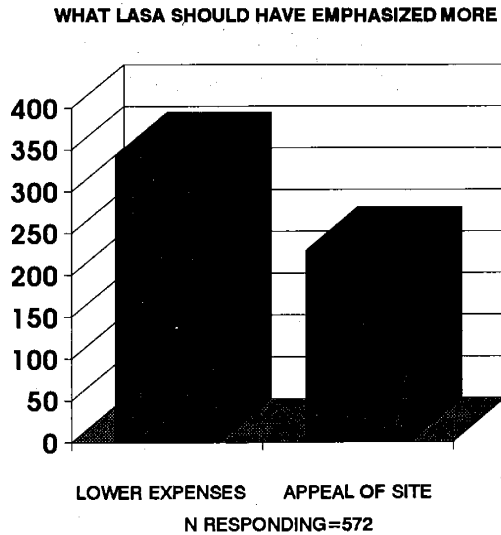
The traditional dates for LASA have seemed to work well, since they appear to conflict rarely with the dates of other meetings that might attract LASA members. The problem is that for most locations appropriate for LASA congresses the dates are high season--the most in demand and hence the most expensive. LASA explored Chicago for the autumn of 1995 after deciding not to sign with Denver and before finally signing with Washington. The rates were very high in Chicago, but more than that, we could not even locate one hotel large enough to accommodate us with available dates in September or October.

Site Appeal

Attractive venues normally are costly and sites with consistently good weather are expensive year round. Given complaints that the headquarters hotels for the 1991 and 1992 congresses had unattractive surroundings, we were particularly interested in knowing how LASA members felt about the tradeoff between cost and appeal.⁴

Survey respondents were asked "In recent decisions about congress sites should LASA have emphasized one of the

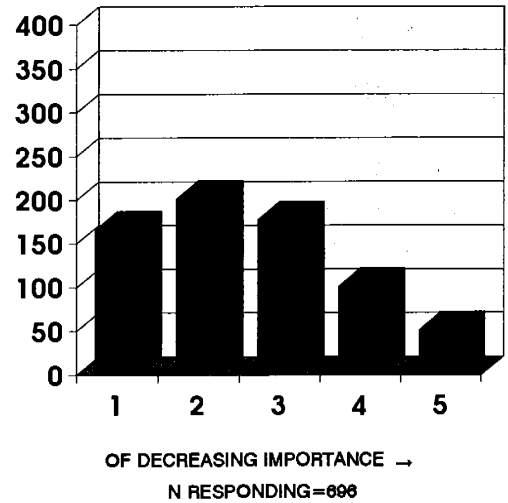
following more than it did? If so, circle the *one* it should have emphasized more." As documented in the following graph, of the 572 individuals who answered, 60 percent indicated "kept expenses lower" and 40 percent indicated "chosen a more appealing site." Twenty-four percent of those returning the questionnaire either were pleased with the balance LASA has struck or simply neglected to make a choice.



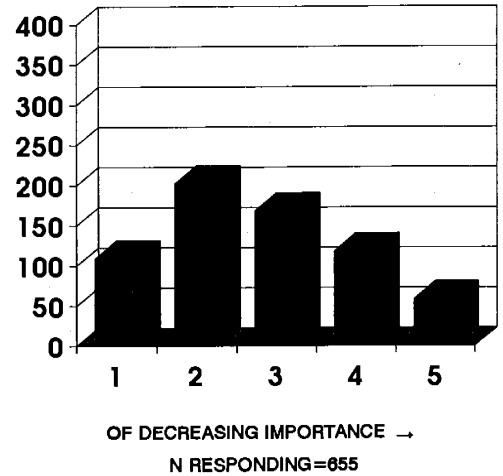
Costs

The importance of containing costs⁵ comes out in bold relief in additional responses in the survey. Item 11 was "Please indicate how important the following considerations are in your assessment of a LASA congress. Please write a "1" if it is very important, "2" if important, "3" if somewhat important, "4" if not very important" and "5" if not at all important. While 53 percent indicated that "appeal of city and access to sights, restaurants, etc." was either "very important" or "important," a full 80 percent indicated that "moderate hotel rate (in recent years, under \$100, single to quad)" was either "very important" or "important." In the same spirit, a full 80 percent indicated that "economical airfare" was either "very important" or "important." Of the remaining items, 47 percent scored "suitability of congress hotel" as either "very important" or "important;" 32 percent indicated that "free transportation to and from hotel/airport" was either "very important" or "important;" 28 percent scored "availability of wide range of flight times: as either "very important" or "important;" and only 25 percent indicated that "short travel time" was either "very important" or "important."

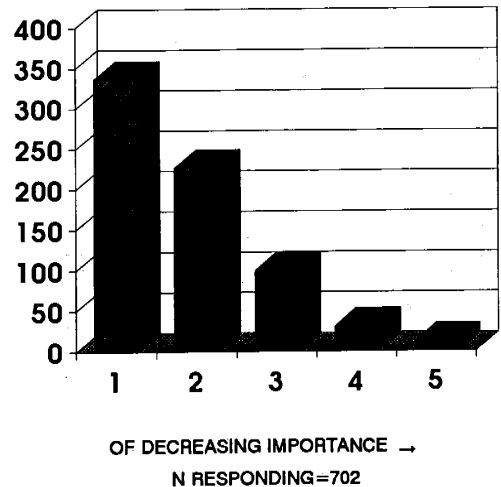
APPEAL OF CITY AND ACCESS TO SIGHTS, RESTAURANTS, ETC.



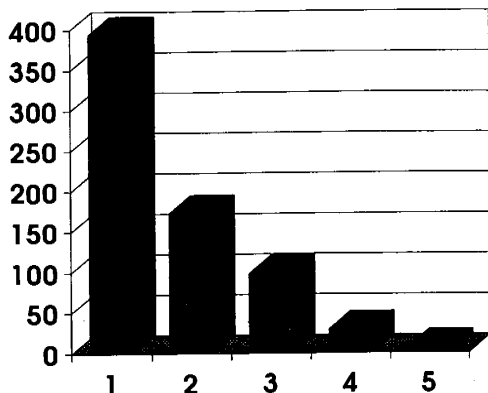
SUITABILITY OF CONGRESS HOTEL



MODERATE HOTEL RATE

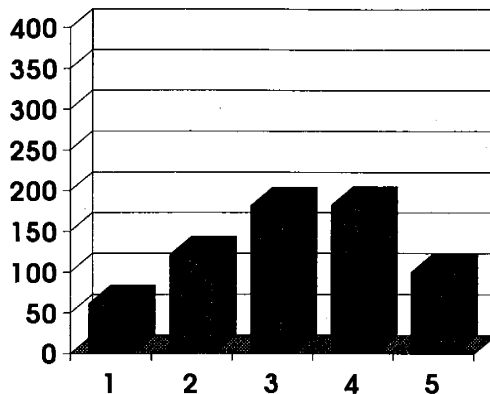


ECONOMICAL AIRFARE



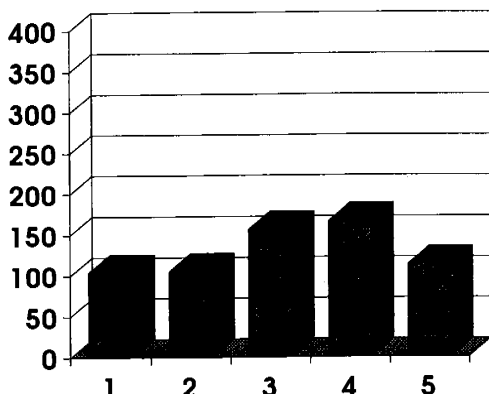
OF DECREASING IMPORTANCE →
N RESPONDING=701

AVAILABILITY OF A WIDE RANGE OF FLIGHT TIMES



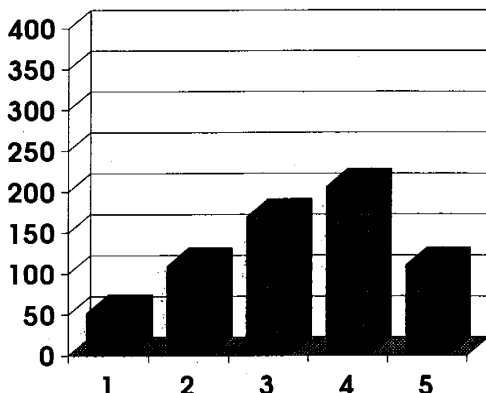
OF DECREASING IMPORTANCE →
N RESPONDING=845

FREE TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM HOTEL/AIRPORT



OF DECREASING IMPORTANCE →
N RESPONDING=844

SHORT TRAVEL TIME



OF DECREASING IMPORTANCE →
N RESPONDING=848

The Survey and the Next Two International Congresses

As noted above, the survey was completed too late to provide guidance for the 1995 meeting, and it was not expected to be able to provide insights into decisions about selection of 1997 sites. We can, however, view the 1995 choice and the 1997 target choice against items from the survey.

Washington DC

As noted in the Summer 1993 issue of the *LASA Forum*, negotiations on the 1995 site had to begin immediately after LASA decided not to sign for Denver. For the very first time LASA congress attendees will pay more than \$100 per night for a single/double occupancy hotel room in the headquarters hotel, the Washington Sheraton. As noted in the *Forum* article, however, LASA did not finalize its contract with the Sheraton until it had contracted for conveniently located lower cost accommodations.

Since most people consider downtown Washington and the neighborhood in which the Sheraton is located to be reasonably attractive, LASA members for whom an appealing site is the most single important consideration should be pleased about the 1995 venue.

Venue for 1997

A rate like that proposed by San Juan, \$139, for the central hotels would represent a slight decrease from the 1995 Washington DC headquarters hotel rates, in real dollar terms, but still would surpass the rates for the meetings held in the 1988-1994 period. For 1997, wherever LASA finally ends up, we will assure that less expensive accommodations are guaranteed us before we conclude a contract.

An overwhelming majority of respondents, over 96 percent, indicated that LASA should schedule a meeting in Latin America or the Caribbean "at least every seven years." Item 14 of the survey asked "Is there any particular site you would especially like LASA to select?" Forty-seven percent of the respondents indicated at least one choice. In case of multiple answers, the first choice was scored.

Of those responding, 41 percent indicated either the whole of "Latin America," "the Caribbean" as a region, or a specific Latin American country. Among locations off the mainland that were named, Puerto Rico (or San Juan) was the most frequently indicated; comments often followed about the unfortunate rescheduling of the 1989 meeting from San Juan to Miami following the 1989 hurricane. Puerto Rico also received more votes than any single region, city, or state in the United States. Thus, there was clear support for holding the 1997 meeting in Puerto Rico.

