

# Latin American Studies Association

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LASA'S 30th  
YEAR



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# LASA Forum

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# President's Report

by Jane Jaquette  
Occidental College

The news is LASA97, April 17-19 in Guadalajara. By now most of you will have received your membership and preregistration notices—please fill them out and send them to be sure of a good hotel site, economical airfare and to take advantage of the bargain preregistration rate. The Program Committee has completed its work and notifications of panel and paper acceptances have been mailed. Although we have made every effort to include as many presentations as possible, the tighter space in Guadalajara makes it inevitable that some of you will be disappointed. We hope you will be in Guadalajara even if you're not on a panel, because we know this is a meeting you won't want to miss.

## On-line Training

An unprecedented feature of this Congress will be the Ford Foundation funded "PC Center," an on-line training center. For those who have yet to make the leap into the age of e-mail and the Internet, the Center will offer short courses with hands-on training on how to use e-mail and to access the Internet and the Worldwide Web; for those who want more, there will be sessions on accessing sites and databases of particular interest to Latin Americanists; on CD-ROM resources; and on more advanced skills, such as electronic publishing and creating your own Web page.

We particularly want to attract Latin American scholars who are just getting online, so training will be available in Spanish and English as well as in Portuguese. The Center will be in operation from 8 am to 9 pm throughout the Congress. For those who want an intensive course, we are offering a pre-Congress workshop on Wednesday April 16. This is a great opportunity to get over your fears or expand your skills. For more information, please see the article on the PC Training Center in this *Forum*, page 25.

## On-line Papers Project

In addition, the Ford Foundation has funded the LASA Secretariat to put about 350 papers from the Congress on-line, based on submissions from Congress participants. On-line access will get your ideas out sooner and to a potentially large audience, and make papers from the Congress available to many who cannot attend. For more information on the on-line papers project, see "Instructions for Paper Presenters," which accompanied the LASA97 acceptance letters, and a box in this *Forum*, page 39. We hope you will want to be part of this innovative project.

## Resolutions

If you read my letter in the last *Forum* (this is a test!), you will remember that the Executive Council has adopted some changes

in the way we elicit and work through resolutions, to give members time to review and think about proposed resolutions, and to improve the quality of the resolutions and of the debate. Although the official deadline for resolutions remains a month prior to the Congress, we urge you to submit your draft resolution to the Secretariat no later than December 1 so it can be reviewed by the EC (as mandated in the Bylaws) and then published in the *Winter Forum*, which is the last *Forum* that will be in the hands of members prior to LASA97. In addition, as I noted in that letter, we expect to hold debates on the resolutions during the Congress before the business meeting, so that issues can be raised or amendments designed with more care before the floor debate at the Business Meeting. We ask you to submit your resolutions by December 1 if possible.

## Should Task Forces Become "Sections"?

Finally, the EC will be considering a proposal to make our Task Forces and Working Groups into sections based on subfields and interests, as is done in many of the disciplinary associations, including the American Sociological Association and the American Political Science Association. Sections would elect their own leadership under guidelines applicable to all, could collect dues for expenses such as newsletters, and could have unlimited membership, though they might be asked to show a minimal size in order to function as a section.

Many of us felt this approach would solve the problems of the upward membership pressure on task forces; the fact that task forces are not directed toward a specific task, but usually address ongoing concerns, such as the environment or research on women; and that they are appointed, which is a hierarchical approach and assumes that the President knows more about the task force's leadership and operation than the members themselves. Section dues could be used to meet goals approved by the section's members, without asking the Secretariat for help which the Association can rarely afford to provide. Some of the existing groups might continue to be task forces, because they do provide advice and information to the President and the EC in specific areas, such as the Human Rights Task Force.

This is yet another call for your active participation in the decisions of your Association. Please write, fax or e-mail me or the Secretariat if you have opinions on this proposal—or any of LASA's policies and practices. We look forward to hearing from you.

[E-mail for Jane Jaquette is [jsjaquet@oxy.edu](mailto:jsjaquet@oxy.edu). Address letters to the Department of Politics, Occidental College, 1600 Campus Rd., Los Angeles, CA 90041. Fax to 213-341-4933.]



# Democracy, Defense, Integration, and Development

## A Long Run View of Latin America

by Mario Pastore

Cornell University

**P**olitically, the years since 1983 have been of unparalleled accomplishment for Latin America even if, economically, the decade of the 'eighties may have been a "lost" one. Such a generalized, rapid transition towards representative democracy and constitutional rule as the region has experienced in the last decade and a half had not been seen since the "liberal pause" of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.<sup>1</sup>

Though some regard the new Latin American democracies as already consolidated, the almost successful military coup attempt in Paraguay last April—although eventually frustrated—suggests that talk of a definitive democratic consolidation may be premature. However, the manner in which the coup attempt was defused suggests that the formation of free trade areas like MERCOSUR has imbued member countries with a new concern for quelling military coups that may threaten them and for preserving freely elected governments that support their progress. Furthermore, a broader conception of integration than the one currently prevalent in the region may allow for alternative ways of providing for national security that could also help representative democracy take permanent root. These short and long run consequences of integration efforts may make more likely the definitive consolidation of representative democracy and, through it, the rise of modern economic growth in Latin America in the first half of the twenty-first century. In the following I elaborate on these notions and arrive at conclusions for the region.

**T**he military coup of February 1989 in Paraguay ended the three-and-a-half-decade long dictatorship of General Alfredo Stroessner and the Colorado Party and inaugurated a period of transition towards constitutional rule and representative democracy. In late April of 1996, however, the same cavalry colonel that apprehended Stroessner in 1989 precipitated Paraguay's worst political crisis of the 1990s. Now a general, chief of the Army, and an active though formally undeclared presidential candidate for the 1998 elections, Lino Oviedo produced the crisis by refusing to obey President Juan Carlos Wasmosy's order to retire from the Army if he intended to pursue his constitutionally political activities. Instead, Oviedo demanded Wasmosy's own resignation, and bunkered-up at the cavalry's headquarters. Wasmosy attempted to "resolve" the crisis and, as he put it, "avoid bloodshed," by naming Oviedo Minister of Defense in exchange for his retirement from the army, while also drafting and signing his own resignation to the Presidency.

The news of Oviedo's impending appointment, however, evoked such widespread domestic and international condemnation that Wasmosy had to reconsider his decision.

Although domestic opposition to Oviedo's appointment was important, it was clearly the international opposition and mediation by Brasil, Argentina, the United States, the Organization of American States, and European countries that permitted—nay, forced—Wasmosy to change his position. Press reports suggest that the Brazilian ambassador to Paraguay ripped up Wasmosy's letter of resignation as the Brazilian government alerted its troops along the border with Paraguay and the Brazilian Army Chief of Staff telephoned Oviedo to try to dissuade him. Argentine President Menem credibly threatened to isolate Paraguay if a military dictatorship was imposed there. With additional support from the Paraguayan Navy, Air Force, and Police assured, and having in hand Oviedo's request to retire from the army, Wasmosy could leave Oviedo's announced appointment as defense minister without effect, and did. As a result, the coup attempt was defused and Lino Oviedo's bid for the Colorado Party nomination for the 1998 presidential elections was essentially finished.

Brazil's and Argentina's actions suggest that they regarded political regressions such as that Paraguay was about to suffer as threats to their interests, and that preventing these negative externalities justified their intervention in the domestic political problems of the smaller country. Now, Paraguay is important to both countries largely because of MERCOSUR. Innovations such as the projected waterway and the bioceanic corridor, that by reducing the cost of transport could bring about an extension of the internal and external markets as well as the further economic and political liberalization of the region, could clearly be at risk if Paraguay opposed them. Without Paraguay's cooperation, MERCOSUR's positive prospects for Brazil and Argentina would dim considerably and the rate of return to the efforts that they have expended to bring it into being would fall perceptibly.

However, one of the main objectives of the Paraguayan military regimes of the second half of the twentieth century was the capture of some of the rents generated by the protectionist import substitution policies of Brazil and Argentina, originally imposed partly because of strategic reasons and at the urging of those countries' military and their allies.<sup>2</sup> The smuggling organization that the Paraguayan military set up to that effect turned the Armed Forces into one of the highest rate of return industries in the country, and allowed them to gain political following and support. The uniform tariff soon to take effect in MERCOSUR member countries, however, implies the disappearance of the rents in question. Their preservation, conversely, implies Paraguay's withdrawal from the free trade area. Clearly, then, a successful coup would have had negative implications for MERCOSUR.

Brazil and Argentina's hands-on approach to the military coup attempt in Paraguay, therefore, suggests that free trade areas like MERCOSUR, because they have positive economic implications for the countries that make them up, may give rise to collective strategies of internal political security that can help consolidate democratic regimes that finance themselves from revenues gathered with the consent of the governed rather than from rents captured without their consent. Furthermore, integration can arguably give rise as well to a collective strategy for national security with similarly positive implications for democracy and economic growth, which I now turn to discuss.

I argue here that a conception of integration similar to that adopted by the states of the Union and by European states that have also devised common markets can help reduce the size of Latin American armies and, therefore, to strengthen democracy, lower costs of national defense, lighten the tax burden, and increase private saving and investment, which in turn will tend to positively affect income per capita, tax revenues, and government expenditures on education, health, transport and many other social areas. The military hegemony of the United States in the world in general and the western hemisphere in particular can also have similar effects.

The assertion that average defense costs are an inverse function of integration is based on the very simple and well known relation between the defense perimeter and the area to be defended. As the latter increases, the former increases as well, but proportionately less. This regularity can most easily be established for a circumference. As its radius increases, its circle will increase proportionately less than the area, since the circle is a function of the radius while the area is a function of the square of the radius, and the ratio of the circle to the area will diminish. If costs of defense are a direct function of the length of the defense perimeter, and tax revenues needed to finance them are a direct function of the area, then, the greater the radius the lower will be per capita defense costs and the implied tax burden.<sup>3</sup>

We can drive this point home even more clearly by recalling the effect of political fragmentation, which increases the defense perimeter. To bring the discussion closer to the region of concern, let us look at the concrete case of South America. Let us initially suppose the continent to be a single political entity and its defense to be a function of its perimeter, which is the sum of the length of its Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Now, if South America were suddenly divided in two, as did Portugal and Spain during the colonial period, the defense perimeter would increase, since it would now be necessary to defend the recently created internal borders as well, on both sides. If each of the two parts were in turn subdivided further, the internal limits that would require defense would increase even more. Costs of defense, therefore, would increase, while the tax base would remain constant, so that average defense costs and the implied tax burden would rise.

In essence, this is South America's present situation. Its origin dates fundamentally from the early nineteenth century, when

the Spanish empire fragmented in the viceroalties that made it up and these, in turn, fragmented largely into their constituent provinces. Later federative attempts to keep some groups of former provinces united—unlike what happened in the British continental colonies—largely failed. Among these was that of the United Provinces of the River Plate, which was unsuccessful because the former provinces of the Viceroyalty of the River Plate could not reach agreement on a fiscal formula that would allow them to remain united. Consequently, each province-state that arose had to establish its own standing army where previously only militias had largely existed. To raise the funds necessary to support these armies, early national Latin American governments had to raise tariffs, which led to a decrease in imports and exports and in economic activity, already lower because of the world trade contraction that the Napoleonic wars brought about. As a result, Latin America fell in the Great Depression of the first half of the nineteenth century. In the process arose the first standing armies that supported the absolutist governments that sprung up throughout the region. Autarky, depression, and autocracy came hand in hand in early national Paraguay in particular, during the rule of Francia and the two López to 1852.<sup>4</sup> Autarky and depression lifted thereafter, but autocracy did not fully dissolve until the 1920s and early 1930s, that is, until substantially after the 1864-69 Triple Alliance war—that the second López provoked—destroyed the large army he had built with the proceeds of state exports.<sup>5</sup>

The thirteen British continental colonies, on the other hand, were able to reach an agreement that allowed them to install a federal system of British extraction in what then became the United States of America. This federalist system allowed costs of defense to be reduced, democracy to take root, and economic development to be encouraged, because it let state governments compete among themselves to reduce tax rates and offer favorable conditions to attract private investments. The competition between provincial governments augmented the efficiency with which they provided the governmental services taxpayers financed. In Spanish America, on the other hand, the Bourbons recentralized the colonial administration. As a result, the tax burden in Mexico significantly exceeded that in the United States, according to Coatsworth.<sup>6</sup>

Thus it was that by the decade of the 1860s the United States was already an industrialized country, while Latin America was barely beginning that period of secular economic expansion that coincided with the expansion of world trade and stretched to the end of WWI. This expansion led, in cases like that of Argentina and Uruguay, to per capita income levels higher than those of many European countries. Recent research reveals that Paraguay also participated in that process and, in the decade of 1910 in particular, reached levels of economic activity it had never before attained. These conclusions are precisely the opposite of those reached by the nationalist and national socialist analyses of the period that began to proliferate in Paraguay after the first World War. This finding has important implications for the analysis of the current process of political and economic liberalization that Latin America generally, and Paraguay too, are undergoing.<sup>7</sup>



The world trade and associated domestic economic expansion in question, however, began to turn into a contraction after the conclusion of the First World War and the Great Depression in particular, and the process of political and economic liberalization began to reverse itself as well. Representative democracy could withstand the impact of the world trade contraction and the Great Depression in the United States but not in Latin America, where liberal political and economic regimes arose much later than in English-speaking North America and were easily displaced by military dictatorships that installed protectionist regimes, regulated the economy, reduced competition, and appropriated the rents thus generated. In Paraguay, the liberal governments of the 1920s reconstructed the military to fight the Chaco war. The military reciprocated after the war with the coup of 1936 that effectively drove the Liberal Party from power for the rest of the twentieth century and inaugurated Paraguay's "modern" pattern of political rule by a coalition of one or another faction of the army and a conservative political party.

The integration schemes being implemented in the Americas do not include proposals for economic and military reorganization comparable to those that the United States adopted in the late eighteenth century or that the European Union has already adopted or is considering in the late twentieth century. Serious consideration has not been given to the benefits of certain common market features such as a common monetary unit and policy, not to speak of a joint army like the one France, Germany and other smaller European countries have formed to protect their frontiers with other countries.

