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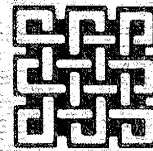
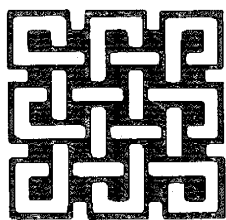


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LASA FORUM

FROM THE EDITOR TO OUR FAITHFUL READERS: The *LASA Forum* is getting a new face. Design is by Michelle Garraux. We think it is more inspiring, and helps to capture the excitement that is LASA! So, please be patient as we work on spiffing up all aspects of our newsletter for the next issues!



LASA Forum



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Richard Fagen Recipient of Silvert Award for 1995

Richard Fagen, former director of Latin American Studies at Stanford University, is the 1995 recipient of the LASA Kalman Silvert Award.

LASA Past President Carmen Diana Deere, 1995 chair of the Silvert Award Committee, will present the award in a special panel at the XIX International Congress in Washington DC. Professor Fagen also will participate in the Kalman Silvert Award Panel. The schedule for the panel will be announced soon.



Richard Fagen was born in Chicago, raised in the northern suburbs of the city, and in 1954 graduated Magna Cum Laude from Yale with a degree in English. After serving in the Army in Puerto Rico, he entered Stanford in 1958, received an M.A. in Communication and Journalism in 1959, and a Ph.D. in Political Science with an emphasis on international relations in 1962.

That same year he was named an assistant professor at Stanford with a joint appointment in the Departments of

Communication and Political Science—interests reflected in his first book, *Politics and Communication* (1966).

After receiving a two-year Ford Foundation fellowship to teach at El Colegio de México and do research in Jalapa (1965-66), he began to read extensively in Latin American history and politics. At the end of his fieldwork in Mexico, he resigned his appointment in the Department of Communication to concentrate on Political Science and Latin American Studies.

Spurred by a long-standing interest in Cuba, dating from his military service in Puerto Rico, he co-authored *Cubans in Exile* (1968). This study was followed closely by *The Transformation of Political Culture in Cuba* (1969)—a monograph which to date has sold over 15,000 copies.

After a year at the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences, and the publication of *Politics and Privilege in a Mexican City* (1972), he moved to Chile as a consultant to the Ford Foundation and a Professor at FLACSO (Latin American Faculty of the Social Sciences).

Back in the United States after the *golpe* that overthrew the government of Salvador Allende, he increasingly turned to analyses of U.S. foreign policy, U.S.-Latin American relations, and the political economy of development. In the 1980s, much of his scholarly and policy attention was focused on Central America, particularly Nicaragua. Of the ten books he wrote or edited during the '70s and '80s, the most recent, *Closer to Houston*, is a novel set in Central America.

Appointed a full professor in 1970, he became the first holder of Stanford's Gildred Chair in Latin American Studies in 1981. He was a member of the Executive Council of LASA for four years before becoming President in 1975. He has also served as a member and Chair of the SSRC Committee on Latin American Studies, a member of the Selection Committee of the Guggenheim Foundation (Latin American Fellowships), a member and chair of several LASA committees, and the Director of Latin American Studies at Stanford.

His fellowships include awards from the Social Science Research Council, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the National Science Foundation, the Guggenheim Foundation, and the Committee on Scholarly Exchange with the People's Republic of China.

In June, 1993, after chairing 25 dissertation committees and serving as second reader on 37 more, he retired from Stanford and moved to Lopez Island in Puget Sound, north of Seattle. ■

The Summit of the Americas: *Dichos and Hechos*

by

Richard E. Feinberg

Special Assistant to the President for Inter-American Affairs,
National Security Council

Before the Washington Exchange
Washington, D.C., January 10, 1995

It gives me great pleasure to be with you again. Last September, at a similar dialogue, we spoke about the promise of the Summit. About how the Summit could set a new spirit and agenda for the hemisphere. Virtually everyone who was in Miami agrees that the Summit more than fulfilled our expectations.

The President labeled the Summit "a magic moment." Let me share a few "magic moments" that communicate the spirit of Miami.

The 36 leaders—the presidents and prime ministers plus Vice President Gore and President-Elect Cardoso—sat around a large, square table in the Vizcaya Villa for a full day of private, in-depth working sessions. In the center of the table was the Summit logo—the hemisphere inscribed in a circle. Not once during the dialogues did the leaders divert into futile discord or empty rhetoric. Throughout, the exchange was spirited, specific and responsive. If there was one common thread, it was this: we face common problems that demand cooperative solutions.

After the first session on trade, all of the presidents and prime ministers reassembled in the villa's magnificent gardens to announce to the world their commitment to a free trade area of the Americas by 2005. Speaking for the leaders of a free hemisphere, the President pictured the world's largest market—850 million consumers buying \$13 trillion worth of goods and services. It was a high-water mark of hemispheric solidarity.

Also at the Vizcaya, the seven Central American nations signed with the United States an agreement to pursue an alliance for sustainable development. Remember, only a few years ago, this region was tearing itself apart in internecine strife. In Miami, Central America confirmed its dedication to strengthening its democracies, to husbanding its natural resources and investing in its people.

Throughout the Summit, speakers repeatedly invoked the patron saint of regional integration, Simón Bolívar. But in Miami it was absolutely clear that North America is part of these Americas. It was also clear that this renewed impetus toward hemispheric integration is rooted in shared democratic values.

At a post-Vizcaya press conference, Secretary Christopher drew attention to the plan of action's 23 initiatives and over

100 action items and said that in all his experience, "it's the most fully articulated summit of this kind that I've ever seen."

At the final plenary session, the leaders—two at a time—signed the declaration of principles and plan of action. By chance, President Calderón Sol and President Aristide signed simultaneously. It is hard to imagine two more different individuals. Yet their embrace was genuine and heartfelt. That embrace spoke eloquently of the good will and harmony that infused the Summit.

After these and other "magic moments," the President concluded the final plenary by invoking the "spirit of Miami." When the going gets rough, the President said, "beyond all of the specifics, perhaps most enduring is the friendship, the spirit of trust that has been built here." This week we are witnessing one example of this friendship: our close cooperation with Mexico to reestablish its financial stability.

The Plan of Action

The Summit strengthened the personal bonds among the leaders of the hemisphere. It also established the agenda for the hemisphere for the rest of this century and beyond. Many of you are familiar with the initiatives—because you helped to draft them.

Eight major initiatives to strengthen the community of democracies of the Americas. Strong and innovative action items on human rights, indigenous peoples, civil society. A call for comprehensive attacks on corruption, bribery, money laundering and narcotics trafficking. Initiatives to build democratic states that are transparent, accountable and accessible, where citizens actively engage in public-private sector partnerships.

Initiatives to create a partnership for prosperity through economic integration and free trade. A detailed work plan and calendar to attain the FTA of the Americas. Comprehensive plans for hemispheric integration—in capital markets, physical infrastructure, telecommunications.

Initiatives to attack poverty and discrimination. Encouragement for microenterprises. A historic statement on the rights of women. In education, commitment to a primary school completion rate of 100 percent by 2010 and a second-

ary school enrollment rate of 75 percent. In health, commitment to reduce child mortality by one-third and maternal mortality by one-half.

Three detailed initiatives on sustainable development. Partnerships for sustainable energy use, biodiversity and pollution prevention.

These initiatives, in my view, are good public policy. They build on past accomplishments. They codify what we want to legitimize. They seek to accelerate positive trends. They provide ammunition for individuals and groups working for good causes. They are visionary and specific, idealistic and pragmatic.

National Sovereignty and Hemispheric Security

Together, the Summit texts place a host of issues on the hemispheric agenda. Henceforth, issues like corruption and judicial reform, national park management and the lead content in gasoline, can be discussed in international fora without *ipso facto* infringement on national sovereignty. The Summit is another affirmation of President Clinton's dictum that the dividing lines between domestic and international issues are blurring. The hemispheric agenda has become wider and deeper.

In effect, the Summit redefined hemispheric security. It left behind north-south confrontation and cold war fears. It overcame the chicken-and-egg riddle of which comes first, democracy or prosperity. Implicitly, the Summit locates our common security in democracy, prosperous integration and sustainable development. It affirms that these goals are consistent and mutually reinforcing.

The President spoke of a hemispheric "partnership for prosperity." This partnership builds upon the Good Neighbor Policy in that it promotes mutual respect and echoes the Alliance for Progress with its vision of social justice and economic growth. The partnership for prosperity goes beyond these policies by underscoring the mutuality of interests, by placing the United States squarely within Bolívar's vision, and by locating the western hemisphere at the center of U.S. international economic policy. By fusing free trade, sustainable development and democracy, the partnership for prosperity proposes a new security paradigm for the western hemisphere in the twenty-first century.

The New Architecture for the Inter-American System

You may say, these are all fine words, but will they become deeds? Here are the reasons for optimism. We will create as the President said, "a whole new architecture for the relationship of the nations and the peoples of the Americas to ensure that *dichos* become *hechos*, that words are turned

into deeds."

This architecture is spelled out in the appendix to the plan of action. It includes international institutions, periodic meetings of senior level officials and public-private sector partnerships.

This is an architecture for our times. We have entered an age where multilateral institutions have a chance to fulfill their promise. At the Summit, there was a powerful consensus to push the OAS to center stage. United behind a shared conception of good government, and accepting of the right, indeed the necessity, of international cooperation to advance that conception, the hemisphere has empowered its principal body for the defense of democratic values and institutions. And the new leadership at the OAS enjoys the full confidence of its member states.

The Inter-American Development Bank has also been mandated by its governors to tackle the critical issues of our times. The Summit bridged the gap between economics and politics. The bank will not only support the Summit's economic and social objectives, but will also finance pro-democracy initiatives. To accomplish these vital tasks, the bank has been entrusted with \$100 billion—also a vote of confidence in its leadership.

The second pillar of the new architecture is periodic senior-level meetings. Sector by sector, in narcotics, finance, energy, telecommunications, science and technology, labor, education and health, sustainable development. Agencies with the expertise and the interest will work together on common solutions to common problems.

The third pillar of the new architecture is public-private sector partnerships. Trade ministers will meet in June to assess progress toward free trade. At the same time and place the new hemispheric trade and commerce forum will bring together private sector leaders and public officials to promote hemispheric integration. Take the environment. Each of the three partnerships calls for active public involvement in all phases of policy making.

The declaration of principles contains a blanket invitation: "to assure public engagement and commitment, we invite the participation of the private sector, labor, political parties, academic institutions and other non-governmental actors and organizations in both our national and regional efforts." The baton is there for the taking.

These are not belated invitations to participate. The OAS and the IDB, government experts in agencies around the hemisphere and many non-governmental actors have participated throughout the "Miami process." They participated in pre-Summit consultations, helped compose the plan of action and were present in Miami. As a consequence, each initiative has a constituency among public officials and

civil society. The lengthy pre-Summit consultations process generated a powerful momentum that we can all work to sustain.

In the plan of action, we have content. In the new architecture, we have form. There is reason to believe that we will also have the political will. The signatories to the Summit texts see their self-interest advanced in positive cooperation. This affirmation was rung time and time again at the Vizcaya conversations. Poaching by ships carrying flags of convenience. Pollution left behind by tourism. Mud slides that cross borders. The transborder threats of narcotics trafficking, international terrorism, fugitives fleeing charges of corruption. The positive dynamics of open markets, free trade and mutual prosperity. The leaders cited concrete example after concrete example of how such issues can best be addressed through regional cooperation.

In the end, whether the plan of action is realized, whether *dichos* become *hechos*, whether words become deeds, will depend on governments, on the OAS and IDB, but also on civil society. In the "spirit of Miami," we look forward to forging with you many productive partnerships.

Thank you very much. ■

[LASA appreciates this contribution of Richard Feinberg to the Forum. At the suggestion of the LASA Executive Council, the editor solicited responses from Ambassador Ambler Moss, Director of the North-South Center and former ambassador to Panama, and from Professor Guadalupe González González, faculty member of the Division for International Studies at the Centro de Investigación y Docencia Económicas (CIDE), Mexico City, and visiting scholar, Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of San Diego. Those responses follow. Should Mr. Richard Feinberg choose to respond, we will include his rejoinder in the next issue of the Forum.]

Please note that the plan of action includes four major areas of concern. Within these areas there is a total of 23 Summit initiatives. Should you be interested in a list of persons dealing with each of these initiatives, you may contact Usha Pitts at 202-994-6589. Copies of the complete Summit documents "Declaration of Principles and Plan of Action" may be obtained from: Summit Coordinating Office, Department of State Room 3250, 2201 C Street NW., Washington DC 20520].

Response:

The Summit as the Beginning of a Process

by

Ambler H. Moss, Jr.

The Miami Summit, politically and artistically a flawless performance, was successful not as the realization of a goal but as the beginning of a process. Its agenda, finalized just in time for the meeting, gave Latin America and the Carib-

bean what it wanted from the United States, a clear commitment to partnership in a free trade area of the Americas. Its spirit, as Richard Feinberg states, fused trade, democracy and sustainable development.

NAFTA, after all, was only one of the 23 free trade agreements in the Hemisphere. Its approval by the Congress has been politically costly for President Clinton. The Summit showed that NAFTA was the beginning, not the end of a road. The approval of the GATT treaty, days before the Summit, further enhanced its credibility. So did the adoption of a Plan of Action, a detailed blueprint for governments and international organizations, complete with the dates of the first follow-up meetings.

There is also embedded in the Summit process the notion of "public-private partnership." The Declaration of Principles invites non-governmental actors to participate in the process; as Feinberg states, "The baton is there for the taking." How this is to be done is not spelled out and will be up to the actors' own initiative. They should begin early.

The new inter-American harmony is possible because of three major sea changes—the removal of the Cold War as a source of permanent conflict, the "lost decade" of debt which led to a shift in economic strategies and political trends, and the acceptance by both sides of the hemisphere of interdependence as a fact of life. Setbacks have already occurred since the Summit—the Mexican peso crisis, the Peru-Ecuador border conflict, and possible negative fallout in inter-American relations because of Washington's quasi-decertification of four Latin American countries in cooperation against drug trafficking. These should not alter the positive trend line, however, because the architecture of the Miami process is sound. ■

Response

by

Guadalupe González González

According to Richard Feinberg, the Summit of the Americas constitutes a milestone in the political and economic history of inter-American relations that inaugurates an unprecedented era of friendship and cooperation in the Western Hemisphere.

While I fully agree with Feinberg's characterization of the Summit as a complete diplomatic success, I do not share his strong optimism, especially about the prospects for regionalism in the Americas. The Summit surely moved in the right direction by stressing multilateralism as opposed to traditional unilateral responses to common regional problems, and the recent processes of democratization and economic liberalization in most Latin American and Caribbean countries facilitated the inter-American dialogue.

continued page 25, column 1

THE 1995 ELECTORAL PROCESS IN PERU

Conclusions of a Delegation Report of the Latin American Studies Association

[Between February 19 and 26, fourteen members of the Latin American Studies Association visited Peru. The purpose of the trip was to observe the electoral process at that stage in order to make an assessment of the extent to which that process was free and fair. Although the group as a whole did not return to Peru to observe the actual election, several LASA members did so individually--we look forward to receiving manuscripts from one or more of them for possible publication in the Forum.]