Prior to the decision to pursue a contract in San Juan, LASA had explored other Latin American venues, including Mexico City, Caracas, Guadalajara, and Cancún. All things considered, including costs; a single, centralized location for the panels, workshops, exhibits, and other meetings; frequency of flights; and extent of local support; San Juan was adjudged to be the best possibility for LASA in 1997.

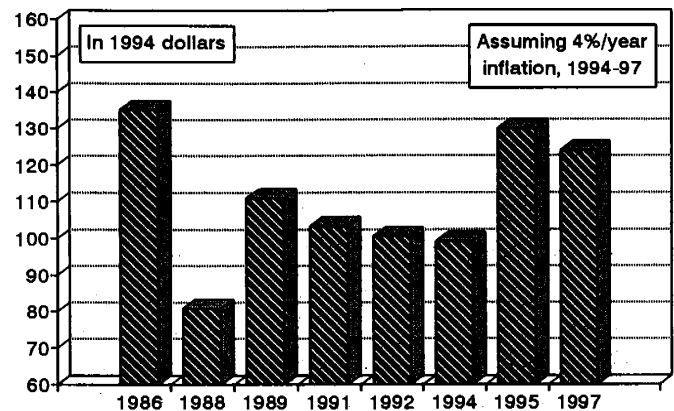
On Balance

We are most appreciative of the time taken by several hundred LASA members to fill out the surveys, and we are grateful for the comments by many respondents on the quality of the questionnaire and the efforts LASA has made to convene successful meetings.⁶ LASA will be required to finalize a contract for its autumn 1998 meeting before we have the opportunity to determine if increased costs for 1995 appear to have eroded support for the Washington congress. From what we have gleaned from the survey, however, it would seem to be in line with the wishes of members to explore a set of lower profile, less costly venues for 1998.⁷ This seems all the more advisable, given the apparent underrepresentation in the survey pool of students and members living abroad.

As a final note, which the executive director personally found somewhat soothing, see the data compiled by LASA's Treasurer, Mike Conroy (below). Taking 1994 as the benchmark year, and assuming the 1997 San Juan contract would be forthcoming, Professor Conroy determined the constant dollar cost of double rooms at the headquarters hotels for LASA meetings over the last decade. Although the contracted rate for the 1989 San Juan meeting was much higher in real terms than for the 1988 New Orleans meeting, room rates declined from 1989 until 1995. The rates never again reached (or would in fact reach through 1997) the same level as for the 1986 Boston congress. ■

LASA Room Rate Analysis, 1986-1997

(Double rooms at the central hotel)



1. LASA members who wish frequency counts on items of the survey not reported on may order them. Please send \$2.00 to LASA for U.S. nonpriority postage. Send \$3.50 total for foreign surface or \$5.00 for foreign air mail.

2. As well, several survey respondents expressed in the "comments" section of the survey their dislike for the setting of the 1992 Los Angeles meeting, specifically.

3. The Executive Council named a subcommittee to collaborate on the design and administration of the questionnaire. The group was composed of Cynthia McClintock, chair; Susan Eckstein; Gilbert Merlx; and Reid Reading.

4. Many respondents appeared not to be aware that such a tradeoff normally is a reality. A full 41 percent of those indicating that city appeal was "very important" also scored moderate hotel rates as "very important." Another 29.5 percent of those who indicated that city appeal was "very important" indicated that moderate hotel rates were "important." By the same token, 20.0 percent of those who considered moderate hotel rates to be "very important" also indicated that site appeal was "very important" and another 27.3 percent of those who indicated moderate hotel rates to be "very important" also indicated that site appeal was "important."

5. Given the guest room rates for the 1995 meeting, LASA will provide a roommate matching service. Look for details in the forthcoming preregistration packets.

6. We meeting planners do have frustrating moments, and sympathy is always relished. Several respondents wrote gracious comments of appreciation for being consulted, and thanked LASA workers for their efforts. One respondent wrote: "I don't envy you all the pressures put upon you by various groups!" When we feel the most pathetic and downtrodden, we might even be tempted to savor comments like those of yet another respondent: "Select a site based on its merits for LASA and its adequacy for facilities and general hospitality. Quit being jerked around by loud-mouthed interest groups with unrelated agendas."

It is compelling for meeting planners in learned societies to proceed on the assumption that sentiments like the following, written on the survey, represent the true interests of a majority of members: "I don't attend conferences looking for 'fun,' but to keep up with research, have a forum for my own research [and] renew old, and make new, professional contacts."

7. Some members may not be aware that "second tier" (and lower) venues may mean smaller hotels and perhaps even the need for the association to spend large sums for the rental of convention centers, given the scale of our meetings. Among other things, airline schedules and the extent of local support in a given location must also be given appropriate weight, as must general logistics.

President's Report continued

major structural transitions for LASA. The contracts between LASA and the University of New Mexico for editing and producing the *Latin American Research Review* and between LASA and the University of Pittsburgh for hosting the LASA Secretariat are both expiring. The call for bids for the *Latin American Research Review* was announced in the Spring and Summer 1994 issues of the *LASA Forum*, and the call for bids for the Secretariat is announced in these pages. LASA's Executive Council expects that, given the prestige and professionalism of LASA and our journal, strong bids will be attracted from both the current host institutions and from other outstanding universities.

Also, one of my first concerns as president was the relationship between LASA and CLASP (Consortium of Latin American Studies Programs). In LASA's constitution, CLASP is specified as LASA's "institutional affiliate." However, for various reasons, in particular the structural anomaly of an autonomous "affiliate" within the association, the relationship between LASA and CLASP has been troubled.

Discussion about institutional reform began under the presidency of Lars Schoultz. Given LASA's Endowment Campaign and LASA's commitment to the Ford Foundation to enhance our services to a much broader array of institutions (particularly Latin American institutions) than has been within CLASP's purview, our concerns heightened. In May 1994, the 1992-94 and 1994-95 LASA Ways and Means Committees proposed to the 1994-95 Executive Council that CLASP be converted from LASA's "institutional affiliate" to a task force. The proposal was unanimously endorsed by the responding EC members. The proposal was then forwarded to Elizabeth Mahan, Chair of the CLASP Steering Committee. At the September meeting of the CLASP Steering Committee, however, CLASP opted to withdraw from LASA rather than become a task force. While CLASP will be missed, the leaders of both LASA and CLASP expect to continue to collaborate in many ways in the future.

LASA's continuing dynamism is perhaps best expressed in our task forces. I am proud that there is now a record number of LASA task forces (14!) plus two working groups, and that their chairs and members are engaged in an exciting array of projects. The new memberships of most of the task forces are now finalized, and are listed in this issue of the *Forum*. Also, over the summer, the Executive Council unanimously approved a proposal by Professor Daniel Balderston of Tulane University for a new Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Issues in Latin American Studies. A formal mission statement for this valuable task force is now being drafted and will be published in the next *Forum*.

In many respects, LASA's most important committee is our nominations committee, which recommends the next slate of LASA candidates to the Executive Council. I am delighted that Evelyn Huber accepted the crucial responsibility of chairing this committee. In my communications with her, I have indicated LASA's traditional concerns about representation by discipline, region, and gender, and I have also highlighted LASA's need to honor those of our members who have provided LASA especially distinguished service by an offer of candidacy. Many LASA responsibilities are onerous, and it is crucial that those who have worked hard for LASA be recognized.

Another major responsibility is the selection of sites for our LASA Congresses. In an effort to increase our understanding of our members' preferences about sites, a committee composed of Gil Merkx, Susan Eckstein, Reid Reading and myself designed a survey for our members; the LASA Secretariat ably distributed the survey, directed the tabulation of the results, and reports on our key findings in this issue of the *Forum*. In our many discussions about our site for LASA 1997, we refer often to the survey results; many thanks for your responses! As Reid reports in his article, he has been working hard to finalize arrangements for a congress in Puerto Rico for 1997, but has pursued alternative sites as well in case a Puerto Rican contract is not forthcoming.

LASA would be a very different association if we were not active in the expression of our views about U.S. government policies that affect our scholarship. The recent increase in restrictions on scholarly travel to Cuba by the Clinton administration severely concerns me, our Cuba Task Force Chair, Wayne Smith, and all the Cuba Task Force members with whom I have spoken. I urge all of you to read the article by Wayne Smith and me in these pages, and I hope that you too will inform the appropriate authorities of your distress.

I look forward to working with you during the coming year in order to maintain and strengthen our association. And, I hope to see you at the September 1995 Congress. ■

CALL FOR WORKING GROUP PROPOSALS

The Cuba Task Force is open to new proposals for working groups. Please call Task Force Chairman Wayne S. Smith to discuss subjects and Cuban counterparts before submission in writing: Wayne S. Smith, home office: 301-203-1229; D.C. office: 202-232-3317. ■

Interim Report continued

recently word processing was a technology intimidating to many. More recently still, FAX made mail faster and more secure, if not less expensive. As Email continues to improve in ease of use and spread geographically, we expect far-flung organizations like LASA, and their individual members around the globe, to be among the beneficiaries of this new age of speed, efficiency, and cost reduction in long distance communication. As with previous breakthroughs, concern for a widening technological gap is appropriate. But one thing is certain: Email is not going to go away, and all of us, whether "hooked up" or not, will live in an environment upon which such means of communication increasingly intrude. The LASA Program Office is making an effort to keep up.

By early 1995 the Section Heads will complete their work of reviewing session proposals and coordinating individual paper proposals into panels. Proposals for such special events as receptions, meetings of LASA task forces, committees, or affiliated groups should be submitted to the Program Office by *January 15, 1995* in order to be incorporated into the schedule. After further coordination and balancing of proposals against the times and meeting room availability, by early April we hope to have a preliminary program set, and participants notified of the Committee's decision regarding their sessions. After comparing the number of qualified applicants against the limited funds available, recipients of travel awards and LASA junior lecturing fellowships also will be notified in April or early May. The Congress program will go to press in June. At any stage of this process up through July 1995, when the program supplement will be produced for distribution at the Washington meeting, any changes in panel composition, paper titles, or contact addresses for any participant should be reported directly to the Program Office.