A common monetary unit and policy for Latin America or, what is the same thing, a Latin American monetary union, may appear difficult if not impossible for those who ignore the fact that they actually existed during the three centuries that the Spanish American empire lasted. During all that time the silver peso served as the medium of exchange throughout the provinces. Once these provinces transformed themselves in the province-states of Latin America, their new governments issued paper money long before any central bank had emerged and exacerbated what until then had been relatively minor division between their inhabitants, who ceased to be Spanish-Americans to become Argentinians, Bolivians, Brazilians, Colombians, etc. These province-states created the Latin American nations and their ideologies of nationalism, not the other way around.<sup>8</sup>

In the post Cold War, the collapse of socialism has made it possible to reduce U.S. military expenditures and has coincided with the practical disappearance of counterinsurgency as a repressive function of standing armies. It must be clear, therefore, for the Latin American military above all, that counterinsurgency is no longer a source of demand for military services except in minor and isolated cases, and that the subsidies that the United States was previously willing to grant them on this account will doubtlessly diminish or, even disappear.

In addition, the Gulf war has clearly established the military

superiority of the United States and its allies in the world. In such a case, Kindleberger's hegemonic stability theory suggests that smaller countries can free ride at the expense of the hegemon in so far as the provision of defense is concerned, as Germany and Japan did after the Second World War, respectively. This could help reduce Latin America's defense expenditures even more, and the region could thus assure its defense at a lower cost.

For as long as the Panama Canal should play an important role in the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of the United States, U.S. defense plans will predictably include all North and Central America to the isthmus, as well as the Caribbean, or so would seem to suggest the invasion of Grenada and Panama. The defense of South America, therefore, would fall on the shoulders of South American countries, which could assure it at lower cost if they addressed the problem within the context of a South American integration scheme, as has already been suggested. The new South American army that will be required to this end could also defend the new South American democracies. The persistence and consolidation of constitutional rule and representative democracy, in turn, can have positive effects on economic development, if only because the costs of obtaining regulation will increase, rates of taxation will be able to change only with parliamentary consent, and private entrepreneurs will be able to commit more easily. The first will make the economy more competitive. The last two, as North and Weingast point out, by encouraging saving and investment as well as the rise of a capital market in England in the seventeenth century facilitated the Industrial Revolution in the eighteenth century, and may be expected to have similar implications for the rise of modern economic growth in Latin America.<sup>9</sup> To maximize the effect of integration, MERCOSUR and the other partial integration schemes must fuse into a single South American Common Market. Federal South American organizations for collective action capable of leading a continental military force will have to be designed as well. Significant reductions in the size of national armed forces will then become possible, although it is unlikely that they will be completely eliminated.

Should these measures be properly implemented and the current expansion of world trade continue, one would expect increased chances that constitutional rule will become permanent and modern economic growth will arise in Latin America in the first half of the twenty first century.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>On the "liberal pause" see Claudio Veliz, *The Centralist Tradition of Latin America* (Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1980).

<sup>2</sup>Though this hypothesis regarding Paraguay's latter day military is still to be tested thoroughly, evidence in support of it may be found in Dionisio Borda's suggestively titled "La estatización de la economía y la privatización del Estado en el Paraguay, 1954-1989," *Estudios Paraguayos* (1993). On the military origins and consequences of import substitution industrialization policies and state enterprises in Argentina see Carl Solberg, *Oil and Nationalism in Argentina*

(Stanford, Ca: Stanford University Press, 1979), and Mario Pastore and Carlos Seiglie, "Strategic Trade Policy, Government Revenue, and International Conflict: Analysis and Implications of Major South American Wars," paper presented at LASA's XIX International Congress, Washington, D.C., September 1995.

<sup>3</sup>See Murray Wolfson, "A House Divided Against Itself Cannot Stand," *Conflict Management and Peace Science* Vol 14, No. 2 (Fall 1995):115-142.

<sup>4</sup>On the Great Contraction of the first half of the 19th Century in Latin America see Leandro Prados and Samuel Amaral (editors) *La independencia americana: sus consecuencias económicas* (Madrid: Alianza Editorial, 1993). For the relation between autarky, depression and autocracy in early national Paraguay see Mario Pastore, "Trade Contraction and Economic Decline: The Paraguayan Economy Under Francia, 1810-1840," *Journal of Latin American Studies* Vol 26, Part III (October 1994).

<sup>5</sup>On the post-1852 export-led economic expansion under the López and the Triple Alliance War see Mario Pastore "State-led Industrialization: The Evidence on Paraguay, 1852-1870," *Journal of Latin American Studies* Vol 26, Part II, (May 1994), and Pastore and Seiglie, "Strategic Trade Policy."

<sup>6</sup>See Barry Weingast, "The Economic Role of Political Institutions: Market-Preserving Federalism and Economic Development," *Journal of Law, Economics and Organization* (Spring 1995) and John Coatsworth, "Obstacles to Change in 19th Century Latin America," *American Historical Review* (1978).

<sup>7</sup>See Jonathan Hughes and Louis P. Cain, *American Economic History* 4th edition (New York: HarperCollins College Publishers, 1994); Juan Carlos Herken Krauer, *Economic Indicators for the Paraguayan Economy: Isolation and Integration into the World Economy, 1869-1932*, Ph. D. dissertation, London School of Economics and Political Science, 1986.

<sup>8</sup>The idea that the state creates the nation and ideologies of nationalism easily emerges once it is recognized, as North does, that states must generally resort to both physical coercion and ideological constraints to create compliance and curtail the free rider problem that arises when the state taxes individuals to finance the provision of public goods. See Douglass North, *Structure and Change in Economic History* (New York: Norton, 1981).

<sup>9</sup>See Douglass North and Barry Weingast, "Constitutions and Commitment: the Evolution of Public Choice Institutions in Seventeenth-Century England," *Journal of Economic History* (1989).

## IN MEMORIAM

*Dr. Evelyn Paniagua Stevens, a political scientist and 10th President of the Latin American Studies Association, (1976-77), who was born in Chicago in 1919, died on March 19, 1996 in Alameda, California.*

*Evelyn Stevens personified the change in the role of women in academe. During the 1940s and 50s, as a married woman without a college degree, she worked as a journalist and government employee, with the Army Corps of Engineers, the San Juan Star, the Office of the Governor of Puerto Rico, the Economic Development Administration, the Tenth Naval District Headquarters, and the National Labor Relations Board.*

*Evelyn had studied at Northwestern University and the University of Puerto Rico. After her two children were grown and she was divorced from her husband, Dr. Manuel Paniagua of San Juan, she resumed her college education, taking her AB degree at 43, her AM, and then her Ph.D. at 49, all at the University of California at Berkeley. Phi Beta Kappa at Berkeley, she was a Fulbright Scholar in Mexico in 1965, and then married her second husband, George Sayers, a professor of Physiology in the Medical*

*School of Western Reserve University. She held teaching positions at the University of Akron and at Loyola University of Chicago and then served as Research Associate in the Latin American Studies Center of the University of California at Berkeley, where she continued her research and writing until her retirement.*

*Feisty and often irreverent, Evelyn Stevens was a sensitive and prescient observer of Latin American political culture. She was also the first woman president of the Latin American Studies Association (LASA), a post to which she brought both considerable skills developed before she entered academic life, and her vision that all publics—north and south—should be included in the work of the Association.*

*She was among the first to write on women's issues and concerns and was a leader of various groups of women Latin Americanists. A fighter to the last, Evelyn was determined to broaden LASA's base of support, include previously excluded groups, institutionalize and extend LASA's area of influence and expertise, and assure its growth and longevity. This she was able to do.*

# The Church and the Gender Wars

## An Update

by Jean Franco

Columbia University

Although the Catholic Church has frequently reiterated its commitment to women and the poor, its position with regard to feminism has been one of opposition.<sup>1</sup> At the Beijing Conference the Vatican and conservative forces made serious attempts to undermine feminism by staging an apparently trivial sideshow—namely an attack on the word “gender.” What the outcome revealed was something like the emperor’s new clothes, namely the nakedness of the Vatican position. But beyond the verbal diatribe there are more serious issues, one of which is the growing influence of feminism and its transformation within what some have termed the “international public sphere” and the Church’s evident uneasiness in the face of this development.<sup>1</sup>

The preparatory document for the Beijing conference had used the term gender to refer to the awareness of socially constructed difference. It notes that “differences between women’s and men’s achievements and activities are still not recognized as the consequences of socially constructed gender roles rather than biological differences” and calls on governments to “integrate gender perspective in legislation, public policies, programs and projects.”<sup>2</sup> The usefulness of the term “socially constructed difference” is now a matter of some discussion among feminists, but is totally unacceptable to the Church hierarchy. What also seems to have perturbed them was the growing influence of feminism on grassroots women’s movements which were massively represented at the Houairou forum.

There are now thousands of women’s movements, NGOs and feminist organizations all over the world. In Brazil alone the delegates represented over a thousand women’s and feminist organizations. The Mexican delegation to Beijing included 240 feminist groups who, much to the disgust of the conservative PAN gave their support to the concept of the Lesbian family as a legal option in juridical and economic terms. This is certainly one reason why conservative forces found “gender” to be objectionable and deduced, quite correctly, that the acceptance of “gender” had practical consequences which ranged from legalized abortion to the acceptance of homosexuality, the recognition of “irregular” families and a transformation in the concept of family values.

Interestingly enough the focus of the Vatican on social construction occurred at a time when the Church was also attempting to woo women, both because of their visibility in United Nations global conferences but also for practical

reasons—since the Church was losing some of its congregation to evangelical movements. The Vatican was attempting to discourage women from embracing feminism by revealing the implications of its ideology which for them was encapsulated in the offensive word, “gender.” In the two months before the Beijing conference, objections to “gender” suddenly began to be voiced by clerics and conservative Catholics all over Latin America. For instance, in July 1994 several members of an Argentine government planning committee which had been formed to replan the national curriculum resigned when they found that their program had been changed without their knowledge, apparently by the Minister of Education. Mention of Darwin and Lamarok had been eliminated, references to sex education erased and the word “gender” had been replaced by sex.

The auxiliary bishop of Buenos Aires defended the removal of the word gender, arguing that its use was “intended to provoke an ideological shift and to generate a new conception of the human person, of subjectivity, marriage, the family and society.” In short, what is proposed is a *cultural revolution*. “Using the word gender as a purely cultural construct detached from the biological,” he warned, “makes us into *fellow travelers* of radical feminism.” And he went on to quote U. S. feminist Shulamith

Firestone’s *The Dialectics of Sex* in support of his argument that feminism was more extreme than Marxism.

The bishop’s objections were part of a concerted program to influence the United Nations summit conferences. The Vatican has observer status at these conferences and is an active lobbyist. At the Rio Conference on Environment in 1992, the Vatican joined with delegates from Islamic countries to secure the elimination of a section in the final document that referred to family planning. The Vatican also brought pressure to bear before the Conference on Population and Development in Cairo where its preoccupation with abortion distracted attention from other issues. When it was unsuccessful in its bid to erase certain clauses from the final documents, the Vatican insisted on bracketing phrases it considered controversial, a tactic that it continued during the preparations for the Beijing conference.

Because, the church’s position is so rigid (neither abortion nor contraception) and has so little relation to practical life, the Vatican has had to go to considerable lengths to quell disaffection in its own ranks, especially as there is a vocal Catholic pro-choice constituency. To this end it resorted to some extremely disingenuous arguments, one of which was to



attack the word gender in the feminist sense as "foreign" to non-Western countries including Latin America. This was the kind of argument that had been used by the left in the early 1970s. The Vatican foreign minister claimed that the draft Platform for Action would impose a "Western type of household" in which the family is often characterized by an absence of children and not infrequently by deviations which cause psychological imbalances and weaknesses in its most vulnerable members. The Vatican spokesman, Joaquín Navarro-Valls described the draft Platform for Action as a Western model of femininity that did not take due account of the value of women in most parts of the world. The document, he claimed, referred too much to gender and sexuality and not enough to motherhood. The Archbishop of Tegucigalpa and President of the Latin American Episcopal Conference, Oscar Rodríguez, asserted that the aim of the Beijing conference was to "force society to accept five types of gender: masculine, feminine, lesbian, homosexual and transsexual." As the Prochoice Catholics would point out, the preparatory document implies no such thing.

The Catholic Church's position on abortion and birth control is, it goes without saying, divorced from actual practices even among the faithful. A poll taken in Lima after President Alberto Fujimori's decision to make contraception available to poor families showed that 95 percent of the population believed in God, yet 89 percent also believed that Peruvians were in agreement with the use of contraceptives. Likewise the church considers abortion "a grave sin"—yet it is a major form of birth control in the region. In Chile there are an estimated 170,000 abortions a year. One out of every three pregnancies in Peru ends in abortion. Since abortions are performed clandestinely and in less than optimal conditions, this is a pressing health issue. Abortion is the fourth most common cause of maternity deaths and the third most common cause of hospitalization during pregnancy in Mexico. In Colombia 74.5 percent of maternal deaths are the result of botched abortions.

The family as defined by the Church has little relation to actual experience. Women-headed households are the rule rather than the exception in the poorer sectors of society. In Chile, 40 percent of families are not headed by a married couple. Of every seven babies born in that country, one is the child of an adolescent, and in 51 percent of those cases, the baby is the offspring of an unmarried mother. The Vatican's position on abortion ignores the fact that for many women it is a desperate remedy and not a liberation. But it cannot, without delegitimizing its authority, renounce the divine handiwork in creating two natural sexes. Instead the Vatican took a page out of the Theology of Liberation's book and made a commitment to the poor while deflecting attention from its policy on reproductive rights by focusing on gender.

Interestingly it was in Chile, the flagship country for neoliberalism that the debate over gender grew to fierce proportions. It began even before Josefina Bilbao, minister of the National Women's Service (SERNAM) had made public the government position paper before Beijing. In an interview with *Política y Sociedad*, she tried to wriggle out of the problem by defining gender according to the Dictionary of the Royal Academy as a "group of beings who have one or various characteristics in common." Bilbao was in a difficult position. As representative of a neoliberal country with a high stake in modernization, she would not want to present an anachronistic impression to the world.