In the interim, we reproduce the conclusions from the full report of the delegation]

At the time of its visit, the delegation did not find evidence that the first-round election on April 9 would be fraudulent. If the incumbent administration were to attempt fraud on April 9, however, there are various ways in which it could do so. The most feasible include military pressure and manipulation of voting results and initiatives to take advantage of inaccuracies in the voter registration lists. Given the potential for abuse--within a context of opposition parties' accusations of government manipulation of the 1993 referendum results--the delegation believes that rigorous scrutiny of this election by independent monitors is crucial.

A free and fair election is a necessary but insufficient condition for democracy. The delegation determined that Peruvian democracy is a fragile enterprise, and that overall the central government is not acting to fully strengthen the freedoms and civilian institutions that are the essential conditions of democracy.

Freedom of speech exists in Peru, but it is limited in some areas by a legacy of a decade or more of violence from both *Sendero Luminoso* and the armed forces.

There is freedom of the media, but that freedom is circumscribed to a degree by a television establishment from which most Peruvians get their information about issues and candidates that is largely pro-government and is under no legal obligation to provide equal time. An important segment of the print media, on the other hand, tends to be quite critical of the government and of [President Alberto] Fujimori but reaches a much smaller segment of the population.

Freedom of organization for civil society is evident, but government policy sometimes has the effect of undermining non-governmental, grassroots organizations in some parts of the country through the creation of parallel organizations that receive state largesse. Public works and reconstruction efforts in devastated areas are a legitimate function of government, but there are some instances in which the use

of state resources constitutes an abuse (e.g., distributing goods purchased with public monies in the service of the electoral campaign) and/or constitutes a deliberate effort to weaken civil society.

Freedom of party organization and the ability to field candidates and disseminate political platforms exist, but are constrained by extremely disproportionate access to the media and to state resources for campaign purposes by government candidates.

Civilians have control and oversight of the electoral process under the law, but concerns have arisen about the extent to which political preferences could be overridden by military personnel protecting the polling places. There are also concerns about the extent to which designated civilian overseers will be effective. For these reasons, a substantial presence of independent observers who must be able to play an effective role in the monitoring and transmission of complaints, especially in remote areas of the country, is needed.

There is, formally, an open, accessible voter registration process. The most serious problem with voter registration, however, is the fact that the voting list has not been updated in ten years and thus contains substantial error from deceased still on the list and from displaced citizens who are registered in one place and living in another. This introduces an opportunity for vote manipulation by authorities.

State-sponsored terror is absent; however, the mere presence of the military or military-sponsored defense committees is having a chilling effect on local political organizations and activities in some areas.

The terrorism of *Sendero Luminoso* is, for the most part, only a painful memory in Peru; 1994 incidents and deaths were about one-sixth the 1990 figures. *Sendero's* continued presence in some parts of the country, however, contributes to the political fear of local populations.

Finally, civilians exercise nominal control over the military, but that institution is clearly not absent from civil society. Indeed, in many rural areas the military is the only coherent and therefore dominant institution. At the time of the delegation's visit, fifty-six provinces in Peru--about one-quarter of all provinces--were under emergency regulations that subordinate civilian to military authority there, except for Lima and Callao. These regulations are inappropriate in a country where the insurgency has been largely defeated.

If Peru is to move beyond electoral process to a more consolidated democracy, a number of challenges must be overcome. First, freedoms and civilian powers must be fully established. Second, the judiciary, still in the process of reorganization, should demonstrate its capacity to function efficiently under a rule of law. Third, since 1993 the capacity of municipal government to carry out local programs has been reduced, and mechanisms to restore their effectiveness should be found. Fourth, responsiveness to regional and local concerns is unlikely to result from the single electoral district congress, and this limitation on political representation should be addressed in future electoral legislation. Fifth, Peru's political parties need to regroup, reorganize, and rediscover their capacity to act as effective channels of popular concerns in ways that complement the

work of NGOs in addressing fundamental needs and in training a new leadership.

These challenges are formidable. Unlike 1990, however, Peru is no longer fighting for its very survival. The country now has both the political and economic space to meet these challenges of democratic consolidation. The next five years will provide clear indications as to whether or not Peru's leadership has the political will to do so.

[For a copy of the full report, send \$3.00 to LASA, 946 William Pitt Union, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh PA 15260. For foreign addresses, send \$4.50].



Members of the LASA Delegation pictured here from left to right are Tommie Sue Montgomery (who also was Report editor); Irene Silverblatt; Anthony Johnston; George Vickers; Bruce Kay; Federico Velarde (Director, Transparencia); Leda Pérez; Eugenia Becerra; David Scott Palmer; Catherine Conaghan; Cynthia McClintock; John Gitlitz; and Steve Stein. Missing are Susan Stokes and José Luis Renique (consultant). ■

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LASA95

September 28-30 at the Sheraton Washington

See page 19 this issue for air travel information on

CONVENTIONS IN AMERICA

LASA ELECTIONS, 1995

The following candidates have been nominated for the LASA vice presidency and membership on the Executive Council (EC). We at LASA believe that nomination to either of these offices is one of the greatest honors that LASA can accord a member of the association. A word about the process follows.

Every eighteen months, LASA members who are both outstanding scholars and outstanding citizens of our association are asked to run for the presidency and for the Executive Council. The nomination process is a long and careful one. First, the entire Executive Council deliberates on the composition of the Nominations Committee, which must be representative of our membership according to discipline, gender, and geographical region. After intensive discussion, usually involving conference calls, the Committee proposes a slate of candidates to the Executive Council. The slate is reviewed by the Council prior to final approval. It is our position that each one of the nominees would be a fine LASA official.

Our regret about this process is that not all these superb nominees can be elected. Concern about this led LASA 1992-1994 President Carmen Diana Deere to form a committee to consider possible changes in LASA's election procedures. The committee was chaired by Executive Council Treasurer Michael Conroy, and included EC members Marysa Navarro and Augusto Varas. After a careful evaluation of our election procedures that took into account several letters on this issue submitted by LASA members, the committee recommended at the Executive Council meeting held in February 1995 that no changes in election procedures be effected. The committee's report was discussed and approved unanimously. For us, as well as for members who corresponded with the committee, the democratic principles that are a LASA cornerstone require a competitive election. We continue to affirm that nomination itself is a high honor.

The winning candidate for vice president will serve in that capacity from November 1, 1995 until April 31, 1997, and as president from May 1, 1997 until October 31, 1998. The three winning candidates for members of the EC will serve a three-year term beginning November 1, 1995.

Nominees for Vice President: Edna Acosta-Belén
Susan Eckstein

Nominees for Executive Council: Arturo Arias
Charles Bergquist
Miguel Angel Centeno
Carlos Iván Degregori
Deborah Jakubs
Rose Spalding

Edna Acosta-Belén is a Distinguished Service Professor of Latin American and Caribbean Studies and Women's Studies at the University at Albany, SUNY, where she also serves as Director of the Center for Latino, Latin American, and Caribbean Studies (CELAC). Her areas of research are Hispanic Caribbean and U.S. Latino literary and cultural history, and women's studies. Some of her book publications include *Women in the Latin American Development Process* (with C.E. Bose, 1995), *Researching Women in Latin America and the Caribbean* (with C.E. Bose, 1993), *The Way it Was and Other Writings by Jesús Colón* (with V. Sánchez Korrol, 1993), *The Hispanic Experience in the United States* (with B.R. Sjostrom, 1988), *The Puerto Rican Woman: Perspectives on Culture, History, and Society* (1986, 1979), *La mujer en la sociedad puertorriqueña* (1980), *Albany PR-WOMENET Database: An Interdisciplinary Annotated Bibliography on Puerto Rican Women* (with C.E. Bose and A. Roschelle, 1991), and *An Interdisciplinary Guide for Research and Curriculum on Puerto Rican Women* (with C.E. Bose and B.R. Sjostrom, 1990). She is currently working on the book manuscript *In the Shadow of the Giant: Colonialism, Migration, and Puerto Rican Culture* to be published by Temple University Press. She has also published extensively in journals such as *Latin American Research Review*, *Latin American Literary Review*, *Melus*, *Hispanófila*, *Homines*, *Plural*, *Callaloo*, *Gender & Society*, *Bilingual Review*, and *Revista Chicano-Riqueña*; is on the Editorial Board of the journals *The Americas Review* and *Explorations in Ethnic Studies*; and is one of the founding editors of the *Latino Review of Books*. She has received grants or fellowships from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Southern Fellowships Fund, the U.S. Department of Education, U.S. Information Agency, and the New York State Council for the Humanities. From 1989-1992 she served as Co-Chair of the LASA Task Force on Women and is currently a member of the LASA Task Force on Latino Issues and the LASA Humanities Committee. She was Chair of the Women's Issues Program Section for the LASA '92 Los Angeles Congress and the Program Chair for the LASA '94 Atlanta Congress. She received her Ph.D. from Columbia University and has been a postdoctoral fellow at Yale and Princeton Universities.

Susan Eckstein is Professor of Sociology at Boston University. She is the author of *Back from the Future: Cuba under Castro* (Princeton University, 1994), *The Poverty of Revolution: The State and Urban Poor in Mexico* (Princeton University, 1977 and a 2nd edition in 1988), and *The Impact of Revolution: A Comparative Analysis of Mexico and Bolivia* (SAGE, 1976), and editor of *Power and Popular Protest: Latin American Social Movements* (University of California Press, 1989). She has published some four dozen articles on

urban issues, comparative revolutions, social movements, agrarian reform, democratization, socialist fiscal crises, political-economy, foreign aid, and inequality, mainly focusing on Cuba, Mexico, and Bolivia. She has served twice on the Executive Council of LASA, and three times on LASA's Nominations Committee. She has also served on the editorial boards of the *Latin American Research Review*, *Latin American Perspectives*, *Cuban Studies* and *Mexican Studies*. At the regional level she has served as President and member of the Executive Council (twice) of the New England Council on Latin America (NECLAS). Within the American Sociological Association she has served on several committees, in elected and appointed positions, and chaired two sections of the Association (Political Sociology and Political-Economy of the World Systems). Work of hers has been funded over the years by grants from the Tinker Foundation, the Radcliffe Bunting Institute, the Rockefeller Foundation, the Institute for World Order, the Social Science Research Council, and the Ford Foundation. She is a recipient of the Lourdes Casal and NECLAS publications awards.

Arturo Arias is Professor of Humanities at San Francisco State University, where he is the Graduate Studies coordinator. Co-writer for the screenplay for the film *El Norte* (1984), his most recent novel in English is titled *After the Bombs* (Curbstone Press, 1990). Author of four novels in Spanish (*Después de las bombas*, 1979; *Itzam-Na*, 1981; *Jaguar en llamas*, 1989; *Los caminos de Paxil*, 1991) and winner of the Casa de las Américas Award and the Anna Seghers Scholarship for three of them, he is also a specialist on Central American cultural studies, a subject that is central in his academic work (*Ideología, literatura y sociedad*, 1980), and *La identidad de la palabra*, forthcoming). His current projects include two new novels (*Cascabel* and *Sopa de caracol*) and a book of Central American cultural criticism (*Gestos Ceremoniales*). Among other grants, Professor Arias received a Mellon Fellowship for Research in Brazil (1990). He has been member of the Board of the Forum for a Changing America, a Member of the Pacific Coast Conference on Latin American Studies (PCCLAS) Executive Committee, a member of the board of the Network of Educators on Central America (NECA), a member of the LASA Media Award Committee as well as the LASA Program Committee, where he introduced and ran the Latin American Literature Reading Series in LASA '91. He frequently speaks at conferences, gives readings and lectures throughout the U.S. and abroad, and has delivered conference keynote speeches since 1990 at San Francisco, Buffalo and the University of Illinois at Chicago. He is presently a Humanities Fellow at Stanford University.

Charles Bergquist is Professor of History at the University of Washington, where he currently holds the Harry Bridges Endowed Professorship in Labor Studies. He is the author of *Coffee and Conflict in Columbia, 1886-1910* (Duke

University Press, 1978; *Fundación Antioqueña de Estudios Sociales*, 1981) and *Labor in Latin America: Comparative Essays on Chile, Argentina, Venezuela, and Colombia* (Stanford University Press, 1986; Siglo XXI, 1988). He has edited *Alternative Approaches to the Problem of Development* (1978), *Labor in the Capitalist World-Economy* (1984), and *Violence in Colombia: The Contemporary Crisis in Historical Perspective* (1992). He has served as Director of International Studies at Duke University (1984-88), Director of Latin American Studies at the University of Washington (1989-92), and currently administers the Center for Labor Studies at the University of Washington. He has been a member of the Joint Committee for Latin American Studies of the Social Science Research Council and the Board of Editors of the *Hispanic American Historical Review*. He served as Program Chair for the 14th International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association in 1988 and in 1992 chaired the American Historical Association's Clarence Haring Prize Committee (for the best book in Latin American history by a Latin American in the previous five years). He has been a fellow at the National Humanities Center and the Wilson Center. During 1988-89 he taught comparative labor history at the National University of Colombia with the support of a Fulbright fellowship. He is currently at work on a book of essays on U.S.-Latin American relations tentatively titled *Five Easy Pieces on Labor and the Course of American Democracy*.

Miguel Angel Centeno is Assistant Professor of Sociology at Princeton University. He is the author of *Mexico in the 1990s* (UCSD, 1991) and *Democracy within Reason: Technocratic Revolution in Mexico* (Penn State Press, 1994). He has published in *LARR*, *Journal of Latin American Studies*, *Theory and Society*, and the *Annual Review of Sociology*. He has co-organized two conferences for 1995: "Toward a New Cuba: Legacies of Revolution" (Princeton, April), and "Technocrats and the Politics of Expertise in Latin America" (CEDLA, Amsterdam, September). He is currently working on two books: *Voices from the Underground: Moscow in Transition*, a longitudinal study of 311 Moscow households and their responses to the transition, and *Blood and Debt: War and Statemaking in Latin America*, a comparative analysis of the role of war in Latin America. Professor Centeno has held a National Science Foundation Graduate Fellowship, Fulbright-Hays Fellowship, U.S. Mexican Studies Fellowship, Fulbright-CIES Lecturing Fellowship, and was recently awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship and a Bicentennial Preceptorship from Princeton University. He is a member of the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Latin Americanists in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. He has taught at Yale University as well as in Mexico City and Moscow.

Carlos Iván Degregori is Professor of Anthropology at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (Peru). He is also a senior researcher at Instituto de Estudios Peruanos in

Lima. Among the books he has written are: *El surgimiento de Sendero Luminoso* (IEP, Lima 1990), forthcoming in English translation from the University of North Carolina Press; *Conquistadores de un nuevo mundo, de invasores a ciudadanos en San Martín de Porres* (IEP, Lima 1986; with Cecilia Blondet and Nicolás Lynch); *Ayacucho, raíces de una crisis* (IER Arguedas, Ayacucho 1984). He has edited several books, among them: *The Peru Reader: History, Culture, Politics* (forthcoming, Duke University Press 1995; with Orin Starn and Robin Kirk); *Perú, el problema agrario en debate* (SEPIA IV, Lima 1992; with Javier Escobar and Benjamín Marticorena). He has contributed chapters to several books, among them: David Scott Palmer ed., *Shining Path of Peru* (London 1992). Between 1990 and 1993 he was part of the working group on *Violence and Social Movements* of the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, headed by David Apter. From 1991 until January 1995 he was Director of Instituto de Estudios Peruanos. He has been visiting Professor at the Freie Universität, Berlin; the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Sciences Sociales, Paris; and Tinker Professor at the University of Wisconsin/Madison.