Increasing concern over the small number of participants who preregister for the Congress has led LASA to institute new guidelines. Preregistration for all U.S.-based program participants must be received in the LASA Secretariat by *May 15, 1995*. **If any of the U.S.-based participants in an accepted panel or workshop are not preregistered for the XIX Congress by May 15, 1995, that session will not be included in the final Congress program.** Participants from outside the 50 U.S. states are encouraged to join LASA and also to preregister by the deadline the Secretariat will announce. Those who do not make that deadline will be required to register on-site at the Washington meeting. All attendees, without exception, are required to register.

If you are a LASA member, preregistration packets will be sent within the next few weeks—watch your mail. All others wishing packets and membership information should contact LASA. See inside cover of this *Forum* for various ways to contact the association.

Finally, during the current program cycle LASA will be reviewing the composition of the Program Committee, particularly as regards the appropriateness of the sixteen Program sections as now defined. Concerns expressed thus far include the potential for overlap between geographical and thematic sections, whether the full range of Latin American Studies topics is logically accommodated by the thematic sections as now labeled, and whether a revised thematic distribution, including the possibility of changing the overall size of the Committee, might lead to a better balance among the sections and be more inclusive. Any LASA member who would like to comment on these issues is encouraged to communicate directly with the LASA Program Office, 190 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca NY 14853-7601; FAX 607-255-8919; Email LASA95@CORNELL.EDU. ■

Another Record Year for LASA

by
Reid Reading
LASA Executive Director

The LASA Secretariat is pleased to report that by mid-August of the current year more individuals were LASA members than in any previous entire calendar year. The previous record was 3,163 members in 1992, a figure finally reached in March of 1993. As this issue of the *Forum* goes to press, the 1994 membership exceeded 3,300.

Many developments are responsible for the increase in support for the Association. Individuals continue to be attracted to the Association by the outstanding scholarship of LASA members. Following a long tradition, the current elected leadership has been active both in its academic endeavors and in seeking outside support for LASA among foundations and institutions with interests in the Latin American field. Under the guiding hand of Sandy Klinzing, LASA's new Assistant Director for Institutional Advancement, the Secretariat obtained current addresses for people whose memberships had lapsed and invited them to rejoin the Association.

A wide variety of individuals continue to make contributions to LASA that are broadly visible to members and potential members alike. Individuals currently on LASA committees spend countless hours on our behalf. These committees include the recently formed Development Committee, the Program Committee for LASA95, the Nominating Committee, and the four LASA Award committees. LASA Task Forces continue to engage the time and talents of some 239 LASA members, with still more to be appointed.

On behalf of the Association, it is in order to extend a grand "Thank You" to LASA members who serve all of us so well.

LETTERS

To the Latin American Studies Association:

In the past *LASA Forum* issue (Summer 1994), Rubén M. Perina (Special Advisor to the Secretary General, Unit for the Promotion of Democracy, Organization of American States), complained that certain statements made in the Report of the LASA delegation to observe the 1993 Paraguayan National Elections were "misleading and leave the wrong impression as to the role of the OAS Electoral Observation Mission in Paraguay." I would like to take this opportunity to address several points.

1. First of all, the time element is not at issue here since the OAS has been engaged in observing Paraguayan elections since 1989 for several months each time. What IS at issue, however, is the casual manner with which the OAS Electoral Observation Mission (under the leadership of Mr. Perina) was ready to minimize the importance of allegations of fraud made by the opposition and the illegal acts (both overt and covert) committed by leaders of the ruling Colorado Party, government officials and high ranking military officers, before, during and after the election.

For example, as to the tinkering of the electoral register denounced by representatives of the PLRA and AEN, Mr. Perina replied: "There are no perfect registers anywhere in the world." (*abc*, April 22, 1993, p. 8) But as a prominent figure of the PLRA, Carlos Alberto González, asserted,

What he [Rubén Perina] says is very true: there are no perfect registers anywhere in the world. But it is an entirely different thing to have massive irregularities in the register which denote the intent to commit fraud. The events that have taken place and the accusations made force international observers to redouble their efforts in order to verify what is going on and to act with all the corresponding responsibility. (*Ultima Hora*, April 22, 1993, p. 6).

Indeed, less than a month and a half before the elections, the president of the Colorado Party, Blás N. Riquelme, proclaimed that the elections would be won "by assault," that the Colorado Party would establish a "special commission to commit fraud," and that it had the necessary resources in arms and money and above all, the support of the Armed Forces to implement this strategy (*LASA Report*). When these statements made by the highest official of the Colorado Party were pointed out to Mr. Perina at a press conference, he replied:

They [statements] create a little bit of mistrust and uncertainty among the Paraguayan people . . . There might be isolated [cases of] fraud, but that [those cases] can modify the results will be hard to prove . . . we are absolutely confident that on the basis of what we know and the promise made by the campaign manager [of the Colorado Party], fraud will not be possible. They [Colorados] have no intention of promoting fraud . . . One must not be too alarmist, but indeed those were unfortunate words. (*abc*, March 28, 1993, p. 5)

2. The past record of electoral irregularities and the rather timid reports of OAS Electoral Observation Missions in Paraguay, prompted strong statements issued by leaders of the major opposition parties vis-à-vis the role of international observers.

For example, when asked if international observers would help guarantee fair elections, Guillermo Caballero Vargas, presidential candidate for the *Alianza Encuentro Nacional (AEN)* stated:

International presence should not be here simply to legitimize electoral fraud. Not only on May 9, but of the whole electoral process . . . Their presence here is very important inasmuch as their role takes upon the task of controlling the process to help us successfully make the transition to democracy. If they are not here to do this, it is preferable that they would not come to the country because the only thing they would be doing would be to endorse the organization of a fraudulent electoral process. (*abc*, March 7, 1993, p.6)

In the same tone, Domingo Laino, presidential candidate for the *Partido Liberal Radical Auténtico (PLRA)* stated that he expected a more firm and impartial attitude on the part of international observation teams:

What we want is a clean and fair election. The OAS should be an impartial judge and should influence to correct the well-founded criticisms raised by the opposition. If there are proven irregularities, we believe that the OAS has the obligation of openly discussing the existing anomalies so that they can be corrected and thus avoid more

fraud in the national elections. (*abc*, March 25, 1993)

3. Immediately after the elections, the former Secretary General of the OAS, João Baena Soares, declared that the OAS projections for the election coincided with those of the Junta Electoral Central (*abc*, May 11, 1993, p. 12). He mentioned that the observations conducted showed that, in the majority of voting sites, the norms and procedures of the electoral codes were respected. After admitting that there were some irregularities, he stated that these irregularities were immediately resolved.

It would appear from these comments that the former Secretary General based his evaluation solely on election day events, since he evidently ignored the previously discussed pre-electoral, as well as the attempt of the official party to alter the results of the Actas Electorales in those Departments (e.g., Concepción, Central, Amambay, Boquerón, etc.) where the opposition had won. Furthermore, these ill-timed statements were made precisely at the moment when the opposition parties were challenging the results of the Junta Electoral Central and has announced that they would not recognize the results of the election until all Actas Electorales were reviewed.

To conclude, the important role played by international delegations of observers for elections CANNOT be overstated. In a country which for the past 50 years has been controlled by the military in association with the Colorado party, it can safely be assumed that the political context cannot be characterized as "all things being equal." Given that the electoral context is biased in favor of the ruling party, it is *precisely* the role of these teams to provide some type of guarantee that the opposition will have a reasonable chance of competing. Otherwise there would be no need for international observers.

Fortunately, LASA understands the importance of academic observation teams in providing accurate and timely analysis which serves as an alternative resource to both the Latin Americanist community in the U.S. and our Latin American counterparts. In fact, recently the LASA report was translated into Spanish, published in Paraguay, and has been welcomed as a significant contribution for public debate over the electoral aspects of the transition process. As José Luis Simón commented in the prologue to the Spanish edition,

This report is another proof that academic and civic linkages between the developed world—in this case the United States—and the developing world, continue to have countless possibilities of expression, especially when what is at stake is the tireless

struggle for the human condition.

Marcial Antonio Riquelme
Director of Latin American Studies Program
Kansas State University
September 20, 1994

To Marcial A. Riquelme, Latin American Studies Association:

Recibimos el informe de LASA sobre los resultados de los comicios en Paraguay de Mayo de 1993.

Hemos analizado detenidamente el documento y coincidimos plenamente con las conclusiones del mismo, incluyendo el comentario sobre la participación de los observadores de la O.E.A. y su informe final sobre las elecciones del 93 en nuestro país.

Sin otro particular, le saludamos fraternalmente.

*Coordinación Central
Mov. Político Encuentro Nacional*

To Marcial A. Riquelme, Latin American Studies Association:

He leído atentamente el informe de los observadores de LASA sobre las elecciones en Paraguay de Mayo de 1993.

Coincido con dicho informe y con las conclusiones del mismo.

Igualmente, coincido con las apreciaciones referentes a la observación de la O.E.A. y específicamente en lo referente a las declaraciones del Secretario João Baena Soares.

Además de lo expresado en el informe deseo manifestarle que el citado Sr. Baena Soares formuló declaraciones a la prensa el día Martes, 11 de Mayo de 1993, totalmente apresuradas y extemporáneas, declaraciones que fueron replicadas por mi parte en mi carácter de Presidente del P.L.R.A.

En este momento estoy con permiso en el ejercicio de la Presidencia de mi partido, pero deseo recalcar que el P.L.R.A. en documento oficial ha sostenido que el proceso electoral en Mayo de 1993 no fue transparente.

Sin otro particular le saludo cordialmente.

*Juan Manuel Benítez Florentín
9 de septiembre de 1994. ■*

To the Latin American Studies Association:

Ruben Perina rather missed the point, or several points, in his letter concerning the report of the LASA observers at the Paraguayan elections. It is perfectly true, as we stated, that a major problem with international teams is that they usually focus primarily on what happens on election day. That was not the problem, of course, with the OAS mission. The problem with the OAS mission—of whose laudable activities we of course knew—is that they were so enmeshed in participating in the mechanics of the process that they became ego-involved in defending even those aspects of it that were not defensible. For example: as Mr. Perina says in his letter, the opposition controls both houses of Congress. This is due not to the regime's commitment to pure elections, however, but to the opposition parties' threat that they would not accept the results of the presidential election if the regime insisted on manipulating enough electoral results to give itself a legislative majority.

What one can say is that the elections, despite their imperfections, represented an advance for Paraguay. To my mind, the key element remains, however, whether the Colorado party would have been prepared to yield power if it had lost the presidential election. I am afraid that we all know the answer to that one.