But neoliberalism in Chile is also backed by conservatives who were not prepared to sidestep the issue of gender and attacked her position paper. The dissenting senators complained that "many people use the word without further clarification, claiming that masculine and feminine respond merely to cultural and sociological constructions and not to biological conditions that constitute the psychology of woman and man. "According to this conception, the difference between the sexes does not have a natural origin, "a view that has consequences for the individual, for the family, and for society." They condemned these ideas as ambiguous and unacceptable. The

alternative that the senators proposed, though eventually defeated, illustrates what is implied by the struggle over the meaning of gender. Every Chilean, said the dissident senators, had the constitutional duty to preserve "the essential values of Chilean tradition." They claimed to be defending that tradition against "value-oriented totalitarianism" (in other words feminism) which, they argued, would allow all kinds of unnatural practices. These senators

defined the family as the stable union of men and women within marriage, and they deemed inadmissible any term or action that threatened the family or "admitted that persons of the same sex might constitute a family."<sup>3</sup>

As it happened, this was a rearguard action. The Vatican did not prevail in Beijing and, in fact, approved the Beijing decisions though with some ill-humored reservations. On behalf of the Holy See, Joaquín Navarro-Valls criticized the "surprising" obsession with reproductive rights, saying that while those responsible "want dignity and freedom for women," their attitude was paternalistic. Plainly battle-scared, the Vatican explained that in associating itself with the document it hoped to elevate and develop the authentic and useful whilst vigorously opposing what was damaging to human development.

Even though the Vatican did not prevail, its campaign raises the question of what role fundamentalist and conservative religions play in countries which have adopted neoliberal economic policies. Certainly the Vatican opposes

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neoliberalism in many respects, yet in a country like Chile the Church preaches reconciliation and social peace at a time of impoverishment of the lower strata of society and a globalized economy that exacts a particularly high toll on women who have now entered the work force as the most exploited sector.

In Chile, the Church earned goodwill as a protector of human rights during the military regime and in the post dictatorship it represents itself as protector of the poor. There is an ancient anti-capitalist tradition in the Church which the Pope seems to embrace when he takes up the issue of poverty in order to rebuke the greedy. However it is significant that the most visible media icon of self-negation is Mother Theresa, who provides the poor with a place in which to die while consorting with the powerful.

The responses of national governments to the "problem" of uneven distribution of wealth are varied and their solutions do not necessarily advance democracy. In many parts of the world the free market has not hindered downright authoritarianism. In Latin America, one option has been to embrace the free market and to leave ethics to the Church even though the Church is plainly in opposition to the population policies of the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. In Argentina, where President Menem depends on popular support from a still largely Catholic interior, the government has strongly endorsed the Vatican position and the "right to life", as of course has President Violeta Chamorro of Nicaragua.

In Peru, on the other hand, President Fujimori decided to challenge the Church on the issue of reproductive rights. In his inaugural address to the nation on July 28, 1995, Fujimori unexpectedly broke ranks with other Latin American countries on the issue of birth control, announcing that the state would facilitate access to family planning for poor families. "We have been and shall continue to be a pragmatic government, without 'sacred cows'", he said, in a pointed reference to the Church. "Peruvian women must be in control of their own destinies." Fujimori played the modernization card, appealing to multilateral lending institutions by promising that by the year 2000 poverty would be reduced by fifty per cent and that fifty per cent of social spending would be for women. A government document of 1993 that was obtained by the journal *Oiga* revealed exactly how large the population problem loomed in the government scheme of the things. The document forecast that, at its current growth rate, within four decades Peru would have to support "a population of eight million hungry uneducated and unemployed people in a climate of absolute poverty and deeply entrenched delinquency." For those belonging to this "social surplus" the document recommended vasectomies for men and tubal ligation for women. Not surprisingly, this language led to a comparison between Fujimori's population police and the Nazi's final solution. Church leaders denounced it as a proposal for the 'mutilation' of men and women by the powers of darkness.<sup>4</sup>

Fujimori answered his critics in a speech at Beijing in which he represented himself as a "blue-jeans" president "in touch

with contemporary problems. He announced that a "social miracle" which would boost women's work from mere survival to productive development would follow on his economic miracle. However, his claim to be protecting women rings hollow given that he has demolished workers' rights, including health and safety regulations for women in the work place. Both multinational lending institutions and feminist groups are in favor of promoting sex education, making contraception widely available and decriminalizing abortion. However it would be a mistake to see their goals as identical.

For feminists, population control cannot be separated from social issues including human rights and improved living and working conditions. In effect the most substantial contribution of the Houairou Forum was the broadening of human rights to include the reproductive and sexual rights of persons and the recognition that these rights are essential to democracy. The Forum declared domestic and sexual violence to be incompatible with the construction of democracy. Virginia Vargas Valente has described the Beijing conference and the Houairou Forum as a place where global citizenship was put into practice. In this context feminism is not simply about reproductive rights but forms part of a vaster network of women's organizations dealing with citizenship and the problem of reconciling modernization and inclusive, participatory democracy. In an evaluation of the Beijing conference, she emphasized the urgency of rethinking the relationship between the state and society, the role of the state in public policies, the welfare of all citizens, and the constitution of new kinds of public space—a project which seems beyond the grasp of those holding political power.<sup>5</sup> This dynamic vision coming from "the south" is a far cry from the stereotyped caricature that still passes for feminism in conservative circles.

## Notes

<sup>1</sup>A version of this article with the title, "The Gender Wars," appeared in the *NACLA Report on the Americas*, Jan/Feb 1996; a longer version will be published in the forthcoming volume edited by Sonia Alvarez, Evelina Dagnino and Arturo Escobar on *Cultures of Politics/Politics of Cultures: Revisioning Latin American Social Movements*, to be published by Westview Press.

<sup>2</sup>Draft Platform for Action, Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, issued by the United Nations, May 1995. The sources for this commentary are: *GIRE, Boletín trimestral sobre reproducción elegida* no. 6/Julio, 1995; Marta Lamas, "Cuerpo: diferencia sexual y género," *Debate feminista*, México, año 5, vol. 10, septiembre 1994, pp.3-31; *Conciencia Latinoamericana*, vol. VI, no. 3, septiembre-diciembre 1994; *Conscience: A Newsjournal of Prochoice Catholic Opinion*, Autumn 1995.

<sup>3</sup>*La Epoca*, Santiago, sábado, 19 de agosto de 1995.

<sup>4</sup>*Oiga*, Lima, 4 de agosto, 1995, p. 12.

<sup>5</sup>Virginia Vargas Valente, "Disputando el espacio global: El movimiento de mujeres y la IV Conferencia Mundial de Beijing," *Nueva Sociedad*, Caracas, enero-febrero 1996 pp.43-53. ■



## Presiding in the Early 1980s

by Jorge I. Domínguez  
Harvard University

**O**ur profession is entering a difficult period. The signs are all around us. There are declining job opportunities in universities and colleges; there are greater obstacles to promotion; there is declining support from the federal government of the United States for the work we do." So began my first "President's Corner" article published in the *LASA Newsletter*, the predecessor of the *LASA Forum*, in early 1982.<sup>1</sup> Those concerns remain remarkably and sadly pertinent today, even if we have reason to hope that the forecast rise in college enrollments will make for a better professional future.<sup>2</sup> In the early 1980s, LASA faced three specific challenges: to professionalize the Association, to defend the profession's interests, and to expand the range of tolerance in its midst. In this reminiscence, I comment briefly on each of these challenges.

In order to position LASA to represent and defend the needs of our profession more effectively, LASA officers, including my colleagues, predecessors, and successors, endeavored to professionalize the Association. One of LASA's charms had been its informal organization, not unlike some of the objects of our research, but that made it difficult for LASA to function properly.

Only in the early 1980s—well after a decade of operations—did LASA finally formulate and adopt something that resembled a real budget, with standard accounting procedures and subject to audit, not merely a listing of accounts. At that time, LASA also adopted the graduated dues structure in order to reduce the burden of necessary dues increases on those members least able to pay. LASA's Constitution was also amended to synchronize its electoral calendar; hitherto the President and the Executive Council had been elected at different times which forced the Association to mail ballots sometimes twice a year. A fuller revision of the Constitution followed in the mid-1980s. The *LASA Newsletter* was revamped and transformed into the *LASA Forum*. The number of Task Forces was streamlined, and written agreements were reached on what was the main purpose of each Task Force.

The *Latin American Research Review* had been founded before LASA itself, and its relationship to LASA had remained somewhat unclear; also in the early 1980s, this relationship was formalized and stabilized through a memorandum of

understanding that has served the journal and the profession well. Similarly, professional procedures were adopted to standardize bid specifications to govern the selection of sites for the LASA International Congress. In addition, the Kalman Silvert Award was established to honor a lifetime of outstanding scholarly work. And thanks to then-Executive Director Richard Sinkin's foresight, I signed the letter that successfully requested permission from the Ford Foundation to use funds the Foundation had earlier given to the Association in order to establish the LASA endowment fund, and thus better secure the Association's future.

**A**nother challenge faced by our profession during the early 1980s was the assault upon several of the key sources of funding to support academic research and teaching. For a while, it really did seem that the Fulbright Program might be abolished or at least drastically cut back. A similar fate seemed likely for funding for Title VI Centers of the Higher Education Act. These Centers had supported the boom in Latin American studies in the United States; their demise would have ripple effects throughout the profession. LASA played a modest though sustained role in seeking to prevent these disasters. In coordination with all participating Latin American studies Title VI Centers, LASA contacted every member of Congress from every state host to a Title VI Center. We made the case for the value of such Centers to the nation, to the profession, and perhaps most importantly, to the constituents of members of Congress. Thus LASA attempted to defend the profession's material interests.

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*LASA has an impressive and honorable record in defense of academic freedom but, for a while, some of our members forgot that the defense of the right to disagree must be promoted everywhere, even within the Association.*

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A third concern I had during the early 1980s is best summarized in the following quotation: "I believe that it is my responsibility as LASA president to be frank with you: one of the darkest moments of my professional life in LASA was the Bloomington plenary meeting on Nicaragua. That meeting revealed appalling behavior for an audience presumably composed of academics. Specifically, the lack of minimal courtesy, and the expression of naked intolerance toward James Cheek, then deputy assistant secretary of state for Inter-American affairs, was damnable."<sup>3</sup> Cheek had been shouted down and prevented from speaking. LASA has an impressive and honorable record in defense of academic freedom but, for a while, some of our members forgot that the defense of the right to disagree must be promoted everywhere, even within the Association. Mercifully, these concerns seem no longer worrisome.

Other professional issues do remain pertinent in the late 1990s, as they were in the early 1980s. For example, I also wrote the following: "I find the decline of written presentations [prepared for panels] disappointing... communication among scholars, and between scholars and the general public, requires that we make an effort to put our views in writing so that we may be subjected to proper and necessary criticism and so that we may perform our social obligations with greater rigor."<sup>4</sup> The lack of many papers at LASA Congresses continues in evidence, certainly in comparison to their availability at the conventions of other learned societies.

**D**espite such problems, presiding over LASA in 1982-83 was a wonderful experience. The commitment of colleagues to contribute freely of their time and the superb work of the Association's small staff made the task both feasible and enjoyable. The very dangers that lurked seemingly everywhere for our profession evoked a feeling that what we were doing was important and useful. The response of ordinary members to my occasional exhortations through my President's Corner columns was, on the whole, positive, and it gave me an opportunity to come to know personally a great

many colleagues in many countries.

Then as now, I would end my reflections as did my last "President's Corner" column: "I am grateful to all of you for the opportunity to work on behalf of the association, and of these goals, and I am grateful to the United States, the country of which I have chosen to be a citizen, for allowing an immigrant the opportunity to choose and pursue the life and work I love."<sup>5</sup>

### Notes

<sup>1</sup>Jorge I. Domínguez, "The President's Corner," *LASA Newsletter*, 12 no. 4 (Winter 1982), 4.

<sup>2</sup>I discussed these trends in "President's Corner," *LASA Newsletter* 13 no. 3 ((Fall 1982): 16-18.

<sup>3</sup>"President's Corner," *LASA Newsletter*, 13 no. 2 (Summer 1982), 3.

<sup>4</sup>*Ibid.*, 3.

<sup>5</sup>"President's Corner," *LASA Newsletter*, 14 no. 1 (Spring 1983), 4.

[Note: Jorge Domínguez served from 1982 to 1983.] ■

## The Longest LASA Presidency

by Paul Drake

University of California, San Diego

**M**y only, feeble claim to fame as President of LASA is to be the only one who served 22 months and presided over two Congresses. The meetings were always held every eighteen months, but the presidents originally served only twelve, so some never chaired a Congress. The Executive Council asked me to extend my term so that the presidencies would start and finish with an international congress. Little did I know how Mother Nature would punish us for that blatant power grab.

The rationalization of the presidential calendar formed part of the first of the three main themes of my presidency: institutionalization, Latin Americanization, and democratization. Because of LASA's rapid growth and boundless energy, marvelous initiatives and projects proliferated chaotically. Therefore we tried to bring order to the organization of multiplying committees, task forces, and working groups. In the process, we sought to ensure that our colleagues from Latin America took part not only in our international congresses but also in all our governing bodies. In contrast with most area associations, LASA has always been proud that Latin American studies is something that we do *with* Latin Americans, not *to* Latin Americans.

Because democratization was sweeping the hemisphere in the late eighties, we launched observer teams to monitor elections. Arturo Valenzuela and I co-chaired one of those LASA international commissions to assess the 1988 Chilean plebiscite. When it became clear that the "NO" voters were defeating the "YES" in General Augusto Pinochet's bid for eight more years in office,

several members of our team began sporting "NO" buttons, which we explained stood for "Neutral Observer." Although I believe that we reported with objectivity, our presence also expressed solidarity with our numerous Chilean colleagues who had suffered under the dictatorship.

**A**fter chairing the reasonably tranquil Congress in New Orleans in 1988, I looked forward to my second in San Juan, Puerto Rico in 1989. Two days before we were to convene, Hurricane Hugo blasted the island and all our plans. Thanks to the heroic efforts of our Executive Director Reid Reading, local arrangements chair Marcia Rivera, program chair Mark Rosenberg and a host of others, we survived that disaster and reconvened only three months later in Miami. We gambled successfully that LASA members were so loyal that they would regroup with us. Because the Congress included several scholars from Cuba, there were some tense moments between them and the local exile community, but dialogue prevailed over violence.

Any successes I had were due to the extraordinary devotion of our members to the organization. In nearly two years of making hundreds of appointments and requests for help, I was almost never turned down. That remarkable dedication has made LASA an outstanding association in the past and should do so in the future.