Deborah Jakubs is Ibero-American Bibliographer and Head of the International and Area Studies Department in Duke University's Perkins Library. She also serves as the Associate Director of the Duke-University of North Carolina Program in Latin American Studies and is an Adjunct Assistant Professor of History at Duke. She is the editor of *Latin American Studies into the Twenty-First Century: New Focus, New Formats, New Challenges* (Albuquerque: SALALM, 1993) and compiler of the modern Spanish American history section in P. Covington, ed., *Resource Guide for Latin America and the Caribbean* (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1992). She authored *Acquisitions Manual for Librarians, Book Dealers and Publishers* (with William Ilgen), trilingual edition (Madison: SALALM, 1988); "From Bawdyhouse to Cabaret: The Evolution of the Tango as an Expression of Argentine Popular Culture," *Journal of Popular Culture*, Fall 1984; *MRTM, The Rutgers Inventory of Machine-Readable Texts in the Humanities*, User's Manual (with Jim Bourne; The Research Libraries Group, 1982); and "Police Violence in Times of Political Tension: The Case of Brazil, 1968-1971," in David H. Bayley, ed., *Police and Society* (Sage, 1977). She has received Fulbright, Doherty, and Ford Foundation grants, has served as the Assistant Editor of *College and Research Libraries* (1986-1990), and is currently serving as a consultant to The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in its new initiative to develop a hemispheric network of Latin Americanist scholarly resources. She is past president (1990-91) of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), the founding and current chair of LASA's Task Force on Scholarly Resources (1990-), and chair of the Advisory Committee of the Latin American Studies Research Resources Project of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL), a pilot project that emerged from the work of the

AAU/ARL Task Force on the Acquisition of Foreign-Language and Area Studies Materials, a joint effort of the Association of American Universities and ARL. In April 1993 she organized a plenary session for the Title VI Center Directors' meeting on "Library Issues for National Resource Centers," and in November 1993 she coordinated a conference on electronic scholarly networks for Latin American studies. She has conducted fieldwork in Argentina on immigration and other topics in modern social history, and served as a script consultant to the National Geographic Explorer Series program on the tango.

Rose J. Spalding is Professor of Political Science at DePaul University, where she also serves as Co-Director of Latin American Studies. She is the author of *Capitalists and Revolution in Nicaragua: Opposition and Accommodation, 1979-1993* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1994). She also edited and contributed to *The Political Economy of Revolutionary Nicaragua* (Boston: Allen & Unwin, 1987), which was published in translation as *La economía política de la Nicaragua revolucionaria* (México: Fondo de Cultura Económica, 1989). In addition to her work on Nicaragua, she has published on social policy and rural development in Mexico. Her writings have appeared in *Comparative Politics*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *Latin American Research Review*, and *Foro internacional and Estudios sociológicos* of El Colegio de México. Her work has been supported with grants from the Social Science Research Council, the Heinz Endowment, the Kellogg Institute, the National Endowment for Humanities, and Fulbright-Hays. She chaired the LASA Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Nicaragua and Central America in 1989-91, and served as a member of this Task Force from 1986-95. She co-chaired, with Martin Diskin, the LASA International Commission to Observe the 1990 Nicaraguan Elections, which produced two reports for the LASA membership. In 1991-92, she served as a member of the LASA Program Committee, chairing the Politics section. For the last two cycles (1993-95), she has been a member of LASA's Finance Committee. In 1994-95, she participated in the Inter-American Dialogue project on Democratic Governance in Latin America. Her current research explores the relationships between business organization and right-wing politics. ■

MISSING NEWSLETTERS

LASA archives are missing Volume 1 (all numbers) and Volume 2, Numbers 1,3 and 4. LASA would appreciate receiving originals or photocopies of any of these issues for its files and would acknowledge successful searchers in the *LASA Forum*. Before sending, e-mail or call the Secretariat to make sure someone else has not yet sent us copies. We will reimburse photocopying or related expenses. Thanks for helping. ■

LASA Endowment Fund Support

LASA members continue to show their support for the endowment campaign through both pledges and outright gifts. In the last issue of the *LASA Forum* we reported to you that 23 members had committed to Life Memberships. That number has now grown to 27! We take great delight in acknowledging the following new LASA Founding Life Members:

Michael E. Conroy

Bruce Wayne Goldstein

Merilee S. Grindle

John Wirth

To date Founding Life Members have pledged \$67,500 to the endowment fund!

Many LASA members show their support by "rounding up" on their annual membership renewal. Others have responded generously to appeals sent to upper dues-paying members on behalf of the campaign. We gratefully acknowledge the following contributors to the Humanities Endowment Fund:

Robert F. Arnove

Heliodoro Diaz

Judith Adler Hellman

Lorena Oropeza

B.W. Aston

Dorothy R. Dillon

Carlos Manuel

Carlos A. Parodi

Shirley Aumand

Rainer Dombois

Indacochea

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María F. Barceló-Miller

Michael J. Doudoroff

Akiko Kumagai

Hernán S. Pérez

Peter M. Beattie

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María A. Pozas

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Emilie Bergmann

Eduardo Forastieri

Aurora Loyo-Brambila

Florinda Riquer

A. Alejandro Bernal

Martha Paley

Catherine Lugar

Teresa Rodríguez

José Luis Bizelli

Francescato

Matilde Luna

Mariángela Rodríguez

Lydia Blasini-Cáceres

Fabiola Freitas

Demarisse Machado-

Patricia I. Rubio

John A. Booth

Christian L. Freres

Goldman

Arthur Schmidt

Dain Borges

Edmundo F. Fuenzalida

Oscar R. Martí

Lynn M. Stephen

Rosal C. Bourque

María Antonia Garcés

María G. Martínez

Vicky Unruh

Rosalba Casas Guerrero

Alberto García

de Rodríguez

Francisco Valdés

Marta Casas Arzu

Gustavo C. Gatti

Elinor G.K. Melville

Claudia M. Varela

James A. Cohen

Manuel González

Belkys Mones

Arnoldo Vela

Trudie O. Coker

Oropeza

Alice A. Nelson

Gardenia Vidal

Theo R. Crevenna

Luis E. González-Vales

James S. Oehrig

And to the General Endowment Fund:

Gustavo Andrade Lleras

Suzanne L. Fiederlein

Ilse A. Leitinger

Martin O. Poblete

Bradford Barham

Henry J. Frundt

Patricia J. Lyon

Alejandro Portes

José Luis Bizelli

Alberto García

Robin R. Marsh

Cristina Puga

Lydia Blasini-Cáceres

William R. Garner

Kenneth D. McClintock

Peter Ranis

Jose Antonio Borello

Gustavo C. Gatti

Tommie Sue

Scott S. Robinson

Donald S. Castro

Jorge Gil-Mendieta

Montgomery

Norma Rodríguez

Clovis Cavalcanti

Jeffrey R. Goodwin

Richard B. Norgaard

Roldán

Trudie O. Coker

Janet G. Greever

North American

Hiromi Saito

Lúcia Helena Costigan

Howard Handelman

Congress on Latin

Kenneth E. Sharpe

Torcuato S. Di Tella

W. Nick Hill

America

P. Silva

Dorothy R. Dillon

Kotaro Horisaka

William R. Nylén

Russell E. Smith

Victor A. Espinoza

Iván A. Jáksic

James S. Oehrig

Donald Stevens

Valle

Masao Kinoshita

Manuel Pastor, Jr.

Patricio Valdivieso

Luis A. Ferrao

David Lehmann

Robert A. Pastor

Arnoldo Vela

Please note that a gift to the Humanities Endowment Fund was incorrectly acknowledged to Clarence Tatum in the last issue of the newsletter. The actual donor of the gift was Charles Tatum. Our apologies to Dr. Tatum.

Every contribution takes us that much closer to our goals. We are very grateful to all the generous supporters of the endowment funds! ■

Results of the LASA Membership Survey
by Sandy Klinzing
LASA Assistant Director for Institutional Advancement

Impetus and Response

The results of the Fall 1994 LASA Membership Survey are in, and we are extremely grateful to all those who took the time to respond. The purposes of the survey were threefold: To (1) determine members' level of satisfaction with current services and elicit their recommendations for new ones; (2) inform members of current services; and (3) learn how best to apply scarce resources in attracting new members.

Surveys were mailed in October, 1994 to 5,353 current and lapsed LASA members with good addresses. (Lapsed or former members were included because it was important to us to know why members had not renewed.) A total of 1,360 responded, for a return rate of 25%.

Of the respondents, 1,239 or 91% were current members, and 121 or 9% were not. The major reasons given for nonrenewal by the remaining 121 individuals included "forgot" (36%), "lack of funds" (16%), and "on leave from my university" (9%).

Respondents who classified themselves as "teachers" and "students" responded in roughly the same proportion as they are represented in the LASA membership, that is, 60% and 19% respectively. The next largest groups of respondents indicated that they were retired (5%), researchers (4%) or administrators (3%).

The number of survey respondents by discipline also closely matched LASA membership by discipline. The largest number of respondents identified their field as "political science" (22%), followed by "history" (19%), and "literature" and "sociology" at (12%) each.

The majority of survey respondents, 44%, had been members of the association 4 or fewer years; 21% for 5 to 9 years; 13% for 10 to 14 years, 7% for 15 to 19 years; 8% for 20 to 24 years; and 7% for 25 years or more.

It was not much of a surprise to us that most respondents, (33%), said they were introduced to LASA through a colleague. Twenty-two percent said they learned of LASA through a teacher, 19% through LASA publications and 17% by attending a LASA congress.

Responses regarding the number of congresses attended since 1986 did prove to be a surprise. The largest group, (27%) had attended only one congress; 22% had not attended any; and 18% had been to two. Equally surprising were the responses regarding participation at LASA congresses since 1986: 40% of the respondents had participated in no congresses; 23% in one and 15% in two.

Items #8 a. b. and c. were designed to determine the degree of member involvement with volunteer activities and the degree of interest in participating in these activities. Respondents were asked if they had ever served on the Executive Committee, or on a LASA committee or task force, on which of these they had served, and if they would like to participate.

Of the 16% who indicated they had served on at least one of these, 45% had been part of a task force; 23% had served on a committee; and 17% had been members of the Executive Council. A full 68% of respondents indicated they would like to have more of a role in such activities.

Importance of LASA Member Services

The first graph depicts the value that respondents place on current member products and services. Members were asked to evaluate as (1) very important, (2) important, or (3) unimportant the following member benefits: *Latin American Research Review (LARR)* subscription, *LASA Forum* subscription, the opportunity to vote for LASA officers, the opportunity to serve on the Executive Council or a committee or task force, the opportunity to submit paper and panel proposals for LASA congresses, reduced congress preregistration and registration fees, access to congress papers, access to the congress printed program, the opportunity to make award nominations, the *Journal of Latin American Studies (JLAS)* and the *Bulletin of Latin American Research (BLAR)* subscription discounts, access to LASA's electronic job bulletin board, discounts on offprints of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, listing in the *LASA Membership Directory*, delegation reports on election observations, task force activities, working group activities, the opportunity to network with U.S. colleagues and with Latin American colleagues, travel grants for Latin American junior lecturing fellows and travel grants for U.S.-based graduate students.

Most respondents (94%) rated as important or very important their subscription to *LARR*, followed by opportunities to network with U.S. colleagues (87%) and Latin American colleagues (87%). Next in order were the subscription to the *LASA Forum* (86%), the opportunity to submit paper and panel proposals (86%) and access to LASA congress papers (82%).

Respondents rated least important the opportunity to make award nominations (36%), discounts on offprints of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* (33%) and access to the electronic job bulletin board (26%). However, note that significant numbers of respondents, 474 or 36%, were unable to evaluate the electronic job bulletin board. The graph

illustrates the extent to which this and other benefits were apparently unfamiliar to LASA members. As noted below, this kind of information was beneficial to us for future planning. It also was helpful, as well as gratifying, to learn that none of the benefits LASA currently is offering is perceived as "unimportant" by a majority of the respondents.

Quality of Member Services

Members were also asked to evaluate the quality of current member benefits as (1) excellent, (2) good, (3) fair, or (4) poor. Benefits in the survey included: the *Latin American Research Review (LARR)*, the *LASA Forum*, the *LASA Membership Directory*, LASA's institutional directory *Latin American Studies in the U.S., Canada and Mexico*, information contained on the electronic bulletin board, ease of the member renewal procedure, ease of congress preregistration, ease of on-site registration, ease of ordering congress papers, general service of the LASA Secretariat and fulfillment of members' special requests.

Rated highest in quality (good or excellent) by respondents were *LARR* (93%), the *LASA Forum* (84%), ease of the member renewal procedure (82%) and ease of congress preregistration (75%). Again, where the percentage of "good" and "excellent" responses were low, as in the cases of the electronic job bulletin board and "fulfillment of member special requests," the "not able to evaluate" category loomed large. Although there clearly is work for us to do, it was gratifying to learn that in the case of only one benefit, "ease of ordering congress papers*," did the combined "fair" and "poor" categories exceed 20%, and that the average of these two combined categories over all the items was less than 9%.

Additional Survey Items

The final two survey items (1) sought members' reaction to approaching various sources for campaign funding: corporations, foundations, members themselves, and interested individuals, and (2) requested the names of any who should be approached for campaign support.

Responses to item (1) were grouped as "yes", "yes with reservations" "strong yes", "no" and "strong no". Although there was concern that the integrity of the association not be compromised in seeking funding from corporations, 80% of respondents gave their approval to approaching corporations through some form of positive response. Ninety-nine percent of respondents believed funding should

*This survey was not designed to produce an evaluation of any aspect of the LASA congresses per se. The item "ease of ordering congress papers" was intended to produce an evaluation of the system for accessing papers after the meeting. The wording of this item may have produced some confusion.

be sought from foundations, 92% agreed with seeking support from LASA members and 98% gave their approval to approaching interested individuals for campaign support.

Responses to the request for names of campaign prospects were many and varied. They included individuals with an interest in Latin America, corporations and foundations. All will be very helpful to LASA's campaign efforts.

Finally, many members responded to our request for additional comments or recommendations regarding new member services. Suggestions dealt with congress papers and panels, the congress paper distribution system, ways to simplify the paying of member fees, particularly for members living abroad, use of the electronic job bulletin board and the Internet, opportunities for involvement on committees and task forces, the type and quality of publications, job opportunities and the needs of graduate students, and the overall thrust of the association. These suggestions will be particularly helpful in the design of new member products and services.