Martin C. Needler
Dean
University of the Pacific
School of International Studies ■

LASA 1994 PAPERS

More than 700 panel and workshop papers from the Atlanta Congress are still available from the Secretariat. See the Summer 1994 Issue of the *LASA Forum* for the listing and for order information.

ADDITIONS

The following are additions to the list of LASA 1994 Congress Papers Available:

Escobar, Cristina, Peasant Political Participation in Colombia.

Merino Pérez, Leticia, Modelos de manejo de los recursos forestales y formas de participación social.

LASA's Electronic Job Bulletin Board

by
Glenn Sheldon

The Latin American Studies Association continues to offer its electronic job bulletin board for use from any modem, as well as from Internet and Telnet, to PittNet's VAX/VMS system. Listings of interest to Latin Americanists will be updated monthly, and are offered at no cost to individuals with access to a modem or electronic mail system.

To access LASA's electronic job bulletin board:

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

To access LASA's electronic job bulletin board by Telnet (via Internet), access your Telnet directory and dial: GATE.CIS.PITT.EDU. At the introduction screen, type LAT. Follow as above from step #2 onward.

LASA depends on institutions to supply information for the bulletin board. Notices should be sent to Publications Director at e-mail address on page two of this *Forum*. For LASA members without access to modem or e-mail system, a free 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. ■

CORRECTIONS

●The reader is referred to the announcement of the "Tercer Congreso Internacional de Literatura Centroamericana," pages 33-34, this issue. *The year of the meeting was incorrectly reported as 1994 in the Summer 1994 issue.*

●In "LASA and the Scholarly Paper: Maximizing the Flow" (*LASA Forum*, Summer 1994), the second sentence of the first full paragraph on page 3 should have read: "Here it is merely for us to note that given the fact that LASA conducts huge meetings in which a large amount of information is communicated, one of the most important services LASA can provide is to make available to the membership as much as possible of what goes on at those meetings..." ■

CALL FOR BRYCE WOOD BOOK AWARD NOMINATIONS

Deadline: *January 1, 1995*

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 September 1995 LASA International Congress in Washington will be those published between July 1, 1993 and December 31, 1994. 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 are not normally 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 *January 1, 1995*.

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: John Sheahan (chair), Department of Economics, Williams College, Williamstown, MA 02167; Henry Dietz, Department of Government, Burdine 526, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1087; Rosario Espinal, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122; Diana Goodrich, Department of Romance Language and Literature, Wesleyan University, Middletown, CT 06457; and Michael Jiménez, Department of History, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. ■

CALL FOR PREMIO IBEROAMERICANO BOOK AWARD NOMINATIONS

Deadline: *January 15, 1995*

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 or Portuguese in any country. Eligible books for this September 1995 award must have been published during the period of July 1, 1993 to December 31, 1994.

Books actually submitted to and received by the 1994 *Premio* committee for the previous round (in which no book was named) also will be considered, along with the new submissions published in the latest period, above.

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 *January 15, 1995*. 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 1995 are: Professor Tulio Halperin, Chair, Department of History, University of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720; Professor Scott Mainwaring, Kellogg Institute, University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, IN 46556; Professor Isabel Vergara-Rodríguez, Department of Romance Languages and Literature, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052. ■

CALL FOR SILVERT AWARD NOMINATIONS

New Deadline: *December 1, 1994*

The Kalman Silvert Award Committee invites LASA members to nominate candidates for the 1995 award, to be made at the XIX International Congress in Washington, DC. 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), George Kubler (1992) and Osvaldo Sunkel (1994).

The selection committee consists of Carmen Diana Deere (chair), immediate past president; Lars Schoultz and Jean Franco, past presidents; and Gilbert Merckx, editor of *LARR*. Nominations should be sent to the LASA Secretariat by *December 1, 1994*. Please include biographic information and a rationale for each nomination. ■

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS LASA MEDIA AWARDS

Deadline: *March 15, 1995*

The Latin American Studies Association is pleased to announce its competition for the 1995 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.

To make a nomination, please send one copy of the journalist's portfolio of recent relevant work, by *March 15, 1995* to each member of the award committee:

Terry Karl, Chair, Director, Latin American Studies, Political Science, Center for Latin American Studies, Bolívar House, 582 Alvarado Row, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305. Telephone: 415-723-4444; fax: 415-723-9822.

Dennis Gilbert, Professor, Department of Sociology, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323. Telephone: 315-859-4140.

Alma Guillermoprieto, c/o Terry Karl, above.

Gino Lofredo, Visiting Scholar, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305.

Carol Wise, Assistant Professor, SAIS, Johns Hopkins University, 1740 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, DC 20036. Telephone: 202-663-5729. ■

Attention LASA Members:

For questions regarding delivery of the *Latin American Research Review*, including missed or delayed issues, please contact Nita Daly, Subscription Manager, LARR, Latin American Institute, 601 Yale NE, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131. Telephone: (505) 277-7043.

For questions regarding delivery of the *Journal of Latin American Studies* please contact Lynda DiCaprio, Journals Fulfillment Manager, Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011.

For questions regarding delivery of the *Bulletin of Latin American Research* please contact the 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.

NOMINATIONS INVITED FOR 1995 SLATE

LASA members are invited to suggest potential nominees for Vice President and three members of the Executive Council, for terms beginning November 1, 1995.

Criteria for nomination include professional credentials and previous LASA service. 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 *January 1, 1995* to: Professor Evelyne Huber, Chair, LASA Nominations Committee, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina, Box 3265, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3265.

The winning candidate for Vice President will serve in that capacity until April 30, 1997, and as President for an additional eighteen months. Executive Council members will serve a three-year term from November 1, 1995 to October 31, 1998.

The members of the Nominations Committee are Evelyne Huber, Chair; Marysa Navarro (as Executive Committee liaison), Dartmouth College; Douglas Massey, University of Pennsylvania; Carlos Santiago, SUNY/Albany; Saul Sosnowski, University of Maryland; Margaret Keck, Yale University. ■

Lehman College/CUNY Assistant Professor

Tenure-track position beginning September 1995, in the Department of Latin American and Puerto Rican Studies. Ph.D. in Literature specializing in Latin American literature required. Record of published scholarship and demonstrated fluency in Spanish preferred. Position involves teaching courses on Puerto Rican and Latino literature plus teaching bilingual versions of the College's basic required curriculum. Salary range effective November 11, 1994: \$29,931-\$52,213 commensurate with qualifications and experience.

Send applications with curriculum vitae and three letters of reference, by *December 9, 1994*, to:

Search Committee
Department of Latin American
and Puerto Rican Studies
Lehman College/CUNY
250 Bedford Park Boulevard West C-284
Bronx, NY 10468-1589

Lehman College is an EOE/AA/ADA Employer.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The School for International Training/Academic Studies Abroad seeks Regional Director Latin America/Caribbean (based in Vermont; 2-3 months travel/year). Provide academic/management leadership, U.S. university promotion, program development; graduate degree, Ph.D. preferred. Spanish required, Portuguese helpful. Five-plus years experience in geographic/substantive mix of program areas, including theory/practice of cross-cultural experiential education, college teaching, counseling, educational administration, program development, administrative/financial management. Application deadline: *November 4, 1994*. Send resume and cover letter to: Human Resources, World Learning, Kipling Rd., Brattleboro, VT 05302.

The Division of Social Sciences at the University of California at Santa Cruz invites applications for a senior position with tenure in the interdisciplinary Latin American and Latino Studies Program, to include affiliation with an existing campus Ph.D. program (e.g., Anthropology, Economics, Politics, or Sociology). Candidates who can demonstrate cross-disciplinary strength, who employ paradigms and practices that address the Americas, north and south, are particularly encouraged. Candidates must demonstrate distinction in scholarship and teaching, extensive field experience in Latin America and/or among Latino populations in North America, and the ability to teach in fluent Spanish or Portuguese. Administrative and grant-writing experience is encouraged but not required. Rank: Associate or full professor. Salary: Commensurate with qualifications and experience: \$45,000-\$80,000. Minimum qualifications: Ph.D. or equivalent in a relevant field. Fluency in Spanish and/or Portuguese. Effective: fall 1994. Interested persons should forward a letter of application, curriculum vitae, and a list of three referees from whom letters of recommendation may be requested to: Chair, Search Committee, Latin American and Latino Studies Program, Merrill College, University of California, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. UCSC is an Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer. For more information about the Latin American and Latino Studies Program and its affiliated Chicano/Latino Research Center, or for general information about UC Santa Cruz, please write to: Program Assistant, Latin American and Latino Studies Program, Merrill College, UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

The University of Florida is pleased to solicit applicants and nominees for The Bacardi Family Eminent Scholar Chair in Latin American Studies in the Center for Latin American Studies. The \$1 million endowment which supports the Bacardi Chair was made possible by a challenge grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, matched by a gift from Bacardi Imports, Inc., and funds from the State of Florida's Eminent Scholar Program. The chair is filled one semester every year by distinguished

Latin Americanists. It was inaugurated during fall semester 1992 by Dr. Oscar Arias Sánchez and filled in 1993-94 by Osvaldo Sunkel and in 1994-95 by Dr. Ernesto Medina. Inquiries and nominations for 1995-96 and 1996-97 should be sent to: Chair, Bacardi Scholar Advisory Committee, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, P.O. Box 115530, Gainesville, FL 32611-5530. The University of Florida is an AA/EOE institution.

The University of Texas at El Paso, College of Business Administration, has available one position for tenure-track Assistant Professor, Ph.D. or D.B.A. Teach undergraduate and graduate courses and contribute to the design of a proposed International Business Ph.D. Program. Main focus on Latin America preferred. Ability to teach Strategic Management will be a plus. Applicant must have prior teaching experience, proven research proficiency, and special interest in culture and diversity of organizations. Department, college and university service is expected. Starting date is fall semester 1995. A successful candidate will demonstrate potential as an effective teacher. Tenure-track positions require capacity for research that leads to publication in scholarly journals. All positions are subject to final budgetary approval. An application letter, transcripts and a resume with names, addresses and telephone numbers of three references should be sent to: Santiago Ibarreche, D.B.A., Search Committee Chair, Department of Marketing and Management, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX 79968-0539. Screening of applications will begin in fall of 1994 and continue until a suitable candidate is selected. UTEP does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age or disability in employment or the provision of services.