[Note: President Drake's term of office was from January of 1988 to November of 1989.] ■

# Nicaragua in an Election Year

## Report on the 1996 Research Seminar in Nicaragua

by Thomas W. Walker  
Ohio University

LASA sponsored its twelfth annual research seminar in Nicaragua from June 18 through June 28, 1996. The seminar series is open to all Spanish-speaking LASA members and offers participants an exposure to diverse perspectives on current issues and problems as well as an introduction to colleagues and research institutions. The fourteen participants (eight men and six women) included seven professors, two graduate students, and five other individuals working on Latin American issues. In addition to twelve U.S. citizens there was one Japanese, and one Mexican. The group's academic interests included communications, history, Latin American studies, law, literature, and political science.

The seminar was designed and coordinated by Thomas W. Walker (Political Science, Ohio University). The planning and logistical facilitator was Alice McGrath of Ventura, California. In-country assistance was provided by the Instituto de Estudios Nicaragüenses. Although the group took trips to other places, its base of operations was Managua. The participant fee of under \$1,000 covered all seminar costs in Nicaragua. The itinerary was designed to reflect the main interest of the group—the electoral process leading up to the October elections. Two secondary interests also addressed were the role of women and the place of religion in post-Sandinista Nicaragua. The itinerary included the following activities:

**Tuesday, June 18.** Arrival in Managua, check-in at the hotel, and orientation.

**Wednesday, June 19.** Presentation by Rodolfo Delgado, economist and Executive Director of the Instituto de Estudios Nicaragüenses, on the current situation in Nicaragua with particular focus on the issue of "governability." Interview with Judy Butler, analyst and editor of the English-language edition of *Envío*, the monthly publication of the Instituto Histórico Centroamericano (IHCA). Subject: the major issues at play in the 1996 election. Interview with Antonio Lacayo, former Minister of the Presidency and current Proyecto Nacional (PRONAL) party candidate for president, concerning his campaign and the constitutional challenge to it. Interview with Prof. Shelley McConnell, country coordinator for the Carter Center observation effort in Nicaragua. Subject: the 1996 electoral process to date.

**Thursday, June 20.** Interview with Amilcar Navarro, member of the directorate of the National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen (UNAG), concerning UNAG's posture regarding, and concerns going into the 1996 election. Opportunity to observe a demonstration reacting to the privatization of the telecommunications and electrical industries and the issue of the national budget allocation for higher education. Interview with Cecilia Saborío, Director of the National Republican Institute's field office, concerning the NRI's initial criticisms and current evaluation of the electoral process. Interview with

U.S. Ambassador John Maisto regarding the U.S. role in and evaluation of the 1996 electoral process in Nicaragua.

**Friday, June 21.** Interview with Rosa Marina Zelaya, President of the Supreme Electoral Council (one of the four branches of government), about various aspects of the electoral process such as the issuing of citizen identification cards, special registration in conflictive municipalities, and challenges to the registration of certain candidates. Interview with Dr. Roberto Calderón, a member of the Executive Council of Ethics and Transparency (Grupo Cívico Ética y Transparencia), a U.S.-funded multipartisan group of Nicaraguan citizens who would like to officially observe Nicaragua's electoral process. Interview with Ada Esperanza Silva, Executive Director of the Center for Constitutional Rights (El Centro de Derechos Constitucionales) and Guadelupe Salinas, Director of the CDC's Project for the Pluralist Promotion of Women in the Elections of 1996, regarding the activities of their organization. Interview and discussion with former *contra* leader, Carlos García, and other leaders of the Foundation for Ex-Combatants of War (Sandinista as well as *contra*) concerning the current status of ex-combatants and how they see the election.

**Saturday, June 22.** Visit to the Subtiava Indian community in León and interview with Eugenio Dávila (president) concerning the current land problems of that community. Visit to indigenous peasant cooperative Xochitl Achatl and interview with its president Alberto Muñoz concerning the cooperative's land problems. Reception and dinner at the beach house in Poneloya of Francis and Danilo Marengo (mother and stepfather of Tom Walker's former student Mathelly Casco). Other guests included Sandinista guerrilla fighter Comandante Omar Cabezas (author of *Fire from the Mountain* and current National Assemblyman) and local candidates for elective office from across the political spectrum. That evening, upon return to Managua, part of the group went to "la Buena Nota" to hear a performance singer Carlos Mejía Godoy.

**Sunday, June 23.** Morning visit to two peasant cooperatives in the Masaya area, Mario González and San Juan, to talk with cooperative members about the situation of peasants in the 1990s and their perspective on the election. The group was accompanied by José Mercedes González, the UNAG official in charge of cooperatives in the Masaya area. Return to Managua through the Carazo highlands. Visit to Barrio 3-80, a squatter settlement in Managua originally set up by former *contras* in the early 1990s. Interview with several residents of 3-80 including Marta Lorena Hernández, the community leader responsible for health and feeding programs, about community activities, history, and visions of the 1996 election.

**Monday, July 24.** Wide-ranging interview with Carlos Fernando Chamorro, son of the President, director of the TV program "Esta Semana," director of "The Center for



Information and Communication," member of the Sandinista Renovating Movement (MRS), and former director of the Sandinista organ *Barricada*. Visit to HISPAMER Book Store. Interview with Father Uriel Molina, Director of the Centro Euménico Antonio Valdivieso, concerning his recent expulsion from the Franciscan Order and the current situation in the Catholic Church in Nicaragua. Interview with Vilma Nuñez, head of the Nicaraguan Center for Human Rights (CENIDH), regarding the human rights situation in Nicaragua in the 1990s. Interview with Alejandro Bendaña, former Secretary General of the Foreign Ministry and current head of the Center for International Studies (CIE) about former combatants and peacemaking in the 1990s. Interview with MRS Vice Presidential candidate, Leonel Arguello, concerning the MRS and the elections.

**Tuesday, July 25.** Interview with Liberal Independent Party (PLI) presidential candidate and former Vice President, Virgilio Godoy, about the electoral process and his candidacy. Interview with FSLN Vice Presidential candidate, Juan Manuel Caldera, and his campaign manager, Comandante Víctor Tirado López, regarding FSLN strategy in the elections. Interview with Mario Arana, Senior Advisor with the United Nations Development Program in Managua, on Nicaragua's economic situation in the 1990s. Interview with Liberal Alliance Presidential Candidate, Arnoldo Alemán (in his home) about his candidacy and the democratic process in Nicaragua.

**Wednesday, June 26.** Shopping at Mercado Roberto Huembes. Interview with Nicaraguan Army Colonels Roberto Calderón (Chief of Logistics), Antenor Rosales (Chief of Military Training), and Julio Ramos (Chief of Army Intelligence) concerning the changing role of the military in the 1990s and security problems affecting the 1996 elections. Interview with Violeta Granera de Sandino of the Pluralist Coalition of Women for Greater Gender Participation on a multipartisan effort to adopt a "Minimal Agenda" for the women's movement.

**Thursday, June 27.** Interview with former Minister of Social Welfare and current National Assemblyman and Coordinator of International Relations for the MRS, Reinaldo Antonio Téfel, concerning the FSLN/MRS split, the election campaign so far, etc. Interview with Rev. Gustavo Parajón, head of the leading Protestant organization CEPAD, about religion and politics in the 1990s. Interview with Oscar René Vargas, author of numerous books on Nicaraguan politics, concerning

the present election and the future of Nicaraguan politics.

**Friday, June 28.** Return home.

**Commentary:** The following are broad generalizations concerning the major issue areas of interest for this year's seminar. They are the author's views and do not necessarily represent the opinion of LASA or of the seminar participants.

**Religion in the 1990s.** The last two decades have seen sweeping change in the nature and role of religious forces in Nicaragua. During this period the Catholic Church at first embraced but later essentially rejected its grassroots-oriented Theology of Liberation, opting instead for renewed emphasis on preserving the Church's traditional "magisterium" or hierarchically-ordered teaching authority. By the 1990s, many progressive priests had resigned or been expelled from their orders or even from the priesthood itself. In the midst of acute poverty, an expensive new cathedral had been built and, in 1996, the hierarchy's support for right-wing presidential candidate Arnoldo Alemán was all but formal. Meanwhile, grass-roots based Protestantism had been growing since the early 1980s. While the number of priests in Nicaragua in 1996 had dwindled to less than 400, there were now over 25,000 pastors connected with the main protestant organization CEPAD. Accordingly, the protestant component of the population had expanded to between 15 and 20 percent whereas Catholics had dropped to around 75 percent. While it is true that most Protestant pastors were conservative fundamentalists, protestantism had been far more successful in reaching down to the masses than had its Catholic counterpart.

**The Women's Movement.** Stunted and somewhat discredited in the 1980s by its essential subordination to a generally sympathetic but paternalistic FSLN, the women's movement has sprung back to play an important role in the 1990s. Faced now with a government which is openly hostile to many aspects of gender equality, women have formed a number of autonomous organizations which have been vocalizing and struggling for the fulfillment of basic demands. In addition, in the mid-1990s, the women's movement has led the multipartisan movement to set a basic agenda (Agenda Mínima) for Nicaragua in the post electoral period.

**Elections and Democratic Transition.** We saw ample cause for both pessimism and optimism. On the positive side, the clean electoral procedures developed under the Sandinistas from 1984 onward, though modified in the mid-1990s, were



*Seminar participants interviewing front-running presidential candidate Arnoldo Alemán (center with cane) in his home. Photo by Florence Babb.*

still functioning well. The fourth branch of government, headed by the Supreme Electoral Council (CSE), still had much higher approval ratings than the other three. True, politically-motivated tinkering by the National Assembly and a poorly written, ambiguous electoral law had made the work of the CSE much more difficult. But there was a near universal consensus that the electoral branch was doing a good job and that the election would probably be clean. In addition, all groups concerned with electoral observation reported high levels of citizen participation in, and enthusiasm about the issuance of citizen ID cards or (in 26 municipalities with security problems) temporary voter cards. A high voter turnout was expected in the fall.

On the negative side there were problems such as widespread distrust of public officials and institutions (other than the CSE), a highly fragmented party system, obvious corruption of major party leaders and candidates, and a highly yellow-journalistic media which exaggerated and sensationalized differences, etc.

Many public figures and parties had discredited themselves by the greed and corruption they had exhibited in the 1990s. Some Sandinistas had set the trend with a property grab (nicknamed "la Piñata") which involved laws passed by the lame duck FSLN-controlled National Assembly hastily legalizing the transfer of property confiscated under the revolution. Tens of thousands of poor people had benefitted, but so, too, had some of the FSLN elite. In addition, non-Sandinistas such as Antonio Lacayo, Minister of the Presidency under Violeta Chamorro, and Arnaldo Alemán, Mayor of Managua in the 1990s, had also been repeatedly accused of conflict of interest and corruption. This meant that three of the leading presidential candidates as of mid-1996 (Alemán, Ortega, and Lacayo) were widely viewed as corrupt.

There was also the problem of a badly-fragmented party system. By mid-1996, there were over thirty legal political parties and more than a score of presidential candidates. Internal squabbling within the old political traditions (conservative, liberal, social Christian, socialist/communist, Sandinista, etc.), low minimum standards for formal qualification, and the provision that losing presidential candidates with 28,000 votes or more would be entitled to a seat in the Assembly had led to a plethora of parties and candidates. No party was expected to win the presidency in the first round of voting in October. This, in turn, meant that whoever won in the second round would face an extremely heterogeneous, unpredictable, and potentially fractious legislative body.

**The Short-term Outlook.** The big question, of course, was whether the 1996 election and ensuing administration would help in the consolidation of democracy in Nicaragua. There seemed little doubt that the holding of yet another procedurally-clean election in 1996 (in the tradition of 1984, 1990, 1994 [on the Atlantic Coast]) would reinforce voter confidence in the electoral process. But what about the impact of the outcome? Could losers live with winners? And would winners respect the democratic system and the rights of losers? Here there was ground for guarded optimism. Most Nicaraguans in 1996 were tired of war and adamant in their opposition to renewed violence. So it seemed

unlikely that civil war would follow any predicable outcome. And, though the hands-on favorite in the presidential race, Arnaldo Alemán, was seen by many as intemperate, extremist and potentially vengeful, it was clear that unless he won a workable majority in congress, he would have to compromise and seek agreements with other political forces in order to govern. In addition, the international community—led by the United States—would almost certainly wield its considerable influence to promote compromise and preserve formal democracy as part of the overall objective of strengthening stability and hence a healthy investment climate. Thus, it was likely that democracy would be maintained if not consolidated in the immediate future.

**The Long-term Outlook.** The experience of Nicaragua in the 1990s, like that of most other Latin American countries in the same period, raises serious questions about the long-term compatibility of neoliberal economics and "democracy" in any real sense. For the time being there is tremendous citizen enthusiasm about elections and democracy. The 1990 election demonstrated that elections could bring change. However, neoliberal economic policies of the 1990s have produced a classic case of "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer." While six years of laissez-faire economics, privatization of public properties, downsizing of government, reduction of government services, lowering of tariff barriers to promote free trade, and so forth have halted hyperinflation and caused the economy to grow slightly in the last couple of years, income distribution has become increasingly regressive with around 75 percent of the population living in poverty.

Yet, in Nicaragua, as elsewhere in Latin America, neoliberalism is the secular religion of the elite. While some candidates such as Daniel Ortega and Arnaldo Alemán had occasionally grumbled about the socially-regressive impact of policies imposed by the international economic community headed by the International Monetary Fund, it appeared that none would have the will to confront that community by modifying economic policy to better accommodate the interests of the impoverished majority. What is more, one wonders if these *nouveau riche* politicians really care. Given this fact, it seems almost inevitable that there will eventually be an outpouring of discontent from the poor majority which will either be addressed democratically through a modification of policy or undemocratically through repression and electoral manipulation. One or the other—democracy or neoliberalism—will likely have to give, at least somewhat.<sup>10</sup>

*Note: These seminars are now a longstanding tradition. LASA plans to sponsor a thirteenth one in the latter part of the summer of 1997. The trips are open to all Spanish-speaking LASA members and diversity of political opinion is welcome. For more information contact: Alice McGrath, P.O. Box 1782, Ventura, CA 93002. Tel: 805-648-4560 or FAX: 805-653-6359.*

<sup>1</sup> For a comprehensive overview of Nicaragua in the 1990s see: *Nicaragua Without Illusions: Regime Transition & Structural Adjustment in the 1990s*. Thomas W. Walker, Editor (Wilmington, Delaware: Scholarly Resources, forthcoming early in 1997). ■

# Innocents Abroad

## Taking U.S. College Students to Cuba

by Avi Chomsky  
Bates College

When President Clinton signed new regulations on travel to Cuba last October, including undergraduates on university-sponsored programs as a new category of U.S. citizens eligible to be licensed for travel to Cuba, I almost immediately started exploring the idea of taking a group of Bates students there during our May Short Term. The Short Term is a five-week intensive course offered every spring. Students take only one course, and many faculty use the Short Term as an opportunity to take students off campus for different types of fieldwork that is hard to carry out during the regular semester when students are busy with other courses and responsibilities.