Respondents' Suggestions and Planning for 1995-96

At its February 1995 meeting the Executive Council discussed the survey results and their implications. Clearly, while most respondents believed that LASA was doing a reasonably good job, more effort was needed in (1) disseminating information on member benefits, (2) facilitating member involvement on committees and task forces, and (3) expediting membership renewal through the use of credit cards. Several of these suggestions have already been implemented or are currently in process:

---Membership fees can now be charged on Visa or MasterCard;

---A New Member Packet has been developed, which details all benefits, and provides instructions on accessing the electronic job bulletin board;

---A new paper distribution system will be available at the Washington, DC congress;

---A plan for dissemination of information on the electronic job bulletin board and all member benefits will be developed. We must do a better job of alerting members to member services;

---Secretariat publications are being reviewed for appearance and content, beginning with the *LASA Forum*;

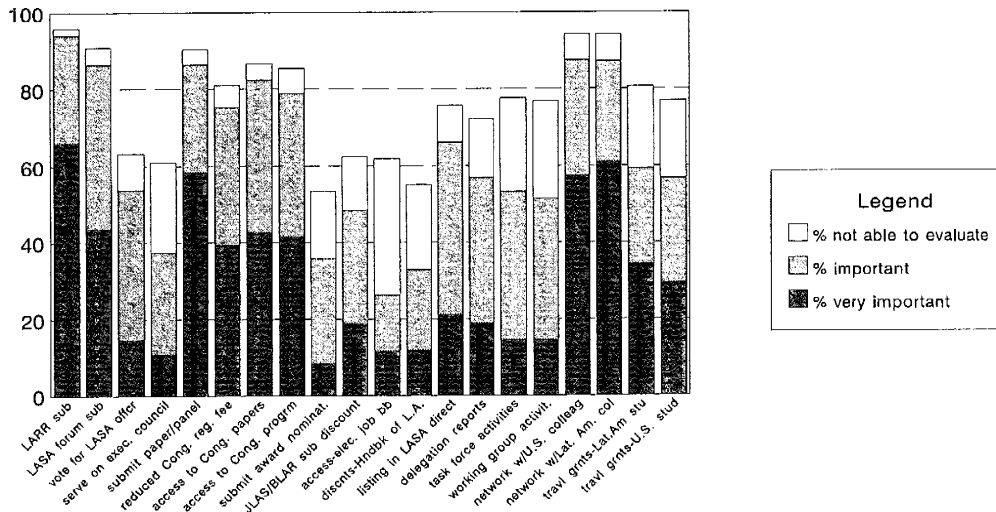
---Every attempt will be made to assist members in becoming more involved with LASA committees and task forces;

---New avenues are being explored to publicize job opportunities and to assist student members in their job search.

Again, our thanks to all who responded. Our special thanks to those who wrote kind words about the LASA Secretariat and the services provided. We look forward to working with

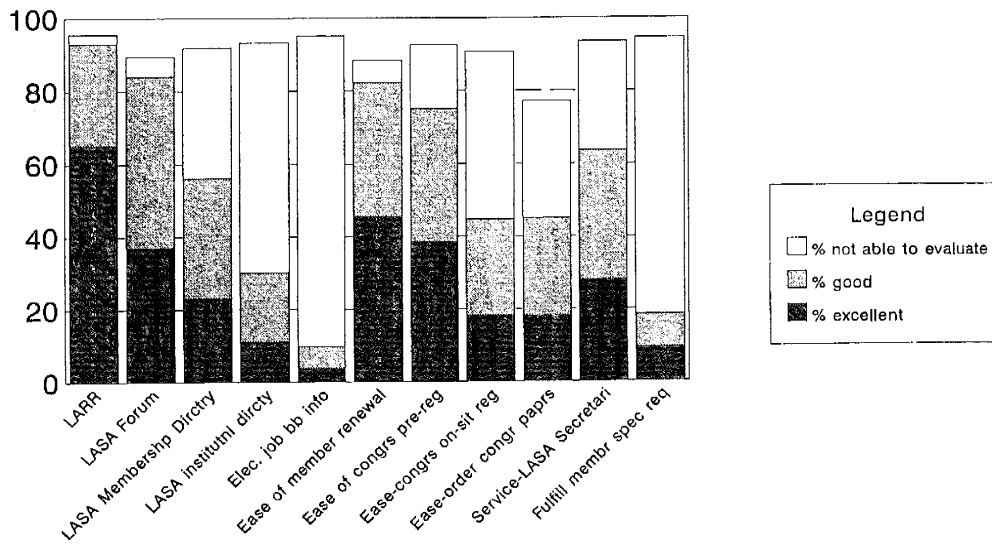
you all in implementing your suggestions during the coming year. Please give us a call, fax us, or e-mail us at any time with any additional recommendations you may have.

IMPORTANCE OF LASA BENEFITS



Note: Responses included 1 'very important', 2 'important' 3 'unimportant' 4 'not able to evaluate'
N = 1360

QUALITY OF LASA BENEFITS



Note: Responses Included 1 'excellent' 2 'good' 3 'fair' 4 'poor' 5 'not able to evaluate'; N=1360

LASA Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Issues Statement of Purpose

by
Daniel Balderston, Chair
Tulane University

Rationale

Scholarship on gay, lesbian and bisexual issues has been historically underrepresented in Latin American Studies, although there has been significant work in this area presented in the disciplinary meetings (Modern Language Association, American Historical Association, American Anthropological Association and so forth), and some work on Latin American issues at gay and lesbian studies conferences, both large and small. LASA has a unique role in Latin American Studies of bringing scholars and public figures together from a variety of disciplines and from all parts of the Americas. There have been a few panels on gay and lesbian topics at the last two congresses, as well as meetings of an informal gay and lesbian caucus. The Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Issues will sponsor activities at future congresses, encourage research on these issues in a variety of disciplines, provide a forum for sharing information on human rights issues in the gay and lesbian communities in Latin America, and serve to bridge the gaps between the gay and lesbian activist community in Latin America (and in the Latino community in the United States) and interested members of the academic community.

Goals

The specific goals of the task force are:

- to foster research in the various disciplines on gay, lesbian and bisexual issues, including collaborative research across the disciplines
- to bring Latin Americanist scholarship into closer contact with gay/lesbian/bisexual scholarship and queer theory on other realms of knowledge
- to organize sessions at LASA meetings that explicitly address issues in sexuality studies, especially gay, lesbian and bisexual issues, and on gay, lesbian and bisexual human rights issues in Latin America
- to promote dialogue between Latin Americanist scholars and gay and lesbian activists in Latin America
- to promote the inclusion of material on gay, lesbian and bisexual issues into the curriculum of Latin American Studies courses and programs, including the pooling of curricular materials such as syllabi, bibliography, ancillary resources and so forth.

The LASA Task Force on Gay and Lesbian Issues is constituted by: Daniel Balderston, Chair, Tulane University, Department of Spanish and Portuguese, 304 Newcomb Hall,

New Orleans, LA 70118; Tomás Almaquer, University of Michigan; Electa Arenal, CUNY; Enrique Asís, San Francisco AIDS Foundation; Florence Babb, University of Iowa; Efraim Barradas, University of Massachusetts/Boston; Diana Bellessi, poet and activist, Buenos Aires; Norma Chinchilla, California State University/Long Beach; Jorge Cortiñas, International Lesbian and Gay Human Rights Commission; Juan Gelpí, University of Puerto Rico; James Green, UCLA; Roger Lancaster, Columbia University; Amy Lind, Cornell; Nina Menéndez, University of Florida; Sylvia Molloy, New York University; Carlos Monsiváis, writer, Mexico City; Luiz Mott, Universidade Federal de Bahia; José Quiroga, George Washington University; Pete Sigal, UCLA; Lynn Stephen, Northeastern University. ■

Final Call for Participants LASA Research Seminar in Nicaragua June 20-30, 1995

As this issue of the *LASA Forum* goes to print, there are still some open places in the 11th annual LASA Research Seminar.

See the announcement in the Winter 1995 issue. See the 1994 fall issue of the *Forum* to see the kind of program you can expect.

Places for the June 1995 Seminar will be held in the order in which applications/deposits are received. Note that the \$100 deposit is 90 percent refundable if you withdraw up to four weeks before departure.

Urgent: Write to Professor Richard Stahler-Sholk, Academic Coordinator, Pitzer College, 1050 Mills Ave, Claremont, CA 91711-6110. Or contact: Alice McGrath, Facilitator, by mail, phone or fax: PO Box 1782, Ventura, CA 93002. Telephone: 805-648-4560, any day from 8AM-7PM (Pacific Time). Fax: 805-653-6359 (24 hours a day, every day). ■

LASA GOES PLASTIC

In response to an increasing number of requests, especially from LASA members and candidates for membership from outside the United States, the association now accepts payment with Visa or MasterCard. A handling fee of \$2.75 will be charged for membership and registration paid for by credit card. ■

**XIX International Congress of the Latin American Studies Association
LASA95**

Washington DC, September 28-30, 1995

SOME HIGHLIGHTS

- Opening reception Wednesday evening at Georgetown University
- Address by César Gaviria, Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and former President of Colombia (invited)
- Address by Alex Watson, U.S. Under Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (invited)
- LASA Award Presentations: Kalman Silvert Award, Bryce Wood Book Award, Premio Iberoamericano Book Award; Media Award
- Address by Enrique Iglesias, President of the Inter-American Development Bank on "Development Challenges for the Twenty-First Century"
- Special forum on the political economy of Latin America after the Miami Summit
- Special performance and exhibition celebrating Chilean music and letters
- Literati at LASA: Major Latin American Literary Figures Reading from Their Works
- Plenary on the political situation in Mexico
- On-line demonstration of electronic resources for academics, at the Hispanic Foundation of the Library of Congress, with reception to follow
- Plenary report from the LASA delegation to the Fifth World Congress on the Status of Women, Beijing
- Plenary discussion among representatives of Latino Studies Associations
- Plenary on Latin American migration to the U.S. and policy responses
- Special forum on Nicaraguan politics and economic issues, with representatives of major Nicaraguan political groups
- Special forum on Spain, the European Union, and Latin America
- Workshop for high school teachers on "Meso-American Tapestry: Pre-Colombian Culture and the Living Legacy"
- The *Gran Baile* on Friday night

See final program for complete list of special sessions, with times and locations

PRELIMINARY SCHEDULE OF REGULAR SESSIONS BY PROGRAM SECTION

Each line contains the following information:

SESSION NUMBER/Session Title/Chair(first only if there are co-chairs)/Day/Starting Time

Session numbers are not necessarily sequential. They have been assigned for tracking purposes.

Day abbreviations: T=Thursday, 9/28, F=Friday, 9/29, S=Saturday, 9/30.

All regular sessions begin at the following times: 8AM, 10AM, 12noon, 2PM, or 4PM, and are planned to last 1 hour and 45 minutes, to allow time to the clear room for the next session.

Agrarian Issues and Indigenous Groups:

AGR01/'Reforming' the Latin American Agrarian Reforms: Privatization and Decollectivization in the Agricultural Sector/Deere/T/12

AGR02/Rural Resposes to Economic Crisis: Cuba and Nicaragua/Enríquez/T/2

AGR04/Líderes indígenas analizan su creciente participación en la sociedad civil sudamericana/Kleymeyer/F/4

AGR05/"La movilización por la vida": The Ecuadorean Uprising of 1994/Sawyer/F/2

AGR06/Paraguay's Agricultural Miracle: A Decade Later/Reed/T/8

AGR07/Changing The Agrarian Structure From Below: An Analysis of the Paraguayan Experience/Molinas/T/10

AGR08/Popular Responses to State Discourses on Privatization and Liberalism in the Mexican Countryside/Purnell/S/12

AGR10/Perspectives on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) in Central America/Dix/F/10
AGR11/Sociedad y cultura en el sureste de México/Vázquez Pasos/S/4
AGR12/Identidades y racismo en Guatemala, I/Hale/S/12
AGR13/Identidades y racismo en Guatemala, II/Palma/S/2
AGR14/Tourism as an Agent of Change: Forced Displacement of Fishing Communities Along the North Coast of Bahia, Brazil/Delaney/S/10
AGR15/Accommodating the Nation to Indian Identities, Realities, and Law/Garfield/S/8
AGR16/Restructuring Cuban Agriculture/Rosset/F/12
AGR17/Agricultural Transformations and the Mexican Ejido/Roberts/S/2
AGR18/National Parks, Sustainable Development, and Agricultural Technology/Bianco Bozzo/F/8

Caribbean:

CAR01/New Approaches to the Study of Caribbean International Relations/Romero/T/8
CAR02/Formas históricas de la cultura política cubana/Herrera/T/2
CAR03/Inventando naciones en el Caribe (Cuba y Puerto Rico)/Figueroa/S/8
CAR06/Race, Ethnicity, and National Identity in Nineteenth-Century Cuba/Díaz Quiñones/S/4
CAR07/The Trujillo Regime: Ideology, Militarism, Gender and Politics/Peguero-Lawlor/F/12
CAR08/Institutional Development in the Caribbean/Giacalone/T/4
CAR09/New Approaches to Ideology and Politics in Late 1930's and early 1940's Puerto Rico/Ferrao/S/10
CAR11/Race and Racial Inequality in Cuba: Four Perspectives/Glasco/T/10
CAR12/Race Relations in Cuba/Fernández/S/12
CAR13/Circuits of Power: Remapping Identities in Cuba/Benglesdorf/T/12
CAR14/Women Travelers to the Caribbean: The Perils of Empire/Romero-Cesareo/S/2
CAR15/Women Travelers to the Caribbean: Gender and Empire/Paravisini-Gebert/S/4
CAR16/Marking Territory: Public Lands, Private Property, and the Dominican State/Franks/F/2
CAR17/Occupied Haiti: What Democracy? What Development? /Dupuy/F/8
CAR18/Cuban Women on Both Sides of the Camera/Arredondo/F/10
CAR19/Ensayos, diarios, exilios y otros espacios profanos en la obra de seis escritoras caribeñas/Carrion Baralt/F/12
CAR20/Teaching the Caribbean/Hillman/F/2
CAR21/The Blood of Saints: Politics and the Religious Imagination in the Caribbean/Derby/F/8
CAR22/Dominicans There and Here: Politics, Economics and Transnationalism/Espinal/F/10
CAR23/Culture and Democracy: The Hispanic-Caribbean, 1898-1940/Díaz Quiñones/S/2
CAR24/Cuba: Un mercado emergente en la cuenca del Caribe/Triana/T/4
CAR25/Higher Education and Social Change in Puerto Rico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, and New York/Bosque-Pérez/T/2
CAR26/Significación social e incidencia de la religión en los procesos de cambio en Cuba: particularidades en la actual coyuntura de crisis/Quintanales/T/12
CAR28/Social and Economic Development and the Role of Civil Society in Cuba in the 90's/Valdés Espinosa/T/8
CAR30/La situación de la juventud caribeña en los '90: una perspectiva comparada/Domínguez García/F/4
CAR31/Caribbean Agenda-Setting: Towards the 21st Century/Griffith/F/2

Central America:

CEN01/The Transition to Democracy in Central America/Sieder/F/2
CEN02/Nicaragua in the 1990s I: Government and Public Policy/Walker/F/8
CEN03/Nicaragua in the 1990s II: Institutions/Dodson/F/10
CEN04/Nicaragua in the 1990s III: Groups/Saldana/F/12
CEN05/Transnational Communities and Development in Central America: Current Patterns and Future Prospects/López/S/8
CEN06/Gobernabilidad y elecciones en Centroamérica y México/Aguilera/S/10
CEN08/Redes de actores y políticas socio-económicas en centroamérica/Gomà/S/12
CEN09/Institutional Reconversion in Post-Invasion Panama/Rudolf/S/12
CEN10/Social Movements in Post-Invasion Panama/Pérez/S/2
CEN11/Nicaragua: After the Sandinistas/Dore/F/4
CEN13/The Political Impact of Structural Adjustment in Central America/Taylor/S/4