Westmont College invites applications for a tenure-track position in the history department at the rank of assistant professor, to begin in the fall of 1995. Westmont is a liberal arts college in the evangelical Protestant tradition. Ph.D. is required. Candidates should be prepared to teach in the World Civilization program of the college, as well as to offer upper division courses in their area of specialty and to participate in the teaching of methodological courses within the department. A successful candidate will show evidence of commitment to undergraduate teaching and to scholarship, and an understanding of the tradition of Christian liberal arts education. Preference will be given to candidates with an additional field of historical expertise or a field in world geography. Salary range commensurate with experience. Review of applications will begin on *December 15, 1994*, and will continue until the position is filled. Women and minorities are encouraged to apply. Westmont does not discriminate on the basis of sex, race, color, handicap, national or ethnic origin. Send curriculum

vitae and three letters of recommendation to: Chair, Department of History, Westmont College, 955 La Paz Rd., Santa Barbara, CA 93108.

The Department of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Caribbean Studies of Rutgers University-NB is soliciting applications from individuals with a Ph.D. in the social sciences or humanities for one, and pending budgetary approval two, tenure-track assistant professor appointments for Fall '95. Applicants should be engaged in research in gender/women's studies or U.S. political institutions and behavior and focus on the Latina/o communities of the U.S. or Spanish-speaking Caribbean. Joint appointment with 25 percent in an appropriate Faculty of Arts and Sciences department. Send letter of application, writing sample (dissertation chapter acceptable), curriculum vita and three letters of recommendation by *January 15, 1995* to: Pedro A. Cabán, chair, Department of Puerto Rico and Hispanic Caribbean Studies, Tillet Hall Room 231, Rutgers University, New Brunswick NJ 08903. AA/EOE. Women and minority candidates strongly encouraged to apply. ■

University of Kansas Comparative Politics

The Department of Political Science invites applications for a tenure track position at the rank of Assistant Professor beginning August 16, 1995. We seek candidates at the Ph.D. or advanced ABD level with a research interest in comparative politics. Promise or evidence of superior teaching ability and research excellence are important selection criteria. Applicants should have a strong theoretical and methodological grounding in political science. A regional specialty in Latin America is preferred. Candidates should have linguistic and methodological skills appropriate to their research. Teaching load is two courses a semester. Applicants should submit a letter of application, curriculum vitae, at least three current letters of recommendation, writing samples, graduate transcript, and if available, evidence of teaching performance. For full consideration, applications must be post-marked by *December 1, 1994*. Send application materials to: Professor Ronald A. Francisco, Chair, Department of Political Science, 504 Blake Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. The University is committed to increasing the ethnic and gender diversity of its faculty, and we strongly encourage female and minority applicants to apply. EO/AA employer.

The University of Texas at Arlington Announces The Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Chair in Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography

The University of Texas at Arlington invites nominations and applications for the newly established Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Endowed Chair of Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography. Appointment will be made at the full professor level in the Department of History beginning Fall Semester, 1995. The chair is endowed by the Sid Richardson Foundation of Fort Worth. The Garrett Professor will teach, conduct scholarly research, and encourage activities in Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography both inside and outside the university. The Endowed Chair will work closely with the History Department's Center for Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography. The Center is closely linked to the nationally recognized UTA Special Collections that contain a wealth of historical and cartographic documentation of the region. UTA is located in the Dallas Fort Worth metroplex and is convenient to other cultural facilities, universities, libraries and museums. Candidates must possess a Ph.D. in history or a closely related field, demonstrated excellence in teaching, and a distinguished record of scholarship. Knowledge of Spanish is desirable. Applications and nominations should contain a statement of interest, three letters of recommendation, evidence of scholarly publications, and a curriculum vitae. The search will continue until the position is filled. Applications will be reviewed beginning *November 14, 1994*. All inquiries and materials should be addressed to:

Dr. Kenneth R. Philp, Chair
Department of History
University of Texas at Arlington
Box 19529
Arlington, TX 76019

Telephone: 817-273-2864; fax: 817-273-2852
UTA is an Equal Opportunity Affirmative Action Employer.

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The Association of Borderlands Scholars (ABS) will hold its annual meeting in Oakland, California, April 26-29, 1995. Abstracts of 150 words are requested for papers on all aspects of borderlands studies. Also encouraged are proposals from individuals who wish to organize complete panels of papers and/or roundtable discussions. Proposals for papers, panels, and roundtables should be submitted as soon as possible. The final deadline is *December 1, 1995*. Please include as much information as possible, including name(s), mailing addresses, telephone numbers, fax numbers and e-mail addresses. The program chair is Ed Williams, Political Science Department, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ 85721. Telephone: 602-621-7600; fax: 602-621-5051.

The 10th Berkshire Conference on the History of Women, "Complicating Categories: Women, Gender, and Difference," will be held on June 7-9 at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. The Program Committee welcomes proposals that address questions of identity and representation, regional and international perspectives on social difference and power, historical and historiographical authority, and changing disciplinary trends. The Conference encourages international participation. We prefer submissions of proposals for complete panels (to include a maximum of two papers, one commentator, and a moderator) or roundtables. Individual papers will also be considered. The Program Committee may rearrange panels; submission of a proposal will be taken as agreement with this proviso. No one may appear more than once on the program in any capacity. Please submit proposals in triplicate, postmarked by *February 1, 1995*. Each proposal should include: panel title; title and one-page abstract of each paper (or roundtable theme); and one-page vita for each participant, including current address, telephone number, and e-mail address (if available). Please include all materials relevant to the panel in a single packet, and enclose a self-addressed postcard for return on receipt of the packet. Send proposals on U.S. and Canadian topics to: Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham, Afro-American Studies Department, Harvard University, 1430 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, MA 02138; on other than North American topics to: Merry Wiesner-Hanks, Center for Women's Studies, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201; comparative U.S./non-U.S. topics may be sent to either Program Committee Co-Chair. Please direct all correspondence to "Attn: Berkshire Conference."

The Brazilian Studies Association would like to announce their second annual conference hosted by Dr. Roberto Reis at the University of Minnesota in Minneapolis, May 11-13,

1995. The main topic of the conference will be "Contemporary Brazil: The Transnational and Post-Colonial Condition," but proposals for panels outside this focus will also be accepted. For more information, please contact: Karen A. Harris, Conference Manager, Latin American Institute, University of New Mexico, 801 Yale NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1016. Telephone: 505-277-2961; fax: 505-277-5989; or e-mail: KHARRIS@BOOTES.UNM.EDU.

The 1995 Conference of The Union for Democratic Communication will be held at the University of Texas at Austin and sponsored by the Departments of Journalism; of Radio-Television-Film; the Institute for Latin American Studies and the Center for Mexican-American Studies. The conference organizers seek papers on the theme "Communication Issues for the 21st Century: Revisiting Social Responsibility in a Multicultural Society" to be held March 30-April 2, 1995. The year 1994 marks the 50th anniversary of the naming of the Commission on Freedom of the Press headed by Robert Hutchins, then Chancellor of the University of Chicago. The Hutchins Commission produced the 1947 report *A Free and Responsible Press*, which explored the role of media in a democracy and established five basic ethical standards of social responsibility. This conference revisits this theme and its implications for the 21st century. Papers, abstracts, photography, and panel proposals which address these matters or their relationship to culture and hegemony within or across various media are welcomed, as are completed papers, abstracts, and panel proposals on other topics. This year we especially welcome those papers that compare, contrast, or otherwise explore similarities or distinctions between media treatment of U.S. underrepresented, marginalized communities and populations in what has been called "the third world." Deadline: *December 1, 1994*. Send to: Mercedes Lynn de Uriarte, UDC Conference, Department of Journalism, College of Communication, University of Texas, A1000, Austin, TX 78712. Telephone: 512-471-1979. A range of accommodations and special conference-rate airfare can be arranged through Jane Levan or Kandis Nelson at Meta Butler Travel. Telephone: 800-759-1509; fax: 512-452-9004.

Tercer Congreso Internacional de Literatura Centroamericana. Date: February 22-24, 1995. (*The year of this meeting was incorrectly reported as 1994 in the Summer 1994 issue of the Forum.*) Place: Guatemala City. Address: Jorge Roman-Lagunas, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, Purdue University at Calumet, Hammond, IN 46323-2094. Telephone: 219-989-2632.

The eighth Feria Internacional del Libro de Guadalajara (FIL) will take place November 26-December 4 (trade days November 26-30) in Guadalajara, Mexico. John Baker

referred to FIL 93 as "a major meeting place for English- and Spanish-language book people" (*Publishers Weekly*, December 20, 1993). FIL attracts nearly seven thousand book professionals from 30 countries and 300,000 public visitors, including educators, librarians, editors, foreign rights agents, translators, distributors and booksellers. The presence of many new publishers and software manufacturers from North America and Europe will make FIL 94 a genuine international event. Among the programs on the agenda are conferences and courses for bilingual teachers, librarians, and Spanish-language editors. Program highlights include the presentation of the 4th annual Juan Rulfo Prize in Literature, the 2nd Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz award to a prestigious female novelist, and Nobel prize winner Octavio Paz will preside over the opening ceremonies and read from his work. A program highlight of FIL 94 will be the State of New Mexico featuring a 2000-square foot central exhibit devoted to this state's publishing, cultural and artistic production. There will be displays featuring New Mexico's adobe churches and Pueblo Indian life as well as bilingual readings (Poetry Bouts!) and performers from the renowned Santa Fe Opera Company. Dozens of other events will be scheduled throughout the nine days of FIL. For the official registration packet, contact: David Unger, East Coast Coordinator, Guadalajara International Book Fair, Division of Humanities NAC 6293, The City College of New York, New York, NY 10031. Telephone: 212-650-7925; fax: 212-650-6970; e-mail: DAUCC@CUNYVM (Bitnet).

The Middle Atlantic Council of Latin American Studies (MACLAS) will hold its sixteenth annual meeting on the campus of Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania, March 31-April 1, 1995. Local arrangements are being handled by John Inledon of Albright College. The program is the responsibility of Professor Judy McInnis of the University of Delaware; panel proposals and sessions are now being accepted in all disciplines by Professor McInnis. Papers given at the annual meeting may subsequently be submitted to the Editor of the MACLAS journal for review and possible publication in the annual issue. Of the total number of papers presented, only twelve are accepted for publication in the journal *MACLAS Latin American Essays*.