### The Course at Bates

I am a historian. My own research focuses on Cuba and I had traveled there twice in the past year. Together with a professor from the Spanish Department, I designed an interdisciplinary course entitled "The Cuban Revolution: Problems and Prospects"; students could sign up for either history or Spanish credit. We planned to spend the first two weeks of the Short Term at Bates doing intensive background study on the Cuban Revolution, then travel to Cuba for two weeks, and return to Bates for the final week. Both faculty and administration at Bates were enthusiastic about the course; students were also fascinated with the possibility. A few parents were reluctant, and the cost of the trip (\$1650 for all expenses, including airfare) was also prohibitive for some students. But 17 students signed up, including one from nearby Bowdoin college. To my delight, we received our license from the Treasury Department promptly and without difficulty.

The students who signed up for the course came from very different backgrounds—from senior Latin American studies majors to first-year students who had never taken a course on Latin America. In our two weeks at Bates before going to Cuba, we met for three hours a day and discussed major issues in contemporary Cuba: politics and ideologies, economics, women, homosexuality, migration, human rights, food and agriculture, U.S. policy, and race. We saw a number of feature films and documentaries (*La última cena; Cuba: In the Shadow of Doubt; The Cubans; Gay Cuba; Miami/Havana; Fresa y chocolate*) and read a variety of books. During these discussions we emphasized the issue of *perspective* and *ideology* and encouraged students to identify and challenge their own preconceptions and beliefs, as well as those of the authors we read and the films we saw. We hoped that this would prepare them to recognize and confront the unexpected in Cuba; in retrospect, I think that it helped.

### In the Field

We worked with Global Exchange in San Francisco and the Centro Félix Varela in Havana to coordinate our itinerary, which included visits to schools and hospitals, meetings with representatives of mass organizations like the UJC (Union of Communist Youth) and the FMC (Federation of Cuban Women), nongovernmental organizations like the Centro Félix Varela, non-officially-recognized organizations like the GALEES (Action Group for the Freedom of Expression of Sexual Preference), and individuals ranging from doctors involved with AIDS work to ex-Black Panther and political exile Bill Brent, as well as a bicycle tour of the city with the University of Havana bicycle club, and a two-day trip to Pinar del Río. Students also had plenty of free time to wander the streets of Havana and meet and talk to Cubans from all walks of life.

Students were amazed and profoundly moved by the trip. They did not want to sleep, since there was just so much to do and absorb. Cuba seems like a perfect laboratory for motivating students to question some of their most deeply-held and subconscious beliefs and assumptions. One of my favorite comments was made early on in the trip: "It's so confusing here—it's not just that things are not black and white, but really, nothing is even gray!"

As a teacher, I considered it wonderful to see 17 students become obsessed with trying to understand the Cuban Revolution. They sat up talking until 2:00 or 3:00, and sometimes 7:00 in the morning, trying to figure things out. They would greet us (the two professors) with questions like "Do you think there is hunger in Cuba?" or "What does socialism really mean?" The intensity of their engagement was just a professor's dream come true.

### Pre-Trip Commentaries

We encouraged students to keep journals and to begin by recording their expectations and ideas about Cuba before the trip began. At the end, they each had to write a final paper. The following commentaries, excerpted from their final papers, show some of their impressions and the ways that they tried to understand what they saw and heard in Cuba.

"My personal view of Cuba before enrolling in the Cuban Revolution short term at Bates College was that Cuba was a scary and dangerous place that I would never want any part of. After seeing that the course was offered, I began to wonder why we would go to such a scary place. Thinking more and more about it, I decided to enroll in the class out of curiosity and a desire to improve my Spanish abilities... After I had

enrolled in the class, word started to spread throughout my peers and family friends... I received comments from 'are you crazy?' to 'I'll never see you again!'" (C.A.)

"My family was the first to offer their ideas and everyone had something to say about what my trip would be like. They all had their two cents worth to put in. The first assumption was that the people I would meet would be very hostile towards individuals from the United States. The Cubans would be out to cheat and steal from you." (A.B.)

"Before leaving, friends and parents expressed their concern for my safety and cautioned me to be careful. 'Watch out for yourself... go and kill Fidel for us... don't come back as a communist.'" (K.O'K.)

"'You're going to Cuba? Wow, that's cool but aren't you a little worried?' 'Don't they hate Americans there? You'll probably get arrested and put in some dark jail and be forgotten about.' These are the types of responses I received when I informed people of my Short Term plans. I have to admit I wasn't really worried at first but all those responses were starting to make me wonder. They teased me about my becoming Communist and dealing with the enemy." (D.V.)

#### **Impressions from the Field: Student Journal Entries and Teacher Summaries**

"We were almost prepared to confront poverty, prostitution, and a politics that differs from the United States... We were ready to learn, ready to criticize, and analyze this forbidden society to the fullest... Yes, we were preparing ourselves for the worst situations, but it was the best that confronted us. We were not prepared for that." (P.B.)

Students were quite surprised and moved by the warm reception they received from Cubans, their openness, and their generosity.

"For the first time in my life I did not hesitate to greet someone... I will try not to overgeneralize, but it was my very first time encountering a society where people were genuinely pleasant. Most of the people that I came across were fun-loving and caring. I would get kisses on my cheeks when I was introduced to someone for the very first time. The warmth of the people was ceaseless, one that is imbedded in their culture." (P.B.)

"There were no resentful feelings towards me because of my country's politics. I was seen as an individual not reflective of my country's actions... There never seemed to be hostility or unfriendly words to us as North Americans." (K.O'K.)

"I learned very quickly that the Cuban people did not hate us, quite the contrary; they loved us and were happy to see us. They actually waved and some even blew kisses at our bus. What friendly enemies!" (D.V.)

#### **On Speech**

They were particularly struck by Cubans' willingness to openly discuss and confront the problems facing their country. Having been exposed to discussions about lack of freedom of speech, and lack of free press in Cuba, students had assumed that Cubans would be reluctant to voice criticisms of their government or the Revolution. They were surprised to find that criticism of the government and/or its policies was not necessarily considered tantamount to rejection or opposition to the country's political system.

"I expected [two Cuban acquaintances], as Party members, to be an endless well of party propaganda. In contrast, however, they spoke freely of the sacrifices preserving socialism has meant for Cuba and their family, but were also critical of how politics has many times floundered in its attempts to improve life and liberty for the Cuban people." (A.B.)

"Although many Cubans might wish to travel, be it to the U.S. or any other part of the world (an understandable emotion considering the restrictions they have lived with), most are serious about their commitment to their country. There circulates much criticism in Cuba, both by intellectuals and nonintellectuals, of the revolution as well as of Fidel Castro's policies, yet most of this occurs within the bounds of socialism... The average Cuban, whether a supporter of the Revolution or a critic of it (two classifications that are definitely not mutually exclusive) is informed of current events, and has an opinion." (A.M.)

#### **On Race**

Students were also surprised, and sometimes chagrined, at what they saw, and what they heard, regarding race relations in Cuba. Their first impressions were generally positive.

"The people seemed very mixed together. Whites and Afro-Cubans seemed to intermingle as a daily occurrence. Afro-Cubans had jobs as doctors and in other important sectors. At first it seemed to me as if racism and discrimination was almost a non-issue in Cuba. People insisted that race was not a factor." (R.T.)

Two Asian American students, however, were quickly and repeatedly disabused of the notion that race was a "non-issue" by Cubans' reactions to them.

"[In a visit to an elementary school] I remember these little faces all taking a glance at my face, laughing, and whispering to their neighbors. Then, what really got my attention was a gesture that I haven't seen since I grew up many years ago in the Bronx: a student raising his hands and stretching his eyes with his fingers to the point that his eyes were mere slits. This had really struck a nerve with me... I can't begin to say how many times I was called "chino" in the streets of Havana... I must have corrected about thirty different people about my appearance." (J.K.)

"Almost immediately, I was reminded that my outer Asian appearance did not fit that of my inner American self. People on the streets called out 'china' in passing, and little boys stretched their eyes to appear Asian themselves." (E.B.)

Many were also dismayed to hear derogatory comments about blacks or blackness, by both black and white Cubans.

"When I told [a Cuban acquaintance] I was more likely to be attracted to men that are darker than I am, he looked at me and said 'In Cuba, we have a saying, we marry to get better.' When I asked for translation, he said that you don't marry someone to have children with 'bad hair,' 'big lips,' or 'big nose,' you marry to make your children more beautiful." (M.M.)

"One night [a Cuban acquaintance] saw me playing with Richard, a little boy in the neighborhood who was Afro-Cuban. He asked me in English if I liked black men. I said, "I guess so," taken a little off balance... He then announced that if you went into a black person's house it smelled... The part that was disturbing to me was that he had no qualms about saying it in front of the little boy." (R.T.)

However, they also began to realize that their own preconceptions about race, racism, and in particular, racist language, could not be mechanically applied to the Cuban context.

"Day by day... I began to be less afraid when men on the streets called out to me. Instead of walking by, I stopped to talk, and soon found out that they were genuinely interested in finding out about my background, where I lived, etc. It was nice to realize that although I definitely stood out, I was not on the whole viewed as the alien I had once felt like." (E.B.)

"The people in the Bronx that I grew up around had seen many different Asians before, and calling me a 'chino'... under those circumstances was being ignorant and racist. I had come to the conclusion that being called a 'chino' in Cuba was very different from being called the same in the States... Cubans had never really been acquainted to Asians other than the Chinese. And to call me a 'chino' was not being racist. Instead, in my opinion, it was like being called an 'Asian' elsewhere." (J.K.)

"I believe that the revolution has done a lot for race relations in Cuba. I believe that it has given normally underprivileged races a chance at better jobs and education. It has helped to lessen the class imbalance because of race... I would also say that it will take a very long time before races are considered equal in the minds of people. Also the Revolution doesn't seem to allow enough room for discussion of problems between races. It also seems to try to push a very diverse group of people into one big lump and call them Cubans." (R.T.)

## On the Revolution and the "Special Period"

Despite the importance of issues of race and sexuality on the Bates campus, those were not the issues that most students found the most gripping and confusing about Cuba. A few chose to write their final papers on race, and none on sexuality, but it was the overwhelming economic crisis that captured most students' attention. Students were confronted head-on with the economic and social contradictions of Cuba's "Special Period" and the combination of severe scarcities, austerity measures, free-market openings, and continued commitment to egalitarian distribution it has brought.

"Cuba's commitment to health care, education, and curing hunger are impressive to Latin American, Third World and even First World standards. Everything from annual check-ups to heart transplants are free to Cubans. One doctor from Havana explained doctors' altruistic duty: 'We [doctors] would be sinners if we refused to treat someone based on their income. The only way we can help everyone to be healthy is to take out the monetary value of health. That only creates tension and hatred.'" (K.O.)

"Since [the introduction of dollarization] the economic situation has improved considerably... but at what price socially and morally? The greatest concern for Cubans as a result of the dollarization is the phenomenon of *jineterismo*... In addition to prostitution, the term *jineterismo* also includes black market dealings of cigars or bottles of rum, independent taxi services, begging children, and other tourist-related activities; it basically represents the 'prostitution' of Cubans and Cuban goods... By supporting the dollar and the industries of *jineterismo* and tourism to bring in the dollar, Cuba has not only threatened national pride but also the moralistic code that was so deeply rooted in the Revolution." (W.D.)

"The recent surge in the dollar has also brought on signs of 'mcdonaldization' in Cuba... Through the creation of such establishments as 'El Rápido,' a fast-food restaurant conspicuously decorated in an otherwise bland environment, Cuba may be on the verge of a 'mcdonaldization' of its own, where the dollar and a 'quick buck' is valued over revolutionary concepts of morality and solidarity." (W.D.)

## On U.S. Policy and the "Playing Field"

Of course students were also exposed to the realities of U.S. foreign policy in ways that they had never been before. They were shocked not only by the impact of U.S. policy in Cuba, but at their own previous ignorance of it.

"Unknown to most U.S. citizens, legislation such as the Helms/Burton Act is spray-painted on the walls and on the lips of citizens all over Cuba. Cubans are constantly reminded of the Act when they feel hunger pains and see a tourist throwing a half eaten hot dog into the trash." (K.O.)



"After having visited hospitals and with citizens of Cuba, I have seen what this means to the public. It means that AIDS patients are dying because of a medicine which is only produced in the U.S. and is unable to get to the dying patients. It means that what Americans take for granted are luxuries for Cubans. We are tightening the tourniquet more and more each time we pass a bill which strengthens the 'blockade' with Cuba." (C.A.)

Many students were faced acutely with the contradictions involved in their own privileged position in the world. They had come wanting to learn and in general proud of their open-mindedness; in Cuba they were exposed to a whole different conception of what it means to be American in a world where the United States wields inordinate power.

"We had discussed before leaving the States the power we had as a group of North Americans entering a country where our travel money surpassed the amount of money a Cuban could make in over a year. This sense of power was very disturbing to me." (K.O'K.)

"No matter how liberal one's ideals may be, often times appearances speak louder than words. For example, I often found myself in a conversation with someone like David [a Cuban attempting to emigrate to the U.S.], attempting to convince them of the existence of a large, economically marginalized portion of the United States. Yet no matter what I told them the fact was that I stood before them as someone who had traveled outside of her own country, with my fancy camera, new sneakers, having never experienced a blackout, or a shortage of water, let alone being hungry. In this respect, I was just more proof of the U.S.'s opulence." (A.M.)

"I specifically remember one day at the crafts fair where three Cubans all decked out in U.S. apparel selling crafts approached me and began asking me questions about why I was here and where I lived. The questions were followed by a lengthy explanation of why they wanted to go to the United States. They expressed that the problem existing in Cuba was not so much socialism—everyone I encountered for the most part was pro-revolutionary and for socialism. The woman remarked though that the system wasn't working. She explained that there needed to be a combination of both capitalism and socialism, which with the increase of dollarization is already happening. She pointed to her mouth, a gesture I saw a lot of by people of all ages, and said "no hay," and then pulled on her shirt and said "muy caro." All three of them threw their hands up in the air and shrugged their shoulders. To them, the United States would mark the end of their financial difficulties and prove to be the source of a better way of life. It was hard for me to respond." (K.O'K.)