CEN14/Kaxlan Construction: Transnational Research in 1990s Guatemala/Little-Siebold/T/8
 CEN15/Community as Context of Community and Change: Interdisciplinary Perspectives from Rural Guatemala/Green/T/10
 CEN16/Nacionalismo guatemalteco: ¿Inversión élite o realidad popular?/Piel/T/12
 CEN17/Conflict and Consensus: Nicaragua in the Post-Revolutionary Period/Quesada/S/8
 CEN18/Parliamentary Elites in Central America/Eguizabal/S/2
 CEN19/The Problematics of Achieving Peace, Reconciliation and Reconstruction in Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala/Diskin/F/4
 CEN20/Costa Rica and Guatemala: A Comparative Historical Perspective/Handy /F/2
 CEN21/Panama: Domestic and International Aspects of the 'New Torrijismo': A Critical Appraisal/Phillipps Collazos/S/4
 CEN22/Policy and Politics in Costa Rica/Chalker/F/12
 CEN23/La sociedad civil y el proceso de paz en Guatemala/LaRue/T/2
 CEN24/The Pueblos of Guatemala: Interdisciplinary Perspectives on the Past/Little-Siebold/F/10
 CEN25/Religion and Ethnic Identity Among the Maya in Guatemala/Garrard-Burnett/T/4
 CEN26/Centroamérica en los noventa: Aspectos sociales, económicos y demográficos/Gurdián Fernández/F/8
 CEN27/Tras la revolución: Desafíos de la transición en Nicaragua/Hoyt/S/10

Democracy and Human Rights:

DHR01/Popular Movements and NGOs: Conflicts, Alliances, Blurring Boundaries/Gill/F/4
 DHR02/Dealing With the Legacies of Military Rule /McSherry/F/4
 DHR03/Parliamentary Elites in Four National Cases Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Chile/Roy/F/10
 DHR04/Evaluation of Paraguay's Democratization Process/Riquelme/F/12
 DHR05/The Metamorphosis of Military Tutelage: Recent Tendencies in Latin America/Martins Filho/S/10
 DHR06/Ideology, Participation and Brazilian Democracy/Groth/T/12
 DHR07/Law and the Reconstruction of Democracy and Human Rights in Latin America/Felix/F/2
 DHR08/Political Corruption, Democracy and Citizen Participation/Fleischer/F/2
 DHR10/Political Culture, Democratization and Citizenship/Alvarado/T/2
 DHR11/Problems of Democracy in Comparative Perspective/Espíndola/S/8
 DHR12/The Restructured State and Democracy: Problems and Prospects in Post-Authoritarian Latin America/Hartlyn/S/4
 DHR13/Negotiating Everyday Life in the '90s in Latin America: Religious Choices and Strategies at the Grassroots/Vásquez/T/10
 DHR14/Civil-Military Relations in Post-Authoritarian Brazil and Chile/Hunter/T/10
 DHR15/Facing the Dilemmas: Human Rights and Transition to Civilian Government in Latin America/Lira K./S/8
 DHR17/The Role of Multilateral Institutions in Supporting Civil Society and Democratic Development in Latin America/Mazza/S/10
 DHR18/Challenges for Democratic Governability in Venezuela/Cardozo da Silva/S/12
 DHR19/Judicial Reform in Latin American Democratic Transitions/Bunck/F/4
 DHR20/Toward a New Critical Juncture? Democratization Structural Adjustment, and Popular Representation in Latin America/Roberts/S/4
 DHR21/Consolidating Democracy? Examining El Salvador's Post-War Transition/Stanley/T/8
 DHR23/Promoting Democracy in Latin America: Is Progress Being Made?/Shifter/S/2
 DHR24/Public Order, Internal Security: The Roles and Doctrines of the Military and Police in the New Democracies in Latin America/Schirmer/T/2
 DHR25/Law, Justice and Citizenship/Howell/F/12
 DHR26/The Relationship Between Civil and Political Society in the Aftermath of the Democratic Transitions/Avritzer/F/12
 DHR27/Civil Society, Political Culture and Legal Tradition/Olvera/F/2
 DHR28/After the Peace Accords: Rights and Reconstruction in Guatemala and El Salvador/Sanford/T/10
 DHR29/Religious Change and Political Developments: Catholics, Evangelicals and Democracy in Comparative Perspective/Froehle/T/12
 DHR30/Labor Rights and Regional Economic Integration in the Americas/Middlebrook/S/2
 DHR32/Transnational Issue Networks on Women's Rights, Refugees, Structural Adjustment/Keck/F/8
 DHR33/The Role of Political Polling in the Consolidation of Democracy/Echegaray/F/10

- DHR34/The Relevance of Human Rights Struggles to Current Process of Democratization in Latin America/Sosnowski/F/12
- DHR35/Non-Governmental Organizations between People and the State in Latin America/Chalmers/F/8
- DHR36/Documenting the Truth: Declassified Records & Contemporary Human Rights Investigations/Doyle/F/10
- DHR37/Las elecciones durante y después de las transiciones: una perspectiva comparada/López-Alves/T/4
- DHR38/Political Learning on the Left Changes and Continuities/Bermeo/S/2
- DHR40/Political Learning and Democracy in South America: Project Results /McCoy/S/10
- DHR41/Granitos de Arena: Grassroots Participation and the Strengthening of Democracy in Latin American Politics and Public Policy/Breslin/S/12
- DHR42/The Potential and Limits of Civil Society as a Catalyst for Democracy in Brazil/Garrison II/T/2
- DHR43/Constitutionalism and Democratization in Latin America/Dugas/T/8
- DHR44/Democratization in Mexico/Molinar Horcasitas/T/4
- DHR45/Democratization and Human Rights in Contemporary Brazil/Sarles/T/4
- DHR46/Elites, Pacts, and Democratization in Central America/O'Shaughnessy/T/12
- DHR47/Democratization and Regime Change in Latin America: Cross-national and Longitudinal Studies/Seligson/S/8

Economy and Development:

- ECO01/Peru's Political Economy in the Nineties: Balance and Alternative Options/Cruz-Saco/S/8
- ECO02/Land Titling in Latin America: Has it Fulfilled its Promises?/Larson/S/8
- ECO03/The New Economic Model in Latin America and its Impact on Income Distribution and Poverty/Bulmer-Thomas/F/4
- ECO05/Current Themes in Latin American Political Economy/Edwards/S/10
- ECO06/Economic Governance & Flexible Production in East Asia and Latin America/Casaburi/F/8
- ECO07/Technology, Labor and Competitiveness in Industrial Development/Dykstra/F/12
- ECO08/The Political Dynamics of Economic Reform in Latin America/Juarez/F/2
- ECO09/Extractive Industries, Foreign Access Strategies, and Development Outcomes in Latin America/Bunker/F/4
- ECO10/Small-Scale Industry and the Institutions of Local Development in Puerto Rico and Peru/Paus/S/12
- ECO12/Microenterprise Development: Selected Issues/LoBiondo, SJ/S/2
- ECO13/The Relationship Between Regime Type and Development Strategy in Venezuela/Kelly de Escobar/S/4
- ECO14/An Evaluation of Leading Sectors of Cuba's Economic Reform/Roca/S/8
- ECO15/Restructuring through Association? Industrial Governance in a Changing Global Economy/Martin/S/12
- ECO16/Small and Large Scale Enterprises in the International Food System/Arce/S/12
- ECO17/Popular Responses to the Growing Exclusivity of the Mexican Financial System/Myhre/S/4
- ECO18/Political Economy of Latin American Tourism/Pitts/S/2
- ECO19/The Problematic Relationship Between Economic and Political Liberalization I: Economic Reform and the Limits to Democratization/Oxhorn/S/2
- ECO20/The Problematic Relationship Between Economic and Political Liberalization II: Political Obstacles to Sustained Neo-Liberalism/Starr/S/4
- ECO21/Financial Liberalization and Economic Democracy: Political and Regional Implications of Reforms/Hovey/S/10
- ECO23/Institutional and Organizational Change in Socialist Cuba/Malinowitz/S/10
- ECO24/Economic Reform and Challenges Ahead: A Comparative Discussion--Brazil, Bolivia, China/Zini/F/10
- ECO25/Latin American Labor Market Reform and Performance/Lustig/F/8
- ECO26/Open Regionalism: Economic Integration, Changing Production and Social Equity /Sunkel/F/12
- ECO27/Reform of the State in Latin America/Devlin/F/2
- ECO28/New Directions in Latin American Exchange Rate Policy/McLeod/F/10
- ECO29/Broadening the Base of Economic Growth through 'Non-Traditional' Financial Institutions/Carter/F/2
- ECO30/Reform of the Social Sector/Helwege/F/12
- ECO31/Stabilization and Structural Adjustment in Brazil: Lessons from the Recent Experience/Oliveira/F/4
- ECO32/War-Making States, State-Breaking Wars, and Economic Development in Latin America/Organsky/F/8
- ECO33/The Search for Civil Society in Latin America: Mobilizing Local Resources and Promoting Philanthropy for Grassroots Development/Pierce/F/10
- ECO36/Western Hemispheric Economic Integration: Alternative Scenarios and Payoffs/Hinojosa/T/4
- ECO37/Development Options for the Caribbean/Coronado/T/2

ECO38/The Social Impact of Poverty /Post/T/12
ECO39/Labor, Women and the Informal Sector/Palazzini/T/2
ECO40/Inflation and Stabilization/Simpson/T/4
ECO41/Neoliberalism and Heterodox Theories of Development/Fernández/T/12
ECO42/The Effectiveness of Trading Blocks in Latin America/Cooney/T/10
ECO44/State and Market in Venezuela /Ricciardi/T/10
ECO45/Comparative Analyses of Economic Integration and Trade/Avin/T/8
ECO46/Frontier Finance: The Challenge and Interaction of Formal and Informal Institutions to Domestic and Regional Markets in Latin America/Makler/T/8

Environment:

ENV01/Natural Resource Tenure and Management in Guatemala/Katz/F/8
ENV02/Environment and Development in Latin America/Concepción/F/10
ENV03/Environment, the City and the Poor: Catastrophe or Opportunity?/Carvalho/T/10
ENV04/Urban Politics and Environmental Quality/Looye/T/12
ENV05/Lessons from Environmental Struggles in Latin America/Soria/F/12
ENV06/Sustainable Development, the Poor, and Indigenous Groups/Cavalcanti/F/2
ENV08/Environmental Regulations and Industrial Relocation to Latin America: Comparative Perspectives/Roberts/S/8
ENV09/Who are Latin America's Environmentalists? Class, Educational and Biographical Backgrounds and Implications for the Movement/Hochstetler/S/10
ENV10/Bubble Gum, Blowguns, Buttons, and Brazil Nuts: Alternative Forest Conservation Strategies/Dugelby/T/4
ENV11/Biotecnología, agricultura y medio ambiente/Casas/S/12
ENV12/Innovación tecnología y medio ambiente en Paraguay/Fogel Pedroso/S/2
ENV13/Environment, Law and Power/Uribe/T/8
ENV14/National Environmental Policies in Latin America/Gutman/T/10
ENV15/The Politics of Environmental Policies/Stricker/T/12
ENV16/Property, Markets, and Environment/Meyer/T/2
ENV17/Environment and the Global Economy/Angotti/T/4
ENV18/Political Ecology of Forests and Deforestation/Jacobs/T/2

Gender Studies:

GEN01/Globalization and the New Latin American Household/González de la Rocha/S/10
GEN02/Constructions of Masculinity in Latin America (Part I)/Gutmann/S/12
GEN03/Constructions of Masculinity in Latin America (Part II)/Beattie/S/2
GEN04/Poder y democracia: El asunto de los géneros en la esfera pública/Riquer Fernández/S/4
GEN05/Women's Responses to Domestic Violence During Historical Transitions: Peru, Mexico and Puerto Rico/Arrom/S/8
GEN07/Women Organizing in Costa Rica: Continuing Struggles/Leitenger/S/8
GEN08/The Hidden Dimensions of Women's Work: Central America and Mexico, Past and Present/Martí/S/10
GEN09/Mujer, trabajo y salud: Perspectivas latinoamericanas/Peña/S/12
GEN10/Class, Race and Household among Working Women in Latin America and the Caribbean/Safa/S/2
GEN11/Mestizas: Gender and Politics in Peru and Bolivia/Burns/S/4
GEN12/Género y organización campesina/Lara Flores/S/8
GEN13/Discourses of Modernity in the Writings of Dominican, Cuban and Puerto Rican Women in the Early Twentieth Century/Benmayor/S/10
GEN14/'Mujeres Latinoamericanas en Cifras': A Critical Evaluation/Korzeniewicz/S/4
GEN16/Women in Mexican Politics/Rodríguez/S/2
GEN17/Since the Revolution: Identity Change Among Cuban and Cuban-American Women/Prieto/S/12
GEN18/Women, Work and Health: Theoretical Approaches/Ravelo/T/4
GEN19/Buscando a la Cubana: A Discussion of Cubanas and their Place in Larger Theoretical Frameworks/Mirabal/F/4
GEN20/Left/Right/Center: Locating Gender in Latin America/Lutjens/T/2
GEN21/The Role of Gender in Mexican Migration to the United States/Mummert/T/4
GEN23/Gender's Place: A desalambrar y reestructurar instituciones e ideologías a fines del siglo XX/Poole/T/10

GEN24/Representaciones de masculinidad y femineidad en Argentina 1880-1950/Chomnalez/T/12
 GEN25/Local Cultural Politics of Consumption in the Global Economy/Freeman/F/2
 GEN26/Cuerpo que trastorna, cuerpo ingobernable: Las relaciones de poder y los discursos del género en Puerto Rico/Hernández/T/12
 GEN27/Women and Socialism in Latin America: A Reassessment/Wasserspring/F/12
 GEN28/En-Gendering the Body Rican/Jiménez-Muñoz/T/10
 GEN29/Culturas da alteridade: gestão do corpo, práticas médicas e literatura feminina no Brasil/Rago/T/10
 GEN30/Beyond Subsidy: Women and Informal Activity in Global Economies/Keren/F/10
 GEN31/Avances de la propuesta de género en desarrollo para mujeres campesinas e indígenas/Alberti/F/4
 GEN32/On the Way to Beijing/95: 'Critical Areas of Concern' and Women's Issues in Latin America/Avelar/F/10
 GEN33/Subjetividad femenina: La mujer cubana en diferentes generaciones y roles/Mitjans Martínez/T/2
 GEN34/Nation, Gender, Clothing/Fra-Molinero/T/2
 GEN35/Engendering the Nation/Rangil/T/4
 GEN36/Modalidades de opressão sobre as mulheres: alguns caminhos de reflexão/Soihet/T/12
 GEN37/Estudios sobre mujer y género en Latino América/Habichayn/T/8
 GEN38/Género, conocimiento y poder/Bonaparte/F/2
 GEN39/Repensando el concepto de poder y democracia: una mirada desde los géneros/Stolley/F/4
 GEN40/Gender Transgressions and Contested Histories/Matwychuk/F/8
 GEN41/Gender, Democratization, and Movements for Change/Niño Murcia/F/12
 GEN44/Gender, Identities, and Social Movements/Graham/F/2
 GEN45/Gender, Political Economy, and the State/Willis/T/12
 GEN46/Production and Reproduction: Gender, Household, and the Labor Force/Page-Reeves/T/10
 GEN47/Women, Development and Popular Participation/Cruz/T/8
 GEN48/Gender, Power, and Education in Latin America/Levinson/T/8
 GEN50/Cultural Studies: Music, Sexuality, and Politics/Scruggs/T/8
 GEN52/Women in Post-Sandinista Nicaragua: Grassroots and State-Level Responses/Babb/T/8
 GEN53/Mexican Studies of Women's Political and Economic Participation/Rothstein/F/8
 GEN54/Women's Organizing and National Politics in Latin America/Kampwirth/F/10
 GEN55/Women and Work: Formal and Informal Sectors/Larangeira/F/8