The Political Economy of the World-System XIX Annual Conference will be held on April 20-22, 1995 at the North-South Center (University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida). The conference organizers are particularly interested in scheduling sessions that address the following principal themes: The Persistence of Authoritarianism or Deepening Democratization? The Social Construction of Commodity Chains: States, Enterprises and Households; New Regional and Conceptual Boundaries: Economic, Political and Cultural Flows; Terrains of Confrontation: Social Movements and Categories of Identity; Regional Differences and

Commonalties. The organizers will consider papers focused on particular countries, but strongly encourage submissions that examine Latin America as a whole or in its relation to other regions of the world-economy. Please send a detailed abstract by *December 1, 1994*, to both: Roberto P. Korzeniewicz, Department of Sociology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742. Fax: 301-405-5743; e-mail: RK81@UMAIL.UMD.EDU. And: Professor William C. Smith, Graduate School of International Studies, University of Miami, Coral Gable, FL 33124. Fax: 305-284-2863. A more detailed version of this call for papers is available from the conference organizers.

The Rocky Mountain Council for Latin American Studies would like to announce their first joint conference with the Pacific Coast Council for Latin American Studies to be held in Las Vegas, Nevada, March 5-8, 1995 at the Tropicana Hotel. Send full paper titles and a 75-word abstract, or full panel proposals with names and addresses of all panel participants by *November 18, 1994* to: Professor Krystine Demaree, University of California at Chico, Center for International Studies, Chico, CA 95929. Telephone: 916-898-6880; fax: 916-898-6869; or e-mail: JFLORES@OAVAX.CSU.CHICO.EDU. For more information, please contact: Karen A. Harris, Conference Manager, Latin American Institute, University of New Mexico, 801 Yale NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1016. Telephone: 505-277-2961; fax: 505-277-5989; or e-mail: KHARRIS@BOOTES.UNM.EDU.

The United States Institute of Peace will convene a conference on "Managing Chaos: Coping with International Conflict into the 21st Century." The conference will deal with the changing roles of nongovernmental organizations, governments, and international organizations, with particular emphasis on the growing influence of NGOs in international affairs. The conference will take place November 30-December 1, 1994 at the Omni Shoreham Hotel, Washington, DC. For registration information after September 15, please write: United States Institute of Peace, 1550 M Street NW, Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005. Telephone: 202-429-3832; Internet e-mail: MANAGING_CHAOS@USIP.ORG.

The Department of Spanish and Portuguese and the Center for Latin America of the University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee wish to announce the celebration of a conference, "José Martí, 1895-1995: A Re-evaluation," which will take place on April 21, 1995, on the UWM campus. Some of the participants are Professors Schulman, Santí and Ramos. A more detailed announcement will follow. For information, write to: Julio Rodríguez-Luis, Chair, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, P.O. Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201. ■

ANNOUNCEMENTS

En su XXXVI edición, la Casa de las Américas convoca a participar en el Premio Literario con libros inéditos en los géneros de novela, cuento, testimonio y en la categoría de literatura brasileña (en todos los géneros, excepto ensayo). Los premios serán otorgados en enero de 1995 por un jurado internacional y consistirán en \$3,000 USD y la publicación del libro por la Casa de las Américas. Las obras deberán ser entregadas a: Casa de las Américas (3ra y G, El Vedado, Las Habana 10400, Cuba); a cualquiera de las embajadas de Cuba; o a Casse Postal 2,300, Berna 16, Suiza, *antes del 30 de noviembre de 1994*. (El secretariado de LASA mandará una copia de las reglas a quien lo pida).

The Latin American and Caribbean Center (LACC) at Florida International University is soliciting contributions for *SummitNet*, an Internet Gopher established to serve as the central information source on the upcoming Summit of the Americas, December 9-10, 1994, in Miami. LACC is interested in working papers, editorials, articles, and essays that represent a broad range of positions about the Summit and its themes: democracy and good governance, international trade, and the environment. If you would like to contribute to the SummitNet, send an e-mail to: JUHNT@SERVAX.FIU.EDU. All information will be processed by SummitNet staff and posted in the language received. SummitNet is accessible to millions around the world, and contains a calendar of events, official documents from participating governments, independent position papers, schedules, biographies of key personalities, and reports from the *Miami Herald*. Users can access SummitNet by pointing to SUMMIT.FIU.EDU. Any Internet access provider will allow potential users a gateway onto the Internet for a nominal monthly fee. If you have technical questions, send an e-mail to: SUMMIT@SERVAX.FIU.EDU.

La Universidad de Salamanca (España) acaba de crear un Instituto de Estudios de Iberoamérica y Portugal, dicho Instituto oferta para el curso 1994-95 en su programa académico un Diploma y una Maestría en Estudios Latinoamericanos de nueve meses de duración. Las materias dominantes de ambas titulaciones son la historia contemporánea, la ciencia política, la sociología y la economía. Los interesados pueden combinar esta oferta con cursos de español y portugués de la misma Universidad. Interesados contactar por fax al número 34-23-294-637. ■

LASA in History — Twenty Years Ago —

Fifth National Meeting of LASA

November 14-16, 1974
PSA Hotel San Francisco

President LASA: Paul Doughty
Vice President: Richard Fagen

Program Planning Committee
Norman P. Sacks, Chair
John V. Lombardi
Evelyn P. Stevens

Committee on Local Arrangement
Martin Carnoy, Chair

San Francisco Conference Staff
Fred Dobb
Jean Meadowcraft
Kathleen Stipek

Panels:

- *Bilingualism and Biculturalism in the United States
- *The Caribbean
- *Chicano and Latino Problems in California
- *Chile: The Allende Regime and its Overthrow
- *The Class Struggle in Latin America
- *The Depiction of Latin America Totalitarian Regimes and their Consequences in Literature
- *Future Studies: Methodologies for Analyzing Latin America 2000
- *Growth or Development?—Questions for the 1970s
- *Labor and Dependency
- *Latin American Thought
- *Peasants and Modernization
- *Power and Piety: The Political Dimension of Religion in Latin America
- *Selected Topics in Latin American Studies
- *The Teaching of Latin American Studies at All Levels
- *Women in Latin America: Recent Initiatives in Social Science Research
- *Venezuela: Is Democracy Institutionalized?

RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The American Council of Learned Societies (ACLS) Fellowship Program supports post-doctoral research in the humanities; research in the social sciences with a predominantly humanistic emphasis will also be considered. A Ph.D. received prior to October 1, 1992, or its equivalent is required. Younger scholars and independent scholars who do not hold academic appointments are strongly encouraged to apply. Also for humanities scholars holding the Ph.D., a newly-reinstituted travel grant program is available to those taking formal part in international meetings abroad. Graduate students working on Ph.D. dissertations in the art history of the United States are encouraged to apply to the Henry Luce Foundation/ACLS Dissertation Fellowship Program in American Art. The Area Programs, sponsored jointly with the Social Science Research Council, support postdoctoral and predoctoral research and study in the humanities and social sciences. The ACLS programs require U.S. citizenship or permanent legal residence, except the Fellowships for Chinese Studies. Additional information or an application form may be requested either by mail or by fax. (Application forms, however, will neither be sent nor accepted by fax.) Requests for an application form must contain the following information: country of citizenship or permanent residence, highest academic degree held and date received (graduate students should also indicate current level of graduate study), academic or other position, field of specialization, proposed subject of research, study or conference, period of time for which support is requested, and the specific program under which application is contemplated. Travel grant requests should also include the name, date and place of the meeting, as well as the role the applicant will have. For information, write: Office of Fellowships & Grants, American Council of Learned Societies, 228 East 45th St., New York, NY 10017-3398. Fax: 212-949-8058. For requests for information on programs administered by related organizations, contact: Social Science Research Council, 605 Third Ave., New York, NY 10158; for post-doctoral or predoctoral research in the humanities or social sciences on the following areas: Africa, Japan, Korea, Latin America, the Near and Middle East, the Soviet Union and its successor states, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and Western Europe. Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden St. N.W., Suite 5M, Washington, DC 20008-3009; for lecturing and postdoctoral research abroad under the Fulbright Scholar Program. Geographical areas include Africa, Australia, Central and Eastern Europe/Newly Independent States, Western Europe/Canada, Latin America/Caribbean, Middle East/South Asia, and East Asia. Telephone: 202-686-7877.

The Researcher-in-Residence Program at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies is the largest residential research program in the United States dealing with Mexico-related subjects. Each year the program brings together leading experts on Mexico representing many different academic disciplines, career experiences, and nationalities. Researchers representing all the social science disciplines, as well as history, communications, international law, urban planning, development studies, medicine, and marine sciences, are affiliated with the Center as Visiting Research Fellows, Guest Scholars, Faculty Research Associates, and permanent academic staff. The Center invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships and for affiliations as Guest Scholars (researchers who provide their own means of financial support) for the 1995-96 academic year. Research Fellows and Guest Scholars at both the predoctoral and postdoctoral levels will be selected. Researchers of any nationality are eligible. The Center has special funding from the Office of the President, University of California to support fellowships for advanced graduate students, recent Ph.D. recipients, and junior faculty of the University of California System. In addition, the Center has available a limited amount of unrestricted fellowship funds. Efforts are underway to secure additional monies for unrestricted fellowships for the 1995-96 academic year. All awards are to support the write-up stage of research on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (excluding literature and the arts), Mexican history (all periods), and U.S.-Mexican relations. Comparative studies that have a substantial Mexico component are also welcome. Graduate applicants must have completed general examinations at their home institution and data collection for their doctoral dissertation before their fellowship begins. The deadline for receipt of applications is *January 10, 1995*. For further information and application materials, please contact: Graciela Platero, Program Officer, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0510. Telephone: 619-534-4503; fax: 619-534-6447.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships announces a competition for citizens of the United States for a one-month professional exchange program, scheduled for October, 1995, in Argentina. Professional fields sought include: Agriculture, Business Administration, Economics, Education, Engineering, Environment, Finance, Housing and Urban Development, International Relations, Journalism, Labor/Industrial Relations, Law, Medicine/Public Health, and Public Administration. The four-week program includes travel throughout Argentina for research/inquiry purposes. Open to mid-career professionals with demonstrated leadership and contributions to their field. Benefits include all travel and living costs. Application forms will be sent upon written request only, no telephone requests please.

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The Latin American and Caribbean Center at **Florida International University (FIU)** is offering a limited number of Mellon Foundation Doctoral Fellowships in Caribbean Studies for academic year 1995-96. Candidates must be successful applicants to FIU doctoral programs in economics, international relations, or comparative sociology, and demonstrate graduate research potential on or within Caribbean area studies. Fellowships include a two-year stipend, full tuition, and are renewable. Applicants with M.A. degrees will be given priority. Mellon Fellowship applicants should submit the following documents to the FIU Office of Admissions: the FIU graduate application, official transcripts, and official test scores. In addition, applicants should submit the Mellon Fellowship application (with attachments) and copies of all documents sent to the admissions office to: Tricia Juhn, Research Coordinator, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University, Miami, FL 33199. Inquiries should be directed to telephone: 305-348-2894; fax: 305-348-3593; or e-mail: JUHNT@SERVAX.FIU.EDU.