"Outside a disco/club a couple of guys called me over asking if I was German or Australian and like the others were surprised to hear American. They offered me a little beer, some rum, and a cigarette. I ended up having a long conversation with one of the men named Alejandro. Alejandro was a cook and had both a brother and an aunt living in

Miami. He said even though they were not doing well financially he would love to join them. If given the chance he would love to leave Cuba. I brought up the fact that there is no free health care or education in the U.S. He said the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. Despite working, he doesn't have enough money for food, clothes, shoes or any luxuries. To go to this club we were at cost him half a month's salary. That is why he dabbles in the black market. He said there is indeed poverty in Cuba to which I responded that there was a great deal more in the U.S. He had an idealistic vision of the capitalist U.S., that hard work would pay off and he could buy what he wanted." (D.V.)

### On Re-Entry: Treatment at Customs

Our interaction with U.S. customs in Nassau, on our way back to the United States, although unplanned, was another important learning experience for the students. Having been brought up to believe in their sacred rights to freedom and to fair treatment, most students couldn't imagine U.S. authorities treating them with anything but respect. But it was as if U.S. customs had decided to go out of its way to reinforce some things that the Cubans had been telling students about U.S. policy.

The customs officials were arbitrary and even verbally abusive to some students. They searched each student's luggage thoroughly—delaying the flight by over an hour, to the annoyance of other passengers who missed connections in Ft. Lauderdale. The fact that our trip was fully licensed did not lessen their ire at our having traveled to Cuba.

Customs officials arbitrarily assigned a value to the students' cigars, and informed the students how many cigars they could carry in based on the value they had assigned. (Licensed travelers are allowed to bring back \$100 worth of Cuban goods.) Some students were told that a box of 25 cigars was worth \$90, so they could only bring one; others were allowed to bring two or three.

Some students who were under 21 were told that they were not allowed to bring back any rum, and all their rum was confiscated. Others (who were also under 21) were allowed to bring back two bottles.

Some students were told that items like crafts made of ceramics, bamboo, and wood could not be brought into the U.S. because they might have bacteria. Some had all the gifts they were bringing back confiscated. Others were allowed to bring in the identical items with no comment. Two students also had bottles of beach sand confiscated "because it might have bugs."

One student who had two bamboo mugs was told "you can't drink out of those, they will poison you." She answered that the person who had sold them to her had said they were safe for drinking. "You can't believe anything those Cubans tell you" the customs official informed her.

Several students had bought maracas. The officials broke them open and dumped all of the beans out, telling the students that they were poisonous. They then returned the broken maracas to the students.

A student with a Jamaican passport was told that she could bring in only \$50 of goods, since she was not a U.S. citizen. When she protested, the official told her "you know, the last place you should have an attitude is here." The other non-citizens were allowed to bring in \$100 worth of goods (in the officials' arbitrary manner of calculating the worth of the goods).

A student who was carrying some prescription medications (in their original bottles, clearly labeled) had the most traumatic experience. The official examined each bottle and questioned her about the contents. "Why do you take Prozac?" he asked. "For depression" she answered. "How old are you?" he asked. "Nineteen," she answered. "You can't be depressed if you're only 19" he told her. She also had some other medications for migraines and for menstrual cramps. After examining and questioning her about all of them he asked "how old did you say you were?" and she told him again, and he said "well you must have the body of a 40-year-old. At least you have the medicine cabinet of a 40-year-old."

He also examined some letters that this same student was carrying back to mail in the U.S. He held them up to the light, and asked her who they were from. "A friend" she answered. "Just how friendly are you?" he asked sneeringly. He copied down the return address from the outside of the envelope. At the end he said "good girl, now you can go." The student was really quite upset and left in tears.

In the end, the customs experience was quite educational for the students. Only one (who was Puerto Rican) seemed to have a gut-level understanding that arbitrary flaunting of authority was unsurprising, "even" in the United States. The rest kept asking questions like "are they really allowed to do this?" and "don't they have to pay us for the things they take away from us?" I'm not sure to what extent they were able to see this experience in the context of the expressions of resentment that they heard Cubans voice about U.S. policies towards the island.

### On Re-Entry: Settling Back In

Some students also found the return to the familiarity of United States troubling and thought-provoking.

"There was also a very ironic component to the trip. Many people that I talked to prior to going, said that oppression between Cuban versus Cuban seemed to be at a high level in Cuba. However this was clearly not the case. People were very closely tied together in the inner city. It was a very nice thing to see children playing in the street later than usual. The worst part of the trip in terms of oppression had nothing to do with that. Our re-entry into the United States was the most

difficult." (A.B.)

"As I looked out the window riding back from the airport after my twelve day trip to Cuba, garish neon advertisement signs welcomed me home. Instead of graffiti promoting Cuban nationalism and unity I saw signs promoting the deal on "Whoppers" at Burger King. Although I felt a certain comfort from the familiar names of the restaurants and stores there was no spirit to their existence and they stood as vacant statues of United States democracy." (K.O.)

"Having returned back to the Bates bubble it has been interesting to see what kinds of questions people ask if they ask at all... It is hard to have had this incredible experience of being in a country that is so alive with political activity where every individual on the street has a political stance and opinion that they are willing to voice and return to an atmosphere where for the most part no one really cares." (K.O'K)

We had a final barbecue (that the students organized) three days after returning. The students had ordered a cake decorated as a Cuban flag that said "Gracias Avi y Paqui." We exchanged pictures and stories. One student asked "so, are you guys having trouble answering when people ask you 'so, how was Cuba?'" "YES" they all answered. "People ask me, 'so, are you a commie now?' and I say 'yes, I could easily be a communist, or at least a socialist,' but they just don't get it" one answered.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is not uncommon for students who participate in study trips like this one to be virtually swept off their feet. The extent to which the perceptions and opinions that the students expressed in the field and shortly after "re-entry" will continue to be held remains to be seen. That the experience was an eye-opening one, however, was undeniable, and it moved the students to question and reconsider profound issues in their lives. Typical of the entries on their course evaluations were comments like "It was an amazing experience...It's an entirely new part of me...one that will be a factor in all my future studies" and "This has been an unforgettable, life-changing experience...It has opened my mind and given me new perspectives on life." ■

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# CALLING ALL MEMBERS

## NOMINATING COMMITTEE SLATE

The LASA Nominating Committee presents the following slate of candidates for vice president and members of the Executive Council (EC). The winning candidate for vice president will serve in that capacity from May 1, 1997 until October 31, 1998, and as president from November 1, 1998, until April 30, 2000. The three winning candidates for EC membership will serve a three-year term beginning May 1, 1997.

Nominees for Vice President: Franklin R. Knight  
Saúl Sosnowski

Nominees for Executive Council: Manuel Antonio Garretón M.  
Gwen Kirkpatrick  
Scott Mainwaring  
Manuel Pastor, Jr.  
Marifeli Pérez-Stable  
Virginia Sánchez Korrol

Statements by each of the two candidates for the vice presidency follow their biographic entries.

### BIOGRAPHIC DATA

**Franklin W. Knight** is Leonard and Helen R. Stulman Professor of History and former Director of the Latin American Studies Program at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. A graduate of the University College of the West Indies-London [B.A. (Hons.) 1964], he earned the M.A. (1965) and Ph.D. (1969) degrees from the University of Wisconsin in Madison. He joined the faculty of the Johns Hopkins University in 1973. He has held fellowships from the Social Science Research Council, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, the Ford Foundation, and the National Humanities Center. Professor Knight has served on committees of the Social Science Research Council, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Inter-American Foundation, the National Research Council, the American Historical Association, the Conference of Latin American History, The Latin American Studies Association, and the Association of Caribbean Historians. His analyses of Latin American and Caribbean problems have been aired on National Public Radio, the Voice of America, the British Broadcasting Corporation, the McNeil/Lehrer Report, and many local programs on commercial and public radio and television stations across the United States. He served as academic consultant to the television series *Columbus and the Age of Discovery*; *The Buried Mirror*; *Americas*; and *Plagued: Invisible Armies*. His major publications include *Slave Society in Cuba during the Nineteenth Century* (Wisconsin, 1970); *The African Dimension*

*of Latin American Societies* (Macmillan, 1974); *The Caribbean: The Genesis of a Fragmented Nationalism* (Oxford, 1978); 2nd Edition, revised 1990); *Africa and the Caribbean: Legacies of a Link* co-edited with Margaret Crahan (Johns Hopkins, 1979); *The Modern Caribbean* co-edited with Colin A. Palmer (Chapel Hill, 1989); and, *Atlantic Port Cities: Economy, Culture and Society in the Atlantic World, 1650-1850* co-edited with Peggy K. Liss (Tennessee, 1991). Between 1974 and 1982 he co-edited the Johns Hopkins University Press series of studies in Atlantic History and Culture, and between 1975 and 1986 he edited the Caribbean section of the *Handbook of Latin American Studies* published by the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress. He also edited volume III of the *UNESCO General History of the Caribbean* (in press) and is currently writing a monograph on *Spanish American Creole Society in Cuba, 1740-1840 and the Rise of American Nationalism*.

### *Knight Statement*

*The challenges the Latin American Studies Association confronts are great as we approach the end of the twentieth century, but no challenge is, perhaps, greater than that of making the association equally responsive to an American constituency that knows no national boundaries. My goal, should I be given the opportunity, is to mobilize this association toward achieving greater intellectual integrity spatially across the Americas as well as intellectually across its disciplinary subdivisions.*

**Saúl Sosnowski** is Professor of Latin American Literature at the University of Maryland at College Park, Chair of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese, and Director of the Latin American Studies Center. He has held visiting appointments in the U.S. and overseas. His publications include books on Cortázar, Borges, and Argentine-Jewish writers, and several edited volumes—most recently, a four-volume selection of literary criticism (in press). His current research focuses on democratization in the context of cultural and educational developments. He directed a decade-long series of international conferences on the repression of culture and its reconstruction in the Southern Cone (1984-1994). These conferences were held at College Park and in the region, and have resulted in edited or co-edited volumes published in Buenos Aires, Montevideo, São Paulo, Santiago, and Asunción. He is currently writing on "The Politics of Memory and Oblivion" and directs the project "A Culture for Democracy in Latin America." Sosnowski is the founder and director of *Hispanoamérica, revista de literatura*, celebrating its 25th year of continuous publication, and author of over fifty articles published in collective volumes and journals such as *Cuadernos hispanoamericanos*, *Revista iberoamericana*, *Modern Fiction Studies*, *Caravelle*, *Books Abroad*, *Texto crítico*, *Revista de crítica literaria latinoamericana*, *Escritura*, *Eco*, *Sur*, *Cuadernos de Marcha*, *Revista de la Universidad de*

México, the *Handbook of Latin American Studies*, member of the academic board of the *Diccionario Enciclopédico de las Letras de América Latina*, and serves on the boards of three journals. He co-directed two NEH Summer Institutes in Mexico and Brazil—the first ever funded by NEH at these locations—and has served as academic director, faculty, and speaker on numerous NEH institutes. At Maryland he directed the multi-year “Discovering the Americas” program (1987-93). He obtained funding from The Rockefeller Foundation for Resident Fellowships on “The Literatures and Cultures of Latin America” (1988-1994), as well as additional institutional and individual research support from, among others, SSRC, ACLS, Fulbright, Rockefeller, USIA and the U.S. Department of Education. Over the years, he served on advisory boards for National Public Radio and the JCLAS (SSRC-ACLS), as a member on NEH, CIES and ACLS panels, and on several literary and cultural award committees. A LASA member since 1974, his activities include service on the Executive Council (1983-84), the plenary address on literature at the 1985 Congress, the Premio Iberoamericano Award Committee (1991-92), and LASA’s Nominating Committee (1994-95).

#### *Sosnowski Statement*

*LASA’s high profile and remarkable growth are a tribute to our organization’s leadership and Secretariat; to active membership; to successful international congresses; to the respect LARR has earned among professional journals, and to an increasingly fluid communication between our members. LASA’s numbers also constitute an impressive statement on behalf of area studies. I believe that in the midst of disciplinary realignments and significant shifts in funding away from geographically-based studies, LASA provides an ideal forum to review and act on behalf of area expertise as a base for global approaches to topical studies. Problem-solving is not generic. Cultural areas do not simply cease to be as a result of new theoretical constructs. In this context, LASA should actively engage these constructs and promote an effective dialogue between discipline-based expertise and other approaches to the region. LASA should continue to advance the notion that cultural definitions of peoples and nations cannot be glossed over without risking flawed results or outright failures. One of LASA’s greatest strengths has been that of a professional association that is deeply involved in the human dimensions of the region. I am fully persuaded that LASA should continue to be committed to the advancement of scholarship, as well as responsive to demands for social equity and justice in the midst of rapid economic adjustments. The values inherent in a democratic system are also our own. LASA’s achievements are eloquent and also pose challenging tasks. The effective disposition and follow-up of well-grounded resolutions and productive business meetings are concerns that are being addressed. To continue building our endowments and reserves should remain a steady LASA priority. Participation at Congresses and in existing or new Task Forces, publications and allied conferences, are integral to LASA’s identity. To this effect, existing programs will continue, and new initiatives will be undertaken to expand the participation of Latin American-based junior scholars. LASA is a mosaic of renewable growth and a steadfast core for, and in, the region that holds us together; a meeting place for both discipline specific and for multi-disciplinary approaches, for social scientists and humanists, for policy makers, activists, and artists, for open and creative imagination across all borders.*

Manuel Antonio Garretón M., a sociologist, was Dean and Director of the Centro de Estudios de la Realidad Nacional and *Revista Cuadernos de la Realidad Nacional*, Universidad Católica de Chile until 1973. He serves as Coordinator of emergency groups for Social Sciences in Chile after the military coup of 1973. Professor Garretón has been a Visiting Professor or Visiting Fellow at eleven universities and research centers in six countries. He is a former member of the Joint Committee on Latin American Studies of the Social Science Research Council, a Guggenheim Fellow (1983), and Adjunct professor at Georgetown University (1990-1994) at Santiago. Professor Garretón has served as Dean of Sociology at the Universidad Academia de Humanismo Cristiano, Chief Minister of Education (1990-1994), an advisor and consultant for several international, public, and non-governmental organizations. He has been Coordinator of Working Groups on Political Parties and Politics and State for CLACSO since 1990. He has also held the positions of Senior Researcher, Professor, and Political Studies Coordinator at the Latin American Faculty of Social Sciences (FLACSO-Chile 1975-1995). He has been Full Professor and Director of the Department of Sociology at the University of Chile since 1994. Professor Garretón’s main research and teaching themes within academic and public debate include democratizations and transitions, State and Society, authoritarianism and democracy, political parties, university and society, culture and education, social movements and actors, social sciences development, public opinion and social demands, and Latin American sociological theory. Among his most recent books are *Fear at the Edge: state terror and resistance in Latin America* (1992, co-editor); *Los partidos políticos al inicio de los noventa: seis casos latinoamericanos* (1992, editor); *La transformación socio-política y los partidos en América Latina* (1993, editor); *La faz sumergida del iceberg: ensayos sobre la transformación cultural* (1994); *Hacia una nueva era política: Estudio sobre las democratizaciones* (Fondo de Cultura Económica, México DF-Santiago, 1995); and *Dimensiones actuales de la sociología* (1995, co-editor).