History & Historical Processes:

HIS01/Warren Dean (1932-1994): An Appreciation/Levine/S/10
 HIS02/"Based On A True Story": Latin American History at the Movies/Stevens/F/10
 HIS03/African-Bahians in an Era of Change, 1850-1920/Levine/S/8
 HIS04/Marriages of Convenience? Women, Men, Foreigners, and the Right/Deutsch/F/12
 HIS05/Origins of Urban Crisis and Working Class Response, 1875-1925/Baer/F/2
 HIS06/Electoral Participation in the Making of Spanish American Republics, 1830-1930/Malamud/S/2
 HIS07/Political Journalism and Campaign Issues in Spanish American Electioneering, 1830-1930/Palacios/S/4
 HIS08/História e historiografia da esquerda brasileira/Ridenti/F/8
 HIS09/Hegemony and Hemisphere: United States-Latin American Relations During the 1940s and 1950s/Weis/S/12
 HIS10/New Views of the Latin American Church: 30 Years After Vatican II/Berryman/F/8
 HIS11/Debit and Credit in Rural Latin America/Socolow/S/8
 HIS12/Black Identities and Racial Inequalities in Brazil/Dzidzieyno/F/12
 HIS13/New Perspectives on the History of El Salvador/Lauria-Santiago/F/12
 HIS14/La guerra hispano-cubano-norteamericana (1895-98): Su impacto en las sociedades directamente implicadas/Patterson/F/10
 HIS15/Hierarquias sociais e relações raciais no Brasil, séculos XVII-XIX/Fragoso/F/2
 HIS16/Instituciones y cultura política: Orígenes y desarrollo histórico/Prud'Homme/T/2
 HIS17/(Re)presenting the Nation in the Southern Cone of Latin America--Brazil and Peru/Ferreira/F/2
 HIS18/(Re)presenting the Nation in the Southern Cone of Latin America--Argentina and Chile/Palti/F/4
 HIS19/Argentina and the Second World War: Fifty Years Later/Klich/F/8
 HIS20/Reworking Mexican Society: Urban Women, 1900-1940/Lear/T/4
 HIS24/Perceptions of Race: Discourse and Practice of Racial Classification in Colonial and Nineteenth-Century Brazil/Nazzari/F/4
 HIS25/Literatura e história: Representações de rupturas e descontinuidades/Foot Hardman/T/12

HIS26/The Internationalization of Urban Culture in Latin America/López-Pumarejo/T/8
 HIS27/The Price of Order: Finance and State Formation in Early Nineteenth Century Spanish America/Martin/F/4
 HIS28/Commerce, Coffee & Citizenship: The Construction of a Hegemonic Project in Western
 Colombia/Roldán/S/10
 HIS29/Dress Codes, Sexual Liaisons, and Marriage Choices: A Comparative Look at the Construction of Racial
 Difference in Mexican and Brazilian History/Caulfield/S/2
 HIS30/Cultural Aspects of 20th-Century U.S.-Latin American Relations/Bjork/S/4
 HIS31/Race, Gender and Power in the Transition From Colonial to National Latin America, 1/Safford/S/2
 HIS32/Race, Class, Gender and Power in the Transition from Colonial to National Latin America, 2/Adelman/S/4
 HIS33/Autoritarismo e culturas de resistência no Brasil e no Uruguai (1930-1980)/Contier/T/2
 HIS34/Aspects of Disease, Health, and Society in Argentina, Brazil, and Peru, 1840-1940/Peard/T/12
 HIS35/La iglesia católica y la cuestión indígena/Poblete/S/8
 HIS36/Crime and Deviance in Post-Revolutionary Mexico/Bliss/S/10
 HIS39/Cultural Identity and Revolutionary Nationalism in Twentieth Century Mexico/Saragoza/S/12
 HIS42/Cultural Intermediaries and Middle Class Cultures in Latin America, 1860-1950/Parker/S/12
 HIS46/A produção social do espaço e identidade regional: caso do nordeste do Brasil/Hoffnagel/T/10
 HIS48/Politics and Political Culture in the Southern Cone/Corse/T/10
 HIS49/Definitions of the Self and the Other in 19th and 20th Twentieth-Century Brazil/Holloway/F/10
 HIS50/Reforming Colonial Latin America/tba/T/8
 HIS51/Industry and Labor in Brazil and Cuba/Eakin/T/4
 HIS52/Psychoanalysis, Law, and the Discourse of Gender in Argentina/Ruggerio/T/2
 HIS53/Politics, Ritual, and Rebellion in the 19th Century/Safford/T/4

Interamerican Relations:

IAR01/Foreign Aid and the Cold War: Latin American Responses to U. S. Economic Aid Programs, 1945-
 1960/Krenn/T/2
 IAR02/Language and Politics in the Americas/Morris/S/12
 IAR03/Reinventing North-South Solidarity/MacFadyen/S/10
 IAR04/Integración Latino Americana: dimensión política y social/Bouzas/S/8
 IAR05/Clinton Administration Policy Toward Central America and the Caribbean/Sharpe/S/2
 IAR06/Structures and Constructions of the U.S.-Mexico Border/Hill/F/8
 IAR07/Toward Cooperative Border Management/Larkin/F/10
 IAR08/Evolving U.S.-Cuban Relations: Breaching the Last Cold War Rampart?/Erisman/F/10
 IAR09/Refugees and the Internally Displaced: Prospects for Return & Reintegration/Fiederlein/S/4
 IAR10/Relaciones interamericanas vistas desde América Latina: Cambios y tendencias, Años 80-90/Yonis
 Lombano/T/8
 IAR11/Changing Black Racial Identities in the Americas/Dzidzienyo/S/4
 IAR12/International Agencies, Institutions and Social Policy-Making in Latin America/Melo/T/10
 IAR13/Normalizing Relations with Cuba: The Secret History of U.S. Policy/Kornbluh/F/12
 IAR14/Mexican Foreign Policy and U.S.-Mexican Relations After NAFTA/Middlebrook/F/2
 IAR17/México y el Caribe: los tetos de la globalización/Ferrao/F/12
 IAR18/Cuba and the New Western Hemisphere/Font/F/2
 IAR19/Levantamiento del bloqueo de estados Unidos a Cuba: Impactos en las economías del Caribe y Estados
 Unidos/Fernández Font/F/8
 IAR20/Transational Cultural Brokering Through The Americas/Mato/T/12
 IAR21/Cuba en las Américas/Hernández/F/4
 IAR22/Drugs in Latin America/Wagner/T/4
 IAR23/Regional Integration, Geopolitics and Security/Kenworthy/T/4
 IAR25/Regional Integration in NAFTA and the Americas/Whiting/F/4

Labor Studies:

LAB01/Urban and Rural Labor in Brazil: Historiography and Crisis/Batalha/T/10
 LAB02/Industrial Restructuring, Technical Change and Labor Market in Latin America: The Perspectives of Firms
 and Workers/Solimano/T/12

- LAB03/State, Working Class and Gender in Argentina, 1880-1943/James/T/2
 LAB04/Tendencias recientes en la historiografía obrera en Puerto Rico/Baerga Santini/T/4
 LAB05/The Economics and the Demography of Labor Force in Brazil, 1960-1991/Jatobá/T/4
 LAB06/Labor Market Transformations in Chile During the 1990s/Forsythe/F/8
 LAB07/Reputation, Resistance, and Repatriation: Haitian and British West Indian Workers in Cuba, 1910-1934/Welch/T/8
 LAB08/Estrategias empresariales y sindicales frente al Tratado de Libre Comercio de América del Norte/Cook/S/4
 LAB09/New Immigrants in Restructured U.S. Industries: Ethnographic Studies of Latino Workers and their Communities/Krissman/F/12
 LAB10/Industrial Restructuring and Social Exclusion: Recent Evidence from Latin America and the U.S./Lopes/F/2
 LAB11/Gender and Economic Restructuring in Latin America: Changing Trends In the 1990s/Benería/F/4
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 LAB15/Comparative Perspectives on Paternalistic Discipline: the Manipulation of Space and Gender in Early 20th Century Textile Workplaces/Durand/S/10
 LAB16/Labor, Free Trade, and Economic Integration in the Americas/Lucena/S/2
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 LAB22/Patterns of Regime Legitimation: The Changing Role of the State, Parties, and Social Actors/McCarthy/T/2
 LAB23/Historical Perspectives on Labor Reform and Multi-Class Alliances in Latin America/LaWare/T/4
 LAB24/Comparative Views on Labor and Economic Reform in Latin America/Samstad/S/8
 LAB25/Industrial Restructuring and the Auto Industry in Latin America: Comparative Perspectives/Morris/S/10
 LAB26/Class, Language, and Labor: Argentina and Chile/Cangiano/S/12
 LAB27/Labor, Free Trade, and Regional Integration/Richards/S/2
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 LAT02/Reinterpreting el movimiento: New Directions in Chicano Scholarship/Oropeza/T/2
 LAT03/Obstacles to Learning for Latinos in U.S. College Classrooms: Issues and Answers/Rodríguez/T/10
 LAT04/Cubans in the United States: Patterns of Migration and Settlement/Pedraza/F/8
 LAT05/Ethnicity and Inter-generational Changes in Identity Among Hispanic Migrants to the U.S./Safa/F/2
 LAT06/Transnacionalidad y migración: Hacia la reconstrucción de la identidad hispano-caribeña/Reina/F/12
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 LAT13/Redefining Boundaries in a Changing Political Economy: Central Americans in California/Chinchilla/T/12
 LAT15/Hit Men and Heroines, Holiness and Heresy: Counterhegemonic Religion In the Barrio/Stevens-Arroyo/F/4
 LAT16/Progress, Contradictions and Impediments in Building U.S. Latino Communities/Carrasquillo/S/10
 LAT17/Structuring Community: Socio-Cultural Bonds Between Latino Communities and their Countries of Origin/Sánchez Korrol/S/12

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 LIT02/Navigating Modernity: Writing Brazilian Women Writing/Perrone/T/8
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 LIT04/El discreto desencanto de la periferia: La problemática de la post-modernidad en la producción cultural latinoamericana/Arias/T/4

- LIT05/La obra de Moreno-Durán con Moreno-Durán/Williams/F/2
- LIT06/Woman, Nation, and Literature in Nineteenth-Century Argentina and Peru/Urraca/S/4
- LIT07/Nuevas perspectivas sobre el canon y la literatura puertorriqueña/Puleo/S/10
- LIT08/Funciones estratégicas del cuerpo en la narrativa latinoamericana de la post-dictadura/Dimo/F/4
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- LIT10/Marginality, Displacement and the Politics of Difference in Latin American Literature/Fernández/S/2
- LIT11/¿Y ahora qué?: Parodia y neohistoricismo en la narrativa posmoderna latinoamericana de los años 90/Reati/S/12
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- LIT13/(Pre) Textos coloniales, colofones imperiales/Restrepo/F/8
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- LIT18/Nuevas escritoras chilenas/DuPouy/T/4
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- LIT21/La identidad como referencia y figuración/Gargurevich/S/10
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- LIT25/Cuba's Escalera Conspiracy 150 Years Later: Assessing a Poetics of Race and Nation/Netchinsky/S/12
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- LIT36/Desconstruyendo la literatura andina: Migración, periferia y región/Castro-Klarén/F/12
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- LIT40/Representations of Sexuality and Desire in Contemporary Southern Cone Fiction/Murphy/F/12
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- LIT50/Homenaje a Rogelio Sinán, 1904-1994/Camacho Gingerich/S/2
- LIT51/Reading Ricardo Piglia/Lindstrom/T/2
- LIT52/Hispano-latino-americanas: voces de mujer en un mundo sin fronteras/Reisz/T/2
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 LIT59/Miguel Barnet/Sklodowska/S/4
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 LIT82/Historia, literatura y cultura en Argentina/Sorensen Goodrich/S/10
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 MEX02/Los cambios políticos en México a raíz del conflicto armado en Chiapas/Spenser/S/10
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 MEX06/Mexico's Privatization of the Agrarian Sector: Examining the Complexity of Local Impacts in Michoacán/Stanford/T/8
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 MEX15/Identidades culturales en la frontera México-Estados Unidos/García Abusaíd/T/4
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 MEX20/Economic and Political Restructuring in Mexico's Sugar Industry/Otero/S/10
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JOIN US FOR LASA95!

CALL FOR CUBA WORKING GROUPS

Those interested in proposing new working groups as part of the Cuba Task Force should submit proposals to: Wayne Smith, Chair, 312 Gilman Hall, The Johns Hopkins University, 3400 N. Charles St., Baltimore, MD 21218. Fax: 410-516-7586.

Working groups should comprise four to five American scholars, and four to five Cubans, concentrating on a given theme with the objective of producing a paper, or set of papers. Normally, the working groups meet twice, once in Cuba, once in the United States.

This is in effect the last call. All working groups should be finalized by May 1, 1995. ■

Research Fellowship in Cuba

The Cuban Exchange Program at the Johns Hopkins University, in connection with the Ford Foundation, is accepting applications for research fellowships in Cuba for calendar year 1996. Graduate students and those who have completed graduate degrees are eligible. Special consideration will be given to projects in the fields of public health, protection of the environment and interdiction of drug trafficking, though projects in more traditional fields also are welcome. Applications and supporting documents must be submitted to the program by *September 15, 1995*. Applicants will be informed of the board's decisions by December 1, 1995. The fellowships will include round-trip transportation to Cuba as well as a \$75 per day stipend for a two- to four-week period. All fellowship recipients are required to write a paper on their topic of study upon return to the United States. (Note: Most applicants will find that the stipend does not quite cover living expenses in Havana and will have to supplement from other sources or from their own funds.)

For additional information and application forms, write to:

Dr. Wayne S. Smith
Cuba Exchange Program, 312 Gilman Hall
The Johns Hopkins University
3400 N. Charles St.
Baltimore, MD 21218

Back On-Line

LASA's Electronic Job Bulletin Board Update

by

Glenn Sheldon

The Latin American Studies Association once again offers its electronic job bulletin board for use from Internet. Listings of interest to Latin Americanists will be updated monthly, and are offered at no cost to individuals with access to Internet.

To access LASA's electronic job bulletin board:

1. At your Internet prompt, type:

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(If this first step is ineffective, check with your institution's systems operator to see which customized Internet "pointer," if any, you should utilize.)

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("Scroll lock" on your keyboard should effectively display job bulletin board screen by screen; however, if it is ineffective contact your systems operator for command that your terminal emulator should utilize.)

LASA would appreciate hearing from members effectively using other protocols for "fingering" the bulletin board via Internet, so that we may inform other LASA members who have primary access to different types of systems.