The **Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program** announces 1995 fellowships. The program was established to help develop and improve the study of modern foreign languages and area studies in the United States by providing opportunities for scholars to conduct research abroad. Faculty apply directly to institutions of higher education. Selections are made by the U.S. Department of Education on the basis of criteria published in the *Federal Register* with the advice of panels of United States academic specialists in modern foreign languages and area studies, binational commissions and United States diplomatic missions. The Presidentially appointed J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board has final selection authority. For further information contact: Eliza Washington, Fulbright-Hays Faculty Research Abroad Program, Center for International Education, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20202-5331. Telephone: 202-732-6075; fax: 202-732-1464.

The **Institute for the Study of World Politics** announces its competition for dissertation fellowships for 1995-96. Institute fellowships are awarded 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. The range of topics of interest to the Institute

follow: limitation of strategic nuclear arms, control of the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and restriction of the growing international traffic in conventional weapons; development of means for the prudent and equitable distribution and management of technology, raw materials, energy, food, and other resources, and development of more stable balances between these factors, population growth and migration, and the capacities of the national environment; improvement of levels of health, nutrition, education, economic security, and social welfare within the developing countries, and establishment of more stable, mutually-beneficial relationships between North and South; definition and recognition of fundamental human rights and development of more effective international mechanisms for the protection of such rights. Applications for the 1995-96 fellowships must be postmarked no later than *February 15, 1995*. Awards will be announced by mail on or about May 15, 1995. Also the Institute administers a special group of fellowships, the Dorothy Danforth Compton Fellowships for Minority-Group Students of World Affairs. These fellowships are awarded to African-American, Hispanic and Native American students pursuing M.A. or Ph.D. degrees in preparation for careers in world affairs (as scholars or practitioners). Persons wishing information about the annual competition for these fellowships should send a written request to the Institute. For application materials or additional information, write: Institute for the Study of World Politics, 1995-96 Dissertation Fellowship Competition, 1755 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20036.

Programa de Post-doctorado "Historia de las ideas y la cultura". Jornadas 9-20 de enero de 1995. **Instituto de Estudios Avanzados (IDEA)**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile (USACH). Informaciones: IDEA, Román Díaz 89, Providencia, Santiago de Chile. Teléfono: 56-2-236-0136; fax: 56-2-235-8089.

The Department of Sociology at **The Johns Hopkins University** announces a competition for graduate fellowships in Latin American Sociology. The new project, launched with the support of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, aims at training top sociologists whose substantive interests focus on different aspects of Latin American societies. The fellowships carry twelve-month stipends of \$14,000 for three years of graduate study, beginning in the second year. In addition, fellows receive support to travel to a Latin American location in order to conduct dissertation research. The project will support a preliminary trip to establish the feasibility of the study during the summer following completion of the second year. A second trip to initiate dissertation research will also be supported upon satisfactory completion of all program requirements. Fellows will be affiliated with the Program in Comparative and International Development (PCID), a specialized doctoral training unit which grants a certificate of studies

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Programa de Post-doctorado "Historia de las ideas y la cultura". Jornadas 9-20 de enero de 1995. **Instituto de Estudios Avanzados (IDEA)**, Universidad de Santiago de Chile (USACH). Informaciones: IDEA, Román Díaz 89, Providencia, Santiago de Chile. Teléfono: 56-2-236-0136; fax: 56-2-235-8089.

The Department of Sociology at **The Johns Hopkins University** announces a competition for graduate fellowships in Latin American Sociology. The new project, launched with the support of The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, aims at training top sociologists whose substantive interests focus on different aspects of Latin American societies. The fellowships carry twelve-month stipends of \$14,000 for three years of graduate study, beginning in the second year. In addition, fellows receive support to travel to a Latin American location in order to conduct dissertation research. The project will support a preliminary trip to establish the feasibility of the study during the summer following completion of the second year. A second trip to initiate dissertation research will also be supported upon satisfactory completion of all program requirements. Fellows will be affiliated with the Program in Comparative and International Development (PCID), a specialized doctoral training unit which grants a certificate of studies

in conjunction with the Ph.D. The training sequence is rigorous, involving all required courses for the Ph.D. in Sociology, all courses required by the PCID, plus electives dealing with Latin America. Applicants should fulfill all requirements for admission in the regular doctoral program at Johns Hopkins. During the first year of graduate study, successful candidates will be supported at the regular level offered by the Department which includes tuition plus a \$9,000 nine-month fellowship. Upon satisfactory completion of first-year courses, candidates will become Mellon Fellows in Latin American Sociology and will receive the stipend and travel support indicated above in addition to full tuition. The Mellon Fellowships will be renewed for the third and fourth year of graduate study contingent upon satisfactory academic progress. Fellowships will be awarded only to applicants with strong academic records who offer unusual promise as future professional researchers and teachers. Fluency in Spanish, Portuguese, or French and prior living experience in Latin America are highly desirable, but not required. For information and application forms write or fax: Ms. Vonnie Wild, Department of Sociology, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD 21218. Fax: 410-516-7590. AA/EOE.

The National Endowment for the Humanities' Summer Seminar for College Teachers solicits fellowship applications for "Images of Amazonia and Ideas of Image Making" to be held June 12-July 28, 1995 at the University of California at Berkeley. Director: Candace Slater, Department of Spanish and Portuguese. This interdisciplinary seminar will focus on questions of cultural encounter and recurring conceptions of nature and the environment in past and present representations of the Amazon. These representations will include not only literary texts and scholarly articles from a variety of disciplines, but also newspaper articles, calendars, popular videos, and promotional material such as the environmental literature disseminated by the McDonald's Corporation. Twelve seminar participants will be chosen on the basis of their ability to benefit from and contribute to the seminar. These persons need not be specialists in the Amazon area, but should have an interest in the broader issues of image making which the seminar addresses. The program serves those whose primary duties lie in undergraduate teaching, as well as others with qualifications to contribute to the seminar (such as independent scholars and scholars employed by museums, libraries, historical societies and similar organizations.) Stipends of \$3,600 for the seven-week period will be provided by the National Endowment for the Humanities. Additional information about the seminar and application materials are available from: Candace Slater, Spanish and Portuguese, U.C. Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720. E-mail address: AMAZON@GARNET.BERKELEY.EDU.

Grants for graduate student field research on the transformation of rural Mexico. The Ejido Reform Research

Project of the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of the University of California at San Diego is pleased to announce its 1995 small grants competition for graduate students who wish to conduct field research in rural Mexico on the social, economic, political, or ecological consequences on the implications of recent major changes in Mexican agrarian codes and agricultural policies. Funded by the Ford Foundation, the Project's small grants are available to all students in accredited Master's and Doctoral programs at Mexican, U.S., and Canadian universities. Grantees will use the funding to carry out research for their Master's theses, doctoral dissertation proposals, or dissertations. Applicants must propose a specific plan for fieldwork in one locality or region in rural Mexico. The proposal must explain in detail how the research will increase our understanding of the transformation of rural Mexico. The application deadline is Wednesday, February 15, 1995. Approximately ten to twelve grants ranging from US\$1,200 to US\$1,800 will be available to support six to twelve weeks of fieldwork in rural Mexico during the summer of 1995. Funding from other sources may be exercised concurrently. Grants will be disbursed after May 15, 1995, for complete utilization by September 30, 1995. Grant application packets and information about the Center's research on rural Mexico can be requested from David Myhre, Ejido Reform Research Project Coordinator, by mail: Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0510; fax: 619-534-6447; or by e-mail: EJIDO@WEBER.UCSD.EDU.

The Center for Latin American Studies and the Center for African Studies at the University of Florida invite junior and senior scholars to participate in an interdisciplinary program on Afro-American identity and cultural diversity in the Americas, including the Caribbean, Brazil, and the U.S. as well as the sending areas of Africa. Funded by the Rockefeller Foundation, the program will enable visiting scholars in the area of the humanities to spend a year or a semester at the University of Florida to do research in this area. The University of Florida has a large faculty specializing in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa, as well as outstanding library collections in each of these areas. Building on these strengths, the program will focus on three interrelated issues, each of which will be emphasized in a different year, in the following sequence: 1) (1993-4) focused on the intersection of race, class and gender migration; 2) (1994-5) emphasizes studies in literature, religion and popular culture, and 3) (1995-6) will deal with studies on historical processes of adaptation to the physical environment through research on material culture, ecological systems and the built environment. Since the intent is to support the best proposals, this yearly framework will be broadly interpreted. Each fellow will receive a maximum stipend of \$35,000 for the academic year, or half that for the semester. Applicants will be selected on a competitive basis related to their expertise and research in these areas.

Funds are not available for graduate study and most applicants should have completed or be near completion of the Ph.D. or its equivalent. By *February 3, 1995*, candidates should submit 1. a 100-word abstract, 2. an essay of approximately 1500 words detailing the proposed research, 3. full curriculum vitae, and 4. two letters of recommendation. Inquiries and completed applications should be addressed to: Dr. Helen I. Safa, Center for Latin American Studies, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-2037. Telephone: 904-392-0375; fax: 904-392-7682. Fellows will be announced about April 1, and will be expected to take up residence for the fall semester by the end of the following August.

The **Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños** at Hunter College, CUNY, will award two full-time postdoctoral Rockefeller Fellowships to academic and independent scholars in 1995-96. Rockefeller fellows will join Centro scholars in advancing comparative critical analyses on "The Cultural Politics of Education." This year's fellowship will focus on the contested terrain of higher education and community education in the U.S., or in other countries experiencing increasing heterogeneity and decreasing resources. The goal is to understand how colleges, universities, or alternative educational institutions reflect, respond to, and affirm ideologies of diversity. Attention will be given to dynamics and strategies of established, newly emerging, and traditionally subordinated groups in negotiating space within the academy or in building educational alternatives. The Centro invites applications from scholars who are exploring issues of race, class, ethnicity and gender in education from the perspectives of excluded communities in the U.S., Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, or other industrialized and (im)migrant countries. All fellows must be in full-time residence at the Centro. Full stipend is \$34,000 and up to \$3,000 for extra costs of relocation and health benefits. Fellowships may be combined with a sabbatical. Proposals for half-year fellowships may also be considered. The Centro is the principal U.S. institute for research on the Puerto Rican experience. It offers visiting fellows a collective, interdisciplinary, and comparative structure for work. It is linked to a wide network of Latino and other research institutions in the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean, and provides fellows with an opportunity to draw on the unique resources of the New York area. Deadline for applications: *January 15, 1995*. For further information and application requests, contact program co-directors: Dr. Rina Benmayor and Dr. Antonio Lauria, Centro de Estudios Puertorriqueños, Hunter College, 695 Park Ave., Box 548, New York, NY 10021. Telephone: 212-772-5687 or 212-772-5696; fax: 212-650-3673.