Gwen Kirkpatrick is Professor of Spanish and Chair of the Department of Spanish and Portuguese at the University of California, Berkeley. Her publications include *The Dissonant Legacy of Modernismo* (California, 1989), *Women, Culture and Politics in Latin America* (co-author, California, 1990), *Sarmiento: Author of a Nation* (co-editor, California, 1994), and an English edition of R. Guiraldes’ *Don Segundo Sombra* (Editor, Pittsburgh, 1995), as well as articles in scholarly journals. Formerly Director of the Center of Latin American Studies at Berkeley, she is a longterm member of the UC-Stanford Seminar on Feminism and Culture in Latin America and also teaches in the Department of Women’s Studies at Berkeley. Recently elected to the Editorial Board of *Revista Iberoamericana*, she also serves on editorial boards of *Revista de Estudios Hispánicos*, *Latin American Literary Review*, and *Inti*. She has served on the Joint Committee for ACLS/SSRC, NEH and Fulbright panels, and is currently a member of the MLA Delegate Assembly and the MLA Katherine Singer Kovacs book award committee. Her research has centered on Latin American poetry and gender studies. She is currently preparing a volume on cultural studies in Latin America.

Scott Mainwaring is Professor and Chair of Government and International Studies and a Fellow of the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame. He is the author of *The Catholic Church and Politics in Brazil, 1916-1985* (Stanford, 1986) and is completing *The Party System and Democratization in Brazil* (forthcoming). He coedited *Issues in Democratic Consolidation: The New South American Democracies in Comparative Perspective* (Notre Dame, 1992), *Building Democratic Institutions: Party Systems in Latin America* (Stanford, 1995), and *Presidentialism and Democracy in Latin America* (Cambridge, forthcoming). He has published in *Agora*, *Comparative Political Studies*, *Comparative Politics*, *Dados*, *Desarrollo Económico*, *Foro Internacional*, *Journal of Inter-American Studies* and *World Affairs*, *Journal of International Affairs*, *Latin American Research Review*, *Lua Nova*, *Novos Estudos CEBRAP*, *Political Science Quarterly*, *Religião e Sociedade*, *Revista de Estudos Políticos*, *Revista Eclesiástica Brasileira*, *Revista Mexicana de Sociología*, *Síntese*, *Sociedad y Religión*, *Studies in Comparative International Development*, *Telos*, *Umbral XXI*, and *World Policy Journal*. Mainwaring has held grants from the Ford Foundation, Fulbright-Hays, the Institute for the Study of World Politics Grant, the Social Science Research Council Fellowship, the Woodrow Wilson Center, and several other sources. He is a member of LASA's 1996-97 Bryce Wood Award Committee, and he is the chair of the Democratization section for the 1997 LASA meeting in Guadalajara. He is a member of the editorial board of *Agora* (Argentina), *LARR*, and *Sociología y Política* (Mexico). He chaired the Gabriel A. Almond Committee to award a prize for the best dissertation in the United States in comparative politics in 1996, and was a member from 1994-95 of LASA's Premio Iberoamericano Book Award Committee.

Manuel Pastor, Jr. is Professor and Chair of Latin American and Latino Studies at the University of California, Santa Cruz. An economist by training, he has taught at Occidental College and the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies at the University of California, San Diego. In the field of macroeconomic policy in Latin America, his work includes *Inflation, Stabilization, and Debt: Macroeconomic Experiments in Peru and Bolivia* (Westview, 1992), *The International Monetary Fund and Latin America: Economic Stabilization and Class Conflict* (Westview, 1987), and articles on topics such as Mexican trade liberalization, Cuban economic reform, and the Salvadoran peace process which have appeared in *Latin American Research Review*, *World Development*, *International Organization*, and elsewhere. In the field of U.S. urban political economy and Latino Studies, his work includes *Latinos and the L.A. Uprising* (Tomás Rivera Center, 1993) as well as articles on economic restructuring, urban labor markets, and environmental racism. A former Guggenheim, Kellogg, and Fulbright Fellow, Professor Pastor has also received grants from the MacArthur Foundation, the North-South Center, the U.S. Institute of Peace, the Social Science Research Council, the Heinz Endowment, the National Science Foundation, the California Council for the Humanities, the Haynes Foundation, and others. He is a member of the editorial board of the *Latin American Research Review*, has served on LASA Task Forces on Cuba and the Central American Peace Process, and is currently co-chair of LASA's Latino Task Force.

Marifeli Pérez-Stable, a professor of sociology, is chair of the Program in Politics, Economics and Society at the State University of New York, College at Old Westbury and an affiliated researcher at the Center for Studies of Social Change, New School for Social Research. She is the author of *The Cuban Revolution: Origins, Course and Legacy* (Oxford University Press, 1993). Her articles and reviews have appeared in journals such as the *Latin American Research Review*, *Cuban Studies/Estudios Cubanos*, *Hemisphere*, *Latin American Perspectives*, *Estudios Internacionales*, *Columbia Journal of World Business*, *Contemporary Sociology*, *International Labor and Working-Class History*, *Social Forces*, *Political Science Quarterly*, and *Hispanic American Historical Review*. She participated in the Inter-American Dialogue's project on democracy in Latin America (1994), contributed to Florida International University's project on the Cuban transition (1992-93), and served on LASA's Task Force on Scholarly Relations with Cuba (1986-91). She is a member of the editorial board of *Cuban Studies/Estudios Cubanos* and of the board of directors of *NACLA, Report on the Americas*. She is president of the Institute of Cuban Studies and vice president of the Cuban Committee for Democracy. She is currently at work on a book on the Cuban upper class between 1898 and 1960 and is at the initial stages of a new project on state and national development in the Caribbean Basin (1898-1952). She has received research support from the Ford Foundation, the American Council of Learned Societies, the Social Science Research Council, and the National Science Foundation.

Virginia Sánchez Korrol is Professor and Chairperson of the Department of Puerto Rican Studies and co-director of the Center for Latino Studies. From 1992-1994, she was founding president of the Puerto Rican Studies Association. She authored *From Colonia to Community: The History of Puerto Ricans in New York City* (U/C Press, 1994 and Greenwood, 1983); co-edited *Historical Perspectives on Puerto Rican Survival in the United States* (Markus Weiner, 1996); *The Way It Was and Other Writings: Jesús Colón* (Arte Público, 1993); and *The Puerto Rican Struggle: Essays on Survival in the U.S.* (Waterfront, 1984). Recent chapters and articles include: "Origins and Evolution of Latino History," *OAH Magazine of History*, Winter, 1996; "Toward Bilingual Education: Puerto Rican Women Teachers in New York City Schools, 1947-1967," in *Puerto Rican Women and Work: Bridges in Transnational Labor*, Ortiz, ed., Temple U.P., 1996; and "Migration, Community and Culture: The United States-Puerto Rican Experience," in *Origins and Destinies: Immigration, Race, and Ethnicity in America*, S. Pedraza and R.G. Rumbaut editors, Wadsworth, 1996. She served on international program committees for International Conferences on Hispanic Cultures in the U.S. in Madrid, Spain (1992), Bordeaux, France (1994) and Taxco, Mexico (1996), and on program committees for American Studies Association, LASA (Latino Studies Section), and the Organization of American Historians. Current boards include the *Latino Studies Journal* and the *Latino Review of Books*.

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## CALL FOR PARTICIPANTS IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS WORKING GROUP

This is a call for participants in a new working group on the political impact of business in Latin America, a key social group that has experienced an upsurge due to the world emphasis on markets. We are not a business lobby. The aim is to bring into sharper focus the role of the socioeconomic elites in the current process of change and their implications for the future. Specific subjects of interest are the role of business (or of governments striving to maintain a good investment climate) in shaping social policy; this relates to egalitarian issues and conceptions of social responsibility. What impact do the regime loyalties of business groups have on the consolidation of democracy, the quality of democracy? How does business shape labor relations? What limits the influence of business in the policymaking process? What role do these socioeconomic elites play in the process of economic

change (economic policymaking, investment, growth)? How does business affect broader patterns of change in state-society relationships (corporatism, *concertación*, embedded autonomy)? Does it matter whether it does so as organized business or as firms? The main goal is to define research agendas. We should have an open meeting at LASA97 to generate ideas for panels for LASA98. Please contact Eduardo Silva (co-chair), Department of Political Science, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121-4499. Tel: (314) 515-5836; Fax: (314) 516-6757; E-mail: sgesilv@umslvma.umsl.edu or Francisco Durand (co-chair), University of Texas at San Antonio, Division of Social and Policy Studies, Political Science, 6900 North Loop 1604 West, San Antonio, TX 78249-0655. Tel: (210) 691-5647. E-mail: fdurand@lonestar.utsa.edu.

## ATTENTION AUTHORS

Your colleagues can see your monographs and articles first hand if your publishers exhibit at the 1997 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. 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. Tel: 410-997-0763. Fax: 410-997-0764.

Arizona State University/Latin American Studies Center  
Association of American University Presses  
Carfax Publishing Company  
Center for Global Education/Augsburg College  
Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, UC/San Diego  
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Indiana University Press  
Institute of Latin American Studies, University of London  
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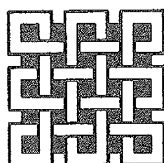
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Anne Greene (Chair), 301-552-2682. E-mail: [agreene816@aol.com](mailto:agreene816@aol.com)

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Suzy Castor  
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Nina Glick Shiller  
Karen Brachen  
Franz Jean-Louis  
Heather Foote  
Alex Steppick

Aaron Segal  
David Carey, Jr.  
Michele Zebich-Knos  
Georges Fauriol



**Latin American Studies Association XX International Congress  
Guadalajara, Mexico, April 17-19, 1997**

Program Co-Chairs: Victoria Rodríguez and Peter Ward

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**APPROVED PANELS BY SECTION FOR LASA97**

On behalf of LASA President Jane Jaquette and ourselves as Program Co-Chairs, we are pleased to enclose the full listing of accepted panels for the forthcoming XXth Congress in Guadalajara. Given the large number of proposals we were obliged to be more severe in the review process than in the past, but we anticipate that this will ensure high quality presentations at the Congress. We hope that you will agree that this is an exceptionally strong list of panels, and that you will be excited at the prospect of participating in many sessions. In addition to the panels and workshops there will be a number of distinguished plenary speakers, task force meetings, and special events. As an innovation for this Congress, several Section Chairs will be convening a special session on an issue or theme that they have identified as being of special importance and interest. We look forward to seeing you at LASA97 and thank you for your interest and participation in making this such an exciting program.

**Victoria Rodríguez and Peter Ward  
Program Co-Chairs**

The definitive schedule of events, times and meeting locations will be published in the Winter Forum in early February. A preliminary schedule will be posted on the LASA97 Home Page in early December.

Each line contains the following information: Session Number/Session Title/Organizer  
Session numbers are not necessarily sequential. They have been assigned for tracking purposes.

**Agrarian And Rural Issues: Gerardo Otero, Section Chair**

- AGR01/ Forty Years of Community Development in the Andes/ Carroll and Bebbington
- AGR02/ La ganadería mexicana frente al fin de siglo/ Chauvet Sánchez
- AGR03/ Appropriating Spaces of Power: Cultural, Economic, and Political Struggles in the Mexican Sugar Sector/ Chollett
- AGR04/ Financiamiento rural en México ante el neoliberalismo: Propuestas y alternativas/ Diego Quintana
- AGR05/ El sector hortofrutícola hacia el siglo XXI/ Gómez Cruz and Schwentesius Rindermann
- AGR06/ From The Field: Recent Studies on Agricultural, Food, and Social/ Environmental Changes in the "Post-Neoliberal" Age/ Gouveia Guitian
- AGR07/ Tenencia de la Tierra en América Latina: los derechos, las normas y sus adecuaciones (Mesa I)/ Appendini
- AGR08/ Tenencia de la Tierra en América Latina: los derechos, las normas y sus adecuaciones (Mesa II)/ Hoffmann and MacKinlay
- AGR09/ Empleo y Mercado de Trabajo Rural en América Latina: Chile, México y Perú/ Lara-Flores
- AGR10/ Globalización y Empresas Agrícolas en México/ Carton de Grammont
- AGR11/ Lifeboats Expelled from the Ship of Modernization: Peasant Alternatives from the Left Out/ Rosset
- AGR12/ Organización comunitaria, identidad rural y proyectos de desarrollo/ Santibañez
- AGR13/ Small Farmers, Global Markets I: Individual and Collective Responses to the Challenges of Commodity Production/ Sick
- AGR14/ Small Farmers, Global Markets II: Mexican Campesino and Agricultural Worker Strategies in Non-Traditional Export Commodity Systems/ Stanford
- AGR15/ The Struggle for Land in Brazil: A 21st Century Anachronism?/ Welch

- AGR17/ Rural Mexico and Chile Seen From Below: The Global/ National in the Regional/ Local/  
Zendejas-Romero
- AGR18/ Local-National Political Interactions in Mexico's Rural Development/ Myhre
- AGR19/ Agricultural Modernization in Latin America: Measuring the Challenges and Opportunities/  
Marsh
- AGR20/ NAFTA and the Internationalization of Mexico's Agri-Food Sector/ Dávila-Villers

**Arts And Culture:** David Lehmann, Section Chair

- ART01/ Questions of Life and Death: The Aztecs/ Aguilar
- ART03/ Local Performance, Global Spectator: Performing Identities Beyond the Nation-State/ Belnap
- ART04/ Articulations and Dislocations of Nationhood: A Fin de Siecle Appraisal of Race, Ethnicity, and  
Class in National Discourses/ Bigenho and Norvell
- ART06/ Bodies/ Movement/ Performance: Dance and the Politics of Identity in Latin America/ Chasteen
- ART09/ The Photographic Record of Latin America: Tourists, Investors, Expeditionaries, and Itinerants/  
de Sá Rego
- ART10/ Popular Culture and (Trans)National Identities/ Den Tandt
- ART13/ Sexualities and Gender in Mexican Cinema, Golden Age to the Present/ López
- ART14/ Nostalgia, camp, kitsch en la memoria latinoamericana/ Manara
- ART15/ Caribe multimedia: reformulaciones de lo caribeño en la etnografía, la literatura, la música y el  
cine/ Martínez-San Miguel
- ART16/ Otras Cubas: memoria, nación y reconstrucción/ Montenegro
- ART17/ Local Visual Regimes/ National Cinematic Practices: Mexican Film 1930-1970/ Newman
- ART18/ True Stories and National Priorities: Testimonial Literature and Cinema as Propaganda and  
Truth/ Pegueros
- ART20/ Representations of Representations of Women in Latin American Arts/ Perrone and Lindstrom
- ART21/ The Business of Border-crossing: The Marketing and Distribution of Film and Television/  
Podalsky
- ART22/ Popular Identities and Nationhood/ Shain
- ART23/ Creativity as Art and Cultural Process/ Rowe
- ART24/ A Response to Paul Gilroy's "The Black Atlantic": Transnational Culture Flows and the Creation  
of Modernity/ Shain
- ART26/ Urban Inventions: Cityscapes in Twentieth-Century Art, Architecture and Literature/ Schwartz
- ART27/ Imagen, memoria, y tradición cultural/ Zamora
- ART29/ Fiestas and Carnivals/ Lehmann
- ART30/ Globalization: Symbols, Media, Emblems/ Lehmann

**Democratization:** Scott Mainwaring, Section Chair

- DEM01/ Political Intermediation, Parties, and Socialization in New Democracies: Chile and Spain/  
Agüero
- DEM02/ Comparative Peace Processes in Latin America/ Arnson and Basombrío
- DEM04/ Assessing Democratization in Central America/ Booth and Jonas
- DEM05/ Democracia, ciudadanía y neoliberalismo: los desafíos de Argentina y Brasil frente a la  
integración/ Boron
- DEM06/ The Political Economy of Institutional Reform in New Democracies/ Boylan
- DEM07/ Theories and Agents of Change in Latin America: The Contributions of a Decade/ Brachet-  
Marquez
- DEM08/ Cambio Institucional y Reforma Política en México/ Cavarozzi
- DEM09/ Trends in the Political Systems of the Southern Cone/ Cheresky
- DEM10/ The Struggle for Citizenship in the Context of Municipal Reform: Cases from Mexico and  
Paraguay/ Clough-Riquelme
- DEM11/ Party Systems and Democratic Governance/ Coppedge and Stokes

- DEM12/ Between the Center, the Periphery, and a Hard Place: The "New Federalism" and Political Conflict Resolution in Mexico/ Cornelius
- DEM13/ Alter/ Nations: The Local, The National, and The Global from Latin America/ Coronil
- DEM15/ Understanding Actually Existing Democracies in Latin America/ Ducatenzeiler
- DEM16/ Haiti: Democracy and Development in the Age of Neoliberalism/ Dupuy
- DEM17/ Transiciones: Mediaciones partidarias e innovaciones en los comportamientos políticos/ Dutrénit Bielous
- DEM18/ Political Change in the 1990s: Democracy and Participation/ Pérez Rojas and Edelstein
- DEM19/ Monumentos, espacios conmemorativos y representación de la memoria histórica en el Cono Sur/ Epple
- DEM20/ El poder de los símbolos en la cultura política venezolana/ Fernández Merino
- DEM21/ Sociedad civil y democracia: Nuevos actores y estrategias en Venezuela y España/ García Guadilla
- DEM22/ Consenso y coacción: Procesos históricos de democratización en América Latina/ García Diego
- DEM23/ Still the Century of Clientelism?/ Gay
- DEM24/ Social Bases of Political Change in Contemporary Latin America/ Gibson
- DEM25/ Proyectos económicos y transición democrática en América Latina/ Gómez Tagle
- DEM26/ Redemocratization in Argentina, Brazil, and Chile: Why Not Democratic Consolidation?/ Graham
- DEM27/ The Struggle for Democracy: New Forms and Actors/ Hellman
- DEM31/ Los retos de la democracia venezolana hacia el fin del siglo/ Kornblith
- DEM32/ Inequality, Transnational Crime and Violence: Local Political Responses in Bolivia, Peru, Brazil and Colombia/ Leeds
- DEM34/ Corruption in Latin America I: Obstacles to the Consolidation of Democracy in Latin America/ Fleischer and Pedone
- DEM35/ Corruption in Latin America II: An Overview of the Practical Measures to Curb Corruption in Latin America/ Fleischer and Pedone
- DEM36/ The 1996 Nicaraguan Elections: Towards Democratic Consolidation/ Pastor
- DEM37/ Building "Democratic" Institutions in Mexico: Separation of Powers and Federalism/ Mizrahi
- DEM38/ Police Reform and Accountability in Latin America: International Normers versus National Histories/ Neild
- DEM39/ Political Parties and Democratization in Latin America/ Norden
- DEM40/ Civil Violence and Democratization in Post-Authoritarian Polities/ Payne and Arias
- DEM41/ Democracy and Constitutionalism in Comparative Perspective/ Peruzzotti
- DEM42/ Appraising Brazilian Democracy -- Session I/ Power
- DEM43/ Appraising Brazilian Democracy -- Session II/ Kingstone
- DEM44/ Stepping Through a Minefield: The Paraguayan Difficult Democratization Process/ Riquelme
- DEM45/ The Observance of International Human Rights in Mexico/ Rohde
- DEM47/ Revising Key Concepts: Democratic Transition, Consolidation, and Deepening/ Schedler
- DEM50/ Democratización y cultura política en Centroamérica/ Sieder
- DEM51/ Economic Restructuring, Statecraft and Democratization: Theoretical Issues in Comparative Perspective/ Sola
- DEM52/ The Politics of Memory in Guatemala and Peru/ Stoll
- DEM53/ Educación y democratización en México: alternativas desde la sociedad, frente al neoliberalismo/ Street
- DEM57/ Medios y política en Brasil y México: De lo global, a lo virtual/ Trejo Delarbre
- DEM58/ Financiación de partidos políticos en América Latina/ Zovatto
- DEM59/ Social Conditions and Democratic Consolidation/ Weyland
- DEM60/ Legislatures, Judiciaries, and the Rule of Law/ Anderson
- DEM61/ Parties and Election/ Bosworth
- DEM62/ Parties, Elections, and Political Attitudes/ Mainwaring
- DEM63/ Human Rights, Violence, and Democratization/ Mainwaring

**Economic Development: Andrew Morrison, Section Chair**

- ECO01/ Cuba y los desafíos del futuro en un mundo cambiante/ Alvarez González y Trueba González  
 ECO02/ Integration, Wages, Employment and Trade: Problems and Policies in Mexico/ Anderson  
 ECO03/ The Political Economy of Financial Modernization/ Armijo and Zini  
 ECO04/ The Return of Foreign Capital to Latin America's Public Utilities and Natural Resource Exploitation Sectors/ Baer  
 ECO05/ Regional Integration in Central America/ Bulmer-Thomas  
 ECO07/ Industrialization, Competitiveness, and Distribution in a Global Economy: Lessons from and for Latin America/ Dijkstra  
 ECO08/ Eco-Regional Development Under Reconstruction, Restructuring and Internationalization/ Falabella  
 ECO09/ Economic Groups in the Americas: The Challenges of Global and Regional Markets/ Garrido and Makler  
 ECO10/ Efectos de los ajustes estructurales sobre la mujer rural/ Garza Bueno and Vega Valdivia  
 ECO12/ Capital, Power, and Inequality in Latin America I: A Critique of the Neo-Liberal Project of Development/ Harris  
 ECO13/ Capital, Power, and Inequality in Latin America II: Consequences of and Challenges to the Neo-Liberal Project of Development/ Halebsky  
 ECO14/ Political and Economic Impacts of Liberalization: Ecuador and Colombia/ Harlowe  
 ECO15/ Beyond Structural Adjustment: Economic Restructuring and Emerging Paths of Development in Latin America/ Hovey  
 ECO17/ Neoliberal Theory and Practice in Latin America and the Caribbean/ Klak  
 ECO18/ Globalización y apertura petrolera en América Latina: los casos de México y Venezuela/ Lander  
 ECO19/ Economic Growth in Chile and Mexico: A Regional Perspective/ de Leon Arias  
 ECO22/ The Politics of Industrial Restructuring in Latin America: Comparative Perspectives on Global Trends, Sectoral Change & the State/ Montero  
 ECO23/ Social Inequality and Poverty Under Neoliberalism/ Pattnayak  
 ECO24/ Economic and Political Responses to the New Global Order: Local, National and Regional Strategies/ Oppenheim  
 ECO25/ Structural Changes and Crisis in the Mexican Financial Markets and Institutions/ Ortiz  
 ECO26/ Panel A: Bolivia and the Politics of Development in the 90's: Class, Gender and Ethnicity in Local Arenas of Power/ Page-Reeves  
 ECO27/ Panel B: Bolivia and the Politics of Development in the 90's: Class, Gender and Ethnicity in Local Arenas of Power/ Page-Reeves  
 ECO28/ Condiciones de vida y salud en los noventas/ Peña  
 ECO31/ The Reconstruction of National Economic Space and Its Implications for Local Development: Small Business Faces the Open Market in the Texas-Mexico Transborder Region/ Spener  
 ECO32/ The Past Holds the Future's Secrets: The Influence of History on Political and Economic Reform in Mexico/ Starr  
 ECO33/ Global Restructuring and Local Transformation: The Case of Southern Mexico/ Tardanico and Kincaid  
 ECO34/ Las transformaciones económicas en Cuba: Perspectivas/ Triana  
 ECO35/ Industrial Efficiency in Latin America/ Richards  
 ECO36/ Industry Sector Studies/ Dussel Peters  
 ECO37/ Structural Adjustment/ Armah  
 ECO38/ Education and Household Modeling/ Muñoz  
 ECO39/ Impacts of Economic Integration and Economic Reform/ Morrison  
 ECO40/ Development Banking, Agricultural and Regional Development/ Morrison  
 ECO41/ Reappraising Import-substituting Industrialisation and the Role of the State/ Thorp



**Environment:** Marianne Schmink, Section Chair

- ENV01/ Environmental Security, Regional Integration and the Demilitarization Dividend in Central America/ Ankersen and Tacsan  
 ENV02/ Community Forestry, State Policy, and Biosphere Reserves in Mexico: Part I/ Bray  
 ENV03/ Nature and Culture: Gendered Management of Natural Resources/ Chicchon  
 ENV06/ Conservación y Desarrollo en las Reservas de la Biósfera y Bosques Comunitarios en México: Part II/ Merino  
 ENV08/ Democratization and the Environment in Latin America: Perspectives and Cases/ Mumme  
 ENV09/ Ecotourism in Latin America: Lessons Learned/ Chernela and Oyola-Yemaiel  
 ENV10/ Assessing International Environmental Pressure on Latin American Governments and Industry/ Roberts  
 ENV11/ People, Forests, and Sustainable Development at the Grassroots/ Silva  
 ENV12/ The New Geography of Environmental Change in Latin America/ Zimmerer  
 ENV13/ Population, Environment, and Land-Use Change/ Wood  
 ENV14/ Social Construction of Environmental Problems/ Vila  
 ENV15/ Politics and Strategies in the Urban Industrial Environment/ Hall  
 ENV16/ Management of Water and Aquatic Resources/ Vásquez-León  
 ENV17/ State Policy and Socioeconomic Change in Mexican Communities/ Heinegg

**Gender:** Lynn Stephen And Jennie Purnell, Section Chairs

- GEN01/ Em busca de fiéis: Moral, família e política nos movimentos católicos e protestantes no Brasil, 1870 a 1996/ Abreu  
 GEN03/ Latin American Feminist NGOs and Global Civil Society: Critical Perspectives/ Alvarez  
 GEN04/ El discurso femenino/feminista y su representación en el texto social en América Latina a fin del siglo/ Andre  
 GEN06/ Entrevista con directoras mexicanas de cine (II): Educación, imagen y la escritura/ Yáñez-Gómez  
 GEN07/ Aproximaciones teóricas a la construcción de la imagen en el cine mexicano del último decenio (III)/ Arredondo  
 GEN09/ Trafficking in Women in the Latin America Region/ Azize-Vargas  
 GEN10/ Después de la lucha armada: Nuevas perspectivas sobre acción política de mujeres ex-guerrilleras salvadoreñas/ Beverley  
 GEN11/ Medicine, Motherhood, and the State: Mexico and Costa Rica, 1895-1995/ Blum  
 GEN12/ No Somos Feministas: Resisting "Resistance" and Transcending Transnational Discourses of Identity/ Burtner  
 GEN13/ Género y activismo femenino: un acercamiento multidimensional y multiétnico/ Cano Secade  
 GEN14/ Recent Trends in Female Employment: Evidences from Macro and Micro Perspectives/ Cerrutti  
 GEN15/ Nuestra historia verdadera: Trabajadoras del hogar informan acerca de sus propias investigaciones/ Chaney  
 GEN16/ El Aborto en el Caribe Hispano: Debates y políticas públicas/ Colon-Warren  
 GEN17/ Género y educación en América Latina/ Cortina  
 GEN19/ The Sphere of Politics and the Construction of Women's Citizenship in Latin America and the Caribbean/ Crespo  
 GEN20/ Articulando baile, música y texto en la problemática del género/ Díaz Díaz  
 GEN23/ Masculinity and Politics in Chile, 1890-1973/ Fernández  
 GEN24/ Constructing Sexualities in Latin America/ Figueroa  
 GEN25/ Child Care and Women's Work in Latin America/ Forsythe  
 GEN26/ Rethinking Gender: The Latin American and U.S. Perspectives/ Franco  
 GEN28/ Pobreza, género y desigualdad: Jefatura femenina en hogares urbanos latinoamericanos/ González de la Rocha  
 GEN29/ Democratization and Gender Politics in Central America/ Hipsher  
 GEN31/ Looking Back as We Move Forward