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 an 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. ■

FREE ROUND TRIP AIR TRAVEL LOTTERY for LASA95 Student Participants

LASA has acquired 40 certificates for free round trip air travel *within the 48 contiguous United States*. The certificates may be exchanged through USA/CMC, Inc., *between 6/15/95 and 6/25/95* for travel between 8/1/95 and 7/31/96. LASA will draw 40 cards from those sent in by student members of LASA presenting papers at LASA95.

An eligible individual should send LASA, by *May 25, 1995*, a 4" by 5" note card with name, address, telephone number and e-mail address. *LASA cannot guarantee these certificates*, but if for any reason a winner is unable to redeem a certificate, there is enough lead time to make alternative arrangements. ■

LASA EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETS IN WASHINGTON DC

The LASA Executive Council (EC) meets at nine-month intervals--every other of these meetings at LASA International Congresses. The most recent EC meeting was held at the Sheraton Washington, February 4 and 5, which afforded the Council the opportunity to survey the site of LASA's XIX International Congress scheduled for September 28-30, 1995.

Decisions taken by the LASA Executive Council will be discussed in the next President's Report. Meanwhile, by majority vote of the Council, EC members attending the Washington meeting agreed to be rounded up for a photo for the *Forum*.



Seated, left to right, Council members Augusto Varas; Marysa Navarro; Gil Merckx, editor, *Latin American Research Review*; and Charles Hale, Treasurer. Standing, left to right: Tom Holloway, LASA95 Program Chair; Vice President Jane Jaquette; President Cynthia McClintock; Immediate Past President Carmen Diana Deere; Mike Conroy; and Reid Reading, Executive Director. ■

ATTENTION AUTHORS

Your colleagues can see your monographs and articles first hand if your publishers exhibit at the 1995 LASA Congress. If your publishers are not listed here, you might want to ask them to contact LASA's book exhibit coordinator, Harve Horowitz, for information on how to secure exhibit space. But hurry! There are only a few spaces left. Advertising in the LASA program is another valuable opportunity and is not expensive. For either exhibit space or advertising information your publishers may contact: Mr. Harve Horowitz, 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City, MD 21403. Telephone: (410) 997-0763; fax: (410) 997-0764.

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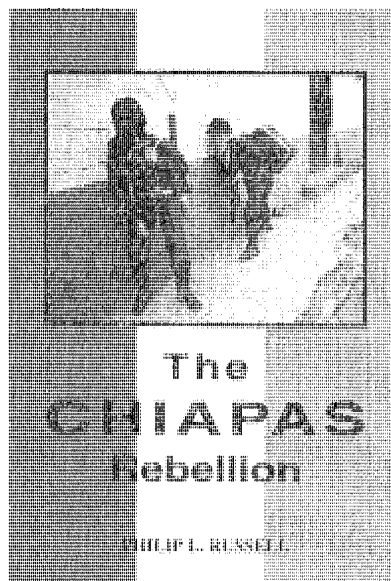
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The Chiapas Rebellion by Philip Russell



This 1995 book traces the rebellion through the inauguration of President Zedillo. It considers the causes of the rebellion, the military phase, the U.S. role, the National Democratic Convention, and possible solutions. Translations of five major rebel documents are included. Index, bibliography, photos. \$10.95.

Mexico under Salinas by Philip Russell

This book describes the system which went haywire in December. It considers politics, human rights, debt, the economy, society, U.S.-Mexican relations, and NAFTA. On page 225, Russell stated, "The question is not if devaluation will come, but when, like the 'big one' to be produced by the San Andreas fault." *Excelsior* declared, "Con México bajo Salinas, Russell prueba que conoce la historia contemporánea de México." Index, bibliography, photos. Published 1994. \$14.95.

Professors adopting either of these books will be supplied with a cumulative supplement at no extra charge. (Duplication is encouraged!) The March 1995 supplement to *Mexico under Salinas* totaled more than 11,00 words.

Mexico Resource Center
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Latin American Studies Association
XIX International Congress
Washington DC — September 28-30, 1995

Mail four copies to:
LaVonne C. Poteet, Coordinator
LASA95 LASA Film Festival
Bucknell University
Lewisburg, PA 17837
Fax: (717) 524-3760

PROPOSAL FOR FILM FESTIVAL SUBMISSIONS

Film and video materials not integrated into a panel, workshop, or meeting may be presented in one of two ways: (1) as selections in the LATIN AMERICAN FILM FESTIVAL; or (2) as part of the noncompetitive FILM EXHIBIT of visual and informational materials. Those not selected for the festival may be presented at the exhibit for a fee. Please use a separate form for each film/video proposed. *Please type or print clearly.*

Films and videos chosen for the FESTIVAL are designated as recipients of the 1995 LASA Award of Merit in Film for "excellence in the visual presentation of educational and artistic materials on Latin America." Approximately 15 such awards will be made. Selection criteria are: artistic, technical, and cinematographic excellence; uniqueness of contribution to the visual presentation of materials on Latin America; and relevance to disciplinary, geographic, and thematic interests of LASA members, as evidenced by topics proposed for panels, workshops, and other sessions at recent congresses. Films and videos released after December 1993 and those that will premiere at the congress will be given special consideration if they also meet the above criteria. Please submit applications for films or videos for the juried LASA Film Festival by *June 1, 1995*, to the above address.

The noncompetitive FILM EXHIBIT of Latin American films, videos and descriptive materials (brochures, catalogues, etc.) is organized in conjunction with the book exhibit. For information, contact Harve C. Horowitz & Associates, LASA Film Exhibit, 11620 Vixens Path, Ellicott City, MD 21043; 301/997-0763.

Title of work: _____

Format: ___ Film (16mm ___ ; 35 mm ___) ___ Video (available formats: _____)

Distributor (name and address): _____

Director: _____ Producer: _____

Year of release: _____ Screening time: _____ Language: _____

Brief description (25-50 words) of subject matter, including country or area treated: _____

Your name: _____ Affiliations: _____

Address: _____

Phone: (office) _____ (home) _____

If you have questions, please call LaVonne C. Poteet at (717) 524-1353.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Golden Gate University invites applications and nominations for the position of Associate Academic Vice President for International Programs. GGU is a multicampus university headquartered in San Francisco, with other campuses in the Bay Area, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Singapore. Golden Gate serves a diverse student body of more than 7,000 undergraduate and graduate students. Responsibilities: The Associate Vice President for International Programs is a new position, reporting directly to the Vice President for Academic Affairs, and is the chief administrator for international activities on and off campus. Responsibilities of the position include providing leadership to noncurricular international activities, coordinating international efforts at all campuses, applying for relevant grants and contracts, developing study abroad opportunities for GGU students, administering international exchange programs, sponsoring international institutes and workshops, and the hosting of international visitors. The individual assuming this position will be responsible for appropriate program development on campus, in the community and overseas; and is expected to develop self-funding programs and other sources of funds in support of the University's International Programs. Qualifications: The Associate Vice President must demonstrate successful experience in the development and administration of international programs and must be familiar with the wide variety of issues that affect such programs in the university setting. Strong leadership and communication skills are essential as is a record of successful grant and contract activity. This position is a full-time administrative appointment, requiring a Ph.D. or appropriate terminal degree. Candidates must be qualified for an academic appointment. Salary will be competitive and commensurate with experience. Application process: Applicants (and nominees) should include a letter of interest, resume, and the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of five references who will be contacted only with the applicant's permission. Screening will begin on May 1, 1995, and will continue until the position is filled. Applications and nominations should be sent to: Search Committee, Associate Vice President for International Programs, c/o Backman Development Associates, Golden Gate University, 536 Mission St., San Francisco, CA 94105-2968. Telephone: 602-774-7233; fax: 415-543-2779. AA/EO/Sexual Harassment Prevention/Smoke & Drug Free Employer.

The **University Libraries of Notre Dame** are actively seeking candidates for the critical position of Iberian and Latin American Studies Librarian. Working in an environment of rapidly expanding financial resources, individual will be responsible for collection development and fund management in support of Iberian and Latin American studies in history, the social sciences and literature, and in support of the Department of Government and International Studies. Provides advanced reference assistance and bibliographic

instruction in assigned subject fields. Maintains close liaison with members of the Kellogg Institute for International Studies and relevant academic departments. Administers the Kellogg Information Center. Requirements include: ALA accredited MLS plus an advanced degree with specialization in Latin American Studies; substantial academic library experience in an appropriate area; proficiency in Spanish and at least one other European language. Faculty status; minimum salary \$35,000 with excellent benefits. Search to continue until position is filled with consideration assured for applications received by May 15, 1995. Applications from women and minorities are encouraged. Interested applicants send letter of application, resume, and names—with addresses and telephone numbers—of three professional references to: Sharon Veith, Human Resource Representative, University of Notre Dame Libraries, 221 Hesburgh Library, Notre Dame, IN 46556. Telephone: 219-631-5679; fax: 219-631-6772. AA/EOE.

The **University of Miami** invites nominations and applications for the position of Dean of the Graduate School of International Studies. The school offers interdisciplinary instruction programs in International Affairs and Interamerican Studies leading to the Ph.D. and Master's degrees. The Graduate School of International Studies is composed of eleven full-time core faculty and about 150 graduate students, mostly at the M.A. level. The school brings together core and participating faculty from relevant social science disciplines. The school's curriculum includes such areas as international relations theory, security and conflict, economics, and comparative development. The school possesses faculty expertise in U.S. foreign policy and Latin American, European, Post-Soviet and Middle-Eastern studies. The successful candidate will be a distinguished scholar and an experienced teacher. He or she will have a record of significant administrative experience and the ability to work with and lead faculty with a commitment to collegiality. The candidate will be expected to work as an advocate of the school and its faculty both within and outside the University and be committed to working with the faculty in obtaining outside research funding. The University's location and the research orientation of many of the school's faculty, as well as the presence and research activities of the University's North-South Center, have made studies of Latin American and Caribbean politics and economics, particularly relevant. Applications should include a current curriculum vitae and a brief statement of the candidate's educational and administrative philosophy. Review of applications and nominations began on April 15, 1995, and will continue until a dean is appointed. Letters of application and nomination should be sent to: Paul Sugrue, Dean of the School of Business, Chair, GSIS Dean Search Committee, PO Box 248027, Coral Gables, FL 33124-6520. Telephone: 305-284-4643; fax: 305-284-6526. AA/EOE. ■

FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The 1995 annual meeting of the Association of Third World Studies (ATWS) will be held October 12-14, 1995, at the University of North Florida in Jacksonville, Florida. The theme is "National Development, Imperialism, and Religion in the Third World." Latin Americanists are encouraged to participate in this international conference. For additional information, contact: Dr. Michael B. Bishku, President-Elect, ATWS, Department of History and Philosophy, University of North Florida, 4567 St Johns Bluff Rd South, Jacksonville, FL 32224-2645. Telephone: 904-335-4123.

The Louisiana Conference on Hispanic Languages and Literatures 17th Congress, February 15-17, 1996, at Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, will consider papers on any area of Hispanic literatures or linguistics, but we especially welcome papers relating to the 1996 conference theme "El Escritor y su Público/O Escritor e o Público." Relevant topics might be: the politics of publishing; publishing houses as canon-formers; critics as canon-formers; hegemonic societies and hegemonic canons; Latino writers in the USA: marginal vs. mainstream; writing and money; combining creative and academic writing. A number of working writers will be at the conference to read from their current works and to discuss the above topics with conference participants. Please submit 1-2 page proposals for papers and panels by *October 15, 1995* to: Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, 222 Prescott Hall, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. Proposals should be directed to the following people: Lucia Guzzi Harrison, Peninsular literature from the beginning through the 17th century; Jesús Torrecilla, Peninsular literature, 18th century to the present; Leslie Bary or Janet Gold, Latin American and U.S. Hispanic literatures; Arnulfo Ramírez, Linguistics and popular/mass culture.

The Mexican Studies Program, University of Chicago will sponsor "The Future of Mexico-U.S. Migration: A Symposium for Academic and Advocates," May 5-7, 1995, at the Hyde Park campus of the University of Chicago. The panels will be held in Charles Hubbard Judd Hall, 5835 Kimbark Ave., Room 126. The symposium is free and open to the public, with early registration required to secure seating. Panels include "Migratory Labor Worldwide," "Legislative Initiatives--Diplomatic, Legal and Political Responses" and "Popular Resistance and Response." Lunch will be provided for all participants on Saturday and Sunday. Conference presentations will be given in Spanish and English; translation services may be provided. For further information, including questions regarding overnight accommodations, airport taxi service, parking or directions by car, please call Lisa Guare at 312-702-8420; or, fax: 312-702-1755.

NCCLA (North Central Council of Latin Americanists) seeks papers for "Everybody's Business: Linking the Americas," an interdisciplinary conference to be held October 26-28, 1995, at Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin. Proposals are invited from all disciplines. Suggestions for panels are most welcome; suggested themes include but are not limited to: borders/commerce/race/intercontinental relationships, from Alaska to Tierra del Fuego; those interested in chairing sessions are invited to contact the Program Chair; graduate student and advanced undergraduate student participation is encouraged. Up to six student travel grants of \$80 are available. Conference presenters are eligible for NCCLA Research and Teaching Awards. Send abstracts and proposals by *July 15, 1995* to: Elane Granger-Carrasco, Program Chair (NCCLA), Department of Foreign Languages/Literatures, Marquette University, 526 N Fourteenth St, Milwaukee, WI 53233. Telephone: 414-288-7063/3885.

The 1995 annual meeting of NECLAS will be held at Dartmouth College on Saturday, October 14, 1995. For registration information, contact: Secretary-Treasurer, New England Council of Latin American Studies, c/o Project on Women and Social Change, Smith College, Seelye Hall, Room 210, Northampton, MA 01063. Telephone: 413-585-3591; fax: 413-585-3593.

Las Segundas Jornadas Andinas de Literatura Latinoamericana (JALLA) se llevarán a cabo entre el 10 y el 15 de agosto de 1995 en la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad Nacional de Tucumán, Tucumán Argentina. Objetivos: Posibilitar una relación estable entre académicos que, desde una perspectiva andina, tienen como objeto de estudio las manifestaciones orales y escritas de la producción literaria latinoamericana, incorporando además los aportes relevantes de la antropología, la historia, la folklorística y otras disciplinas afines; generar un ámbito de reflexión sensible a las problemáticas específicas del objeto de estudio, a fin de promover la producción de conceptos capaces de dar cuenta de los procesos culturales y sociales de la región; establecer un espacio de mutuo conocimiento de los distintos proyectos de investigación para una posterior integración regional de los mismos. Paneles: En trabajo por comisiones, permitirán el mutuo conocimiento de investigaciones en curso sobre temas teóricos o de literaturas andinas o de literatura latinoamericana en general. Los trabajos se recibirán hasta el 15 de junio de 1995 en la Secretaría Sede de JALLA. Conferencias: A cargo de especialistas de reconocida trayectoria en cuestiones teóricas y/o el estudio de las prácticas discursivas orales o escritas andinas, que expondrán resultados de sus investigaciones más recientes. Talleres: En el curso de 1994, dos publicaciones de circulación internacional (*Revista de Crítica Literaria*

Latinoamericana 40 y *Dispositio* 44) difundieron las siguientes agendas de discusión preparadas por estudiosos de reconocida trayectoria: "Periodización y Regionalización" de Rolena Adorno; "Mestizaje, Transculturación, Heterogeneidad" de Antonio Cornejo-Polar; "Oralidad" de Martin Lienhard y "Crítica, Historia y Política Cultural: Agendas para la próxima década" de Walter Mignolo. Estudiosos y equipos de trabajo están invitados a enviar sus comentarios y respuestas a estas propuestas a: Dr. Ricardo Kaliman S., Secretaría Sede de JALLA II-Tucumán 1995, 24 de Septiembre #210, 4000 Tucumán, ARGENTINA; e-mail: KALIMAN@UNTMRE.EDUAR. Los residentes en EEUU interesados en participar en este evento comunicarse con: U. Juan Zevallos-Aguilar, 1117 Chesapeake Dr., Havre de Grace, MD 21078; e-mail: UJZST@VMS.CIS.PITT.EDU ó UJZST+@PITT.EDU.