The **John Carter Brown Library** will award approximately fifteen short- and long-term Research Fellowships for the year June 1, 1995-May 31, 1996. Short-term fellowships are

available for periods of two to four months and carry a stipend of \$1,000 per month. These fellowships are open to foreign nationals as well as to U.S. citizens who are engaged in pre- and postdoctoral, or independent, research. Graduate students must have passed their preliminary or general examinations at the time of application. Long-term fellowships, funded by the NEH, are for six months and carry a stipend of approximately \$2,600 per month. Applicants for NEH fellowships may not be engaged in graduate work and must be U.S. citizens or have resided in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the term of the fellowship. The Library's holdings are concentrated on the history of the Western Hemisphere during the colonial period (ca. 1492 to ca. 1825), emphasizing the European discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of the Americas, the indigenous response to the European conquest, and all aspects of European relations with the New World, including the impact of the New World on the Old. Research proposed by fellowship applicants must be suited to the holdings of the Library. All fellows are expected to be in continuous residence at the Library for the entire term of the fellowship. Several short-term fellowships have thematic restrictions: the Jeannette D. Black Memorial Fellowship in the history of cartography; the Center for New World Comparative Studies Fellowship for research in the comparative history of the colonial Americas; the Alexander O. Viator Memorial Fellowship in early maritime history; the Ruth and Lincoln Ekstrom Fellowship in the history of women in the Americas; and the Touro National Heritage Trust Fellowship for research on some aspect of the Jewish experience in the New World before 1860. For scholars wishing to work at the Library for a period of two to seven weeks, the Library offers a limited number of travel reimbursement grants of up to \$500. For scholars from Spanish America only, the Library offers Cassiet Travel Grants with reimbursements up to \$2,000. The application deadline for fellowships during the 1995-1996 year is *January 15, 1995*. Travel grants may be applied for year round, allowing four months lead time. For application forms and fuller information, write to: Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. Telephone: 401-863-2725.

The **University of California at Berkeley** is initiating a new multi-year graduate fellowship program in Latin American Sociology. Funded through a grant from The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the program will give a selected group of advanced graduate students the opportunity to become "Mellon Fellows in Latin American Sociology." Those selected as Mellon Fellows will receive support for up to three years to allow them to do pre-dissertation fieldwork, to develop a dissertation proposal, to conduct dissertation fieldwork in Latin America and to write-up their dissertations. Three cohorts of students will be trained over a period of six years. The choice of Berkeley as a site for the program stems from the overall strength of Latin American

studies on the campus, the sociology department's reputation as one of the top ranked graduate training programs in the country, and the department's longstanding commitment of training students in comparative sociology and development. Professors Peter Evans and Laura Enríquez will play a central role in supervising the research and training of the new Mellon Fellows. Evans will serve as director of the program. In addition to the Berkeley sociology department, sociology departments at three other universities—The Johns Hopkins University, The University of Texas at Austin, and the University of California at Los

Angeles—have received similar grants from the Mellon Foundation. The Foundation's commitment of new resources to the training of Latin Americanists represents an innovative response to projected depletion of the ranks of Latin Americanist faculty through retirement, which comes just as interest in Latin America among undergraduates and the general public is increasing and would-be Latin Americanist Ph.D.s face increasing difficulty in funding their graduate studies. Together, the four new programs will make a major contribution to rejuvenating the ranks of Latin Americanist sociologists and revitalizing the role of sociology in the study of Latin America. ■

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PUBLICATIONS

Central American Peasants is a new, quarterly bulletin published by the Asociación de Organizaciones Campesinas Centroamericanas para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo (ASOCODE). A one-year subscription (August 1994–August 1995—four issues) costs \$10 in the U.S., Canada and Mexico; \$5 inside Central America; \$15 in Europe and South America; and, \$20 other countries. Checks should be payable to: ASOCODE. For payment inside Nicaragua, contact office directly: Costado noroeste del Parque Las Palmas, 75 varas abajo, Managua. Other countries: send payment in U.S. dollars by check to: ASOCODE, Apartado Postal 948, Managua, Nicaragua.

Ciro A. Sandoval and Sandra M. Boschetto-Sandoval are soliciting manuscripts for a co-edited anthology of critical essays on the work of José María Arguedas, contemporary Latin American author of "indígena" (native) fiction, titled *José María Arguedas: A Comparative Reconsideration*. Contributors may consider works by Arguedas either alone or in conjunction with other texts, both literary and non-literary. The editor will consider a varied spectrum of critical and cultural approaches, including anthropological, ethnographic, and/or folkloric. Authors may consider Arguedas as novelist, essayist or ethnologist. Topics connecting the works of Arguedas to larger postmodern issues of transculturation, intertextuality and/or the conjunction of literary and non-literary discourse are most welcome. Final manuscripts should be submitted in English and follow the latest MLA style. Manuscript length should not exceed 30 double-spaced pages, including notes and bibliography. The deadline for completed manuscripts is *January 15, 1995*. A tentative contents outline, including names of contributors and chapter titles will be forwarded to several publishers who have indicated interest. Abstracts and manuscripts should be forwarded to: Dr. Ciro A. Sandoval, Department of Humanities, Michigan Technological University, 1400 Townsend Dr., Houghton, MI 49931. Telephone: 906-487-3241 or 482-5069.

Acaba de publicarse por la editorial Iberoamericana, Klaus Dieter Vervuert, la primera entrega de *Notas*, una revista que no quiere ser una más entre tantas otras; su meta no consiste en contribuir a proliferar y ahondar investigaciones cada vez más especializadas. *Notas. Reseñas iberoamericanas*, más bien, quiere ser una "aguja de marear" en el océano de los conocimientos, trazar caminos en la espesa selva de la "República de las letras". *Notas* es una revista de reseñas que desea informar con actualidad y ampliamente. Sus medios son por un lado reseñas breves y críticas y por otro lado, artículos de reseña, informes más extensos que presentan las investigaciones actuales sobre temas determinados del mundo ibérico, sus diferentes puntos de partida y nuevas perspectivas. Cada número de *Notas* tiene diferentes secciones para facilitarle al lector una información rápida y sistemática. *Notas* reseña la

investigación literaria, histórica y sociocultural de temas de la Península Ibérica y de América Latina sin que existan límites inalterables hacia disciplinas vecinas como la lingüística o las ciencias políticas. Las aportaciones en *Notas* aparecerán en castellano, portugués o inglés, pero sin excluir otros idiomas de la Península Ibérica, según el tema. *Notas* se publicará en tres números anuales. El No. 1 incluye dos artículos de reseñas, el primero de Franz Lebsanft resume las discusión sobre los criterios que debería seguir una edición crítica de textos clásicos bajo el título *Filología romántica (e hispánica) y crítica textual*. El conocido historiador catalán Alberto Reig Tapia titula su exámen crítico a los numerosos libros que se han publicado en el centenario de nacimiento de quien ha determinado por casi medio centenario la vida de los españoles como *Francología centenaria*. Siguen a estos dos artículos casi un centenar de reseñas de libros de historia y crítica literaria sobre temas de España y América Latina. La revista quiere ser un foro para los hispanistas y latinoamericanistas de cualquier país. La editorial y los directores de *Notas*, los profesores Walther Bernecker, Frauke Gewecke, Christoph Strosetzki y Manfred Tietz invitan a la colaboración. Para cualquier información adicional dirigirse a la editorial. El precio de la suscripción anual es de US \$50, más gastos de envío. Editorial Vervuert, Wielandstr. 40, D-60318 Frankfurt. Fax: 49-69-597-8743.

Venezuelan Literature & Arts Journal seeks to advance the study of Venezuelan literature and arts by serving as a forum for scholarly analysis and evaluation of creative activity from all periods. The Journal welcomes articles with a philosophical, historical, comparative, theoretical or interdisciplinary perspective. 1995 issue/edición: Venezuelan Culture Through its Music/La Cultura Venezolana a Través de su Música; 1996 issue/edición: Venezuelan Women in Literature and the Arts/La Mujer Venezolana en la Literatura y el Arte; 1997 issue/edición: Venezuelan Film and Theatre: Past and Future/Cine y Teatro Venezolano: Pasado y Futuro; 1998 issue/edición: Venezuelan Artists of Today/Los Artistas Venezolanos de Hoy. Submissions of 10-15 pages including notes and bibliography following the MLA style guidelines are welcome in Spanish or English. Manuscripts (two copies) should be typewritten, double-spaced, and on one side only of white 8 1/2 x 11 paper. Article title, author's name, address, telephone number and other pertinent information should appear on a separate cover sheet. Only the article title should appear on subsequent pages to facilitate blind review. Please send along a self-addressed envelope, return postage attached. Where possible, manuscripts accepted for publication are requested on diskette (WordPerfect 5.1 or compatible). The deadline for receipt of submissions for any issue is *March 1st of that year*. Please send any inquiry to: Rossi Irausquin-Johnson, Editor, *Venezuelan Literature and Arts Journal*, Hamline University, Mail Stop 50, 1536 Hewitt Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104-1284. ■

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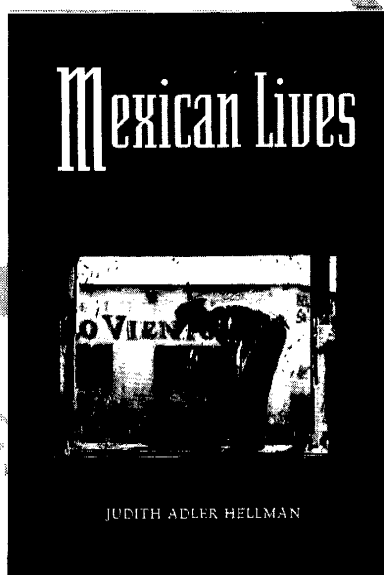
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