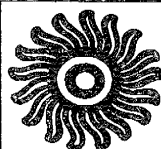
Sienna College seeks papers for "World War II—A Dual Perspective" on May 30-31, 1996. Sienna is continuing its sponsorship of annual, multidisciplinary conference on the Anniversary of World War II—but now on two levels. The foci for 1996 will be 1946, World War II—The Aftermath and 1936, World War II—The Preliminary Period. In the first focus, papers dealing with displaced persons, War Crimes Trials, Literary and Cinematic studies of the war, veterans affairs, the G.I. Bill and economic reconversion, as well as papers dealing with broad issues of earlier years will be welcome. In the second focus, papers on the rise of Fascism, Japan and China, Italy and Ethiopia, The League of Nations, Arms and Armament, Military Doctrine, The Spanish Civil War, Pacifism, the impact of World War I, etc. will all be appropriate as well as many others. In either focus, art, music, women's and minorities studies will be of interest. Other topics of relevance are also welcome. Inquiries from those wishing to Chair and/or Comment are also invited. Deadline for submissions: *December 1, 1995*. Send: Brief (1-3 page) outline or abstract of the proposal with some sense of sources, archive materials, etc., consulted and a recent c.v. or brief, current biographical sketch. Replies and inquiries to: Professor Thomas O. Kelly II, Department of History, Siena College, 515 Loudon Rd., Loudonville, NY 12211-1462. Telephone: 518-783-2595; fax: 518-783-4293.

The Southwest Historical Association will meet in conjunction with the Southwestern Social Science Association in Houston, Texas, on March 20-23, 1996. Proposals for complete sessions are especially encouraged, as are suggestions for interdisciplinary sessions, panels, and roundtables. The deadline for proposals is October 1, 1995. Paper prizes of \$100 will be awarded in each of the three categories. Proposals for papers or sessions in U.S. History, European/Asian History, and Latin American/African History should be sent to: Professor Pedro Santoni,

Department of History, California State University/San Bernardino, 5500 University Parkway, San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397. ■

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The New England Council of Latin American Studies (NECLAS) sponsors three prizes annually. They are the Best Book Prize, the Joseph T. Criscenti Best Article Prize, and the Best Dissertation Prize. The book and article must have appeared in 1994. Only works by current NECLAS members will be considered. Members are limited to one submission per year in the category of the author's choice. The deadline for submission of publications is *May 19, 1995*. Winners will be announced at the Fall 1995 NECLAS annual meeting. The award in each category is \$100. Three copies of the book or article should be sent to the chair of the appropriate committee. A copy of the dissertation should be sent to the chair of the Best Dissertation Committee. The chairs are: Best Book Prize Committee: Chair: Lowell Gudmundson, Latin American Studies, Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, MA 01075. The Joseph T. Criscenti Best Article Prize Committee: Chair: R. Douglas Cope, Department of History, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912. Best Dissertation Prize Committee: Chair: Joel Wolfe, Department of History, Williams College, Williamstown, MA 01267. ■



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STATEMENT ON TRAVEL TO CUBA

The Executive Council of the Latin American Studies Association has long been opposed to controls on travel to Cuba, and believes they are unconstitutional. The additional measures enacted by the Clinton Administration on August 20, 1994 rescind the general license for travel by professional researchers and thus impede scholarly exchanges, academic research, and cultural and intellectual contacts among members of both societies. They represent a violation of First Amendment rights and an indefensible infringement of academic freedom.

In the "post Cold War" climate of today, it is difficult to argue that national security needs override the rights of citizens to travel. The measures taken on August 20 of last year were justified on the grounds that they would pressure Fidel Castro into halting the flow of refugees leaving in small boats and press him to enter into an agreement with the United States on limiting the outflow of refugees. Cuba has complied on both counts, and the exodus of refugees stopped months ago. Yet the Clinton Administration gives no indication of any intention to cancel the new measures.

The Administration's actions are especially hard to understand in view of the fact that Cuban Catholic bishops, the Ecumenical Council, and many of the island's most prominent human rights activists argue convincingly that more visitors from the United States will improve the prospects for a more open society in Cuba.

On these grounds, the Executive Council registers its opposition to restrictions on citizens' rights to travel, and to the continuation of the August 20 measures that have further restricted professional and academic travel to Cuba. ■

González response continued

However, unless we want to create unrealistic expectations, it is necessary to recognize the many factors that might create conflict and disagreement, and the basic domestic constraints on governmental policies that might impede the construction of a "hemispheric partnership for prosperity." From my perspective, the correct assessment of the Summit is not to expect more harmonious hemispheric relations naturally to emerge from the apparent regional consensus on democratic values and free market ideas, but rather a better working relationship based upon a realistic and rather open recognition of mutual differences.

Moreover, and more important, Feinberg's characterization of the conditions for greater international cooperation in the region is based upon a set of weak assumptions. The first is that the notion that cooperation arises from the goodwill and

Department of International Studies Faculty: Latin America/South America

Position Rank, Salary, Options: Tenure-track Assistant Professor, Competitive salary, nine-month contract with summer employment possible.

Qualifications: Candidates should have ability to teach courses in Regional Business Environment: Latin America (culture, history, politics) and a course in international business practices and issues in South America. The candidate may have a specialization in a discipline in the social sciences that could become a part of teaching responsibilities. We seek a candidate with strong methodological skills whose research interests demonstrate a theoretical as well as a descriptive awareness. A Ph.D. is required prior to submission of the application.

Department of International Studies: 18 full-time faculty and 8 adjuncts focusing on International Political Economy, Regional Business Environments, and Cross Cultural Studies. Normal teaching load is three courses per semester (9 credits) with opportunities for assignments at Thunderbird's overseas campuses.

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The deadline for submissions is *May 15, 1995*. Considerations of candidates will begin immediately. Incomplete files will not be considered. Send letter of application, vita, teaching evaluations, examples of publications or writings and a list of references to:

Dr. Llewellyn D. Howell, Chair
Department of International Studies, AGSIM
15249 N. 59th Ave.
Glendale, AZ 85306-6011 USA AA/EOE

RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

Fulbright Scholar Awards for lecturing and research opportunities are available in nearly 140 countries. Awards range from two months to a full academic year. Virtually all disciplines and professional fields participate. The basic eligibility requirements for a Fulbright Scholar award are U.S. citizenship and the Ph.D. or comparable professional qualifications (for certain fields such as the fine arts or TESOL, the terminal degree in the field may be sufficient). For lecturing awards, university or college teaching experience is expected. Language skills are needed for some countries, but most lecturing assignments are in English. The deadline for lecturing or research grants for 1996-97 is *August 1, 1995*. Other deadlines are in place for special programs: distinguished Fulbright chairs in Western Europe (May 1) and Fulbright seminars and academic administrator awards (November 1). Funding for the Fulbright Program is provided by the United States Information Agency, on behalf of the U.S. government, and cooperating governments and host institutions abroad. For further information and application materials, contact: Council for International Exchange of Scholars, 3007 Tilden St NW Suite 5M, Box GNEWS, Washington, DC 20008-3009. Telephone: 202-686-7877; *e-mail* (application requests only): CIES1@CIESNET.CIES.ORG.

The Research and Technological Development in Health Program (HDR) of the Division of Health and Development of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) announces a call for historians to present original research projects analyzing health reform in historical perspective in the region of Latin America and the Caribbean. The organization of this research competition stems from a belief in the explanatory, and not merely descriptive, capacity of historical analysis to further understanding of the origins, evolution, and current state of the problems and challenges facing public health and health services in the region. It is hoped that the products of this competition can be used to stimulate greater contemplation of the various political, technical, and social options that emerge in the health reform process. Objectives of the Competition on "Health Reform in Historical Perspective": To enhance reflection upon the challenges and options arising from reform of health systems in the region through a historical examination of the debates, processes, and outcomes of past reform efforts; to strengthen the sense of identity in the field of public health by identifying and examining its trajectory and traditions. Through an exploration of health reform processes, an increased understanding of the patterns, trends, and social, political, and cultural responses characteristic of the dynamics of public health in Latin America and the Caribbean is anticipated. Research topics—The analysis of health reform in historical perspective should include one or more of the following subjects: The emergence of the welfare

state and the rise of national health systems; the interplay of political, social, trade union, and professional interests in the founding and development of ministries of health and social security institutions since the 1920s; the history of local ideologies and/or doctrines regarding hygiene and public health that have served as a basis for reform; European, North American, and international agency influences upon health reform; the models of scientific knowledge that have formed the basis for health reform proposals; the relationship between campaigns aimed at controlling or eradicating endemic diseases—such as yellow fever and malaria—and the organization of health services; the role of the teaching and practice of public health in health reform; locally successful initiatives and options, including those promoted by grass roots organizations, that failed to be incorporated in national reform plans; the impact of past reforms upon health conditions. Types of research: Academic studies of the highest methodological and interpretive rigor that open new avenues for contemporary discussion on the social, political, cultural, and economic issues related to health policy are the expected results of this competition. The projects should be based upon analysis of primary sources; historiographic or purely descriptive studies will not be accepted. Prerequisites for prospective applicants: Applicants must be researchers in social history, history of science, or another area of history and have work experience in Latin America or the Caribbean; preference will be given to residents of Latin America or the Caribbean; the principal investigator must be sponsored by an institution (governmental, nongovernmental, or academic) that certifies its support for performance of the research project. Subsidies and duration of research: Research subsidies are not to exceed US\$25,000, with a duration of between 1 and 2 years. The deadline for receipt of applications is *September 15, 1995*. Submission of proposals and deadline: The application forms and research protocol should be sent to PAHO headquarters to the attention of: Dr. Rebecca de los Rios, Research and Technological Development in Health Program (HDR), Research Competition on "Health Reform in Historical Perspective," 525 23rd St. NW, Washington, DC 20037-2895, USA. *Fax*: 202-861-8472. Selection of proposals: The proposals will be reviewed by recognized investigators from the field. Evaluation criteria include the relevance, appropriateness, and scientific merit of the research projects submitted and the suitability of the investigators. The proposals will also be judged on how appropriately they have been framed within the research topics outlined, and investigators will be evaluated according to whether they have met the specified requirements. The review process will conclude by December 15, 1995, and approved projects will receive subsidies to initiate research between December 1995 and January 1996. For additional information, prospective

applicants may address the PAHO/WHO Country Representative Offices or: Dr. Anne-Emanuelle Birn, Consultant in History of Public Health, Department of Health Policy, New School for Social Research, 66 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10011, USA. Telephone: 212-229-5339; fax: 212-229-5335. For Internet e-mail use : AEBIRN@NEWSCHOOL.EDU.

The mission of the North-South Center is to promote relations among the United States, Canada, and the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean by advancing knowledge and understanding of the major political, social, economic, and cultural issues affecting the nations and peoples of the hemisphere. The External Research Grant Program is central to that mission. The focus of the latest round of the Program is economic growth and sustainable development and proposals must address the significance of the research to this topic. The criteria for awarding grants include timeliness of the research, relevance to policy making, and the capacity of the research findings to advance knowledge and generate future research. Questions and requests for more information should be directed to the Grant Program Office at telephone 305-284-8951; fax 305-284-6370. You may e-mail us on the Internet at MACONDO2@UMLAMI.IR.MIAMI.EDU. ■

PUBLICATIONS

Latino Forum, a new monthly journal from Maryland is requesting articles for upcoming numbers. Contributions should be between 500 to 1500 words in length and may be in Spanish or English. Essays, poetry, and comments on Latino society in the U.S. are welcome, as are articles dealing with Latin America. Interested writers may send their manuscripts to: Editor, *Latino Forum*, c/o Beltrán Navarro, Chairman, Mayor's Committee for Hispanic Affairs, 529 N Charles St #203, Baltimore, MD 21201-5047.

Revista *Política y Cultura* invita a colaborar en los números 6 y 7. El tema del número 6 es: Cultura de las mujeres. La fecha límite para recibir artículos o reseñas es el 30 de mayo de 1995. El tema del número 7 es: Las políticas públicas, particularmente en México, hoy en día. Se reciben colaboraciones hasta el 30 de octubre de 1995. Las personas interesadas en colaborar en este número pueden contactar a Eli Bartra en el Departamento de Política y Cultura, UAM-X, Calzada del Hueso 1100, Col. Villa Quietud, México DF, México. Teléfono: 525-724-5110, 525-724-5111; fax: 525-594-9100. ■

González response, continued

the strengthening of the personal and official links among government leaders. Good intergovernmental relations are certainly a necessary condition for cooperation, but not a sufficient one. In general terms, prospects for

regionalism in the Americas are favorable at the level of intergovernmental interactions. However, problems such as those encountered by the Clinton administration in getting NAFTA through congress, the increasing distress over Mexico's financial crisis, as well as the growth of both anti-immigration and isolationist sentiments suggest that further efforts to institutionalize the economic relationship in the Americas are not likely to lead in the near future to a free trade area encompassing the entire hemisphere.

Another problem is with Feinberg's assumption that the United States assigns a high priority to the region. There is little reason to believe that the U.S. will depart from its historical tendency to focus on the region during crises that are perceived to threaten its national security and economic interests and withdraw its attention after the crises have subsided. In crisis periods there are incentives for significant investment of political and economic resources in the region, producing heightened expectations. At this point in the political history of inter-American relations--one of relative normality, the rationale for widening and deepening the process of regional integration is not compelling for the United States in the short run.

International cooperation requires certain conditions. For one thing, there must be a consensus of values. There is general agreement with Feinberg's argument that presently in the hemisphere there is an unprecedented degree of convergence of view about the value of democracy and free trade and on the need to relax traditional views of nonintervention. However, it is not at all clear that this consensus will last, given the fragility of democratic institutions in societies with endemic poverty, economic stagnation and a high degree of social inequality. Even with respect to nonintervention, there is no agreement on whether the principle should be relaxed in order to enforce democracy and human rights.

Finally, in the interest of not debating questions that might lead to controversy, important questions were bypassed. One of these was the migration issue. Despite its current prominence, this problem has not been brought to light in any multilateral arena. Leaving the migration question unaddressed can trigger unanticipated diplomatic tensions that might put in jeopardy the cooperative tone of the Miami meeting.

In sum, we must be realistic. The prospects for a long-term continuation of the "Spirit of Miami" are uncertain. The persistence of the power differential between the United States and Latin America will continue to be an important source of mistrust and a threat to the future of multilateral cooperation. The main challenge ahead is to consolidate the early successes of the Summit through the adoption of modest, but realistic goals that, while maintaining in motion the process of regionalization, avoid perennial evils like protectionism and the regression to authoritarianism. ■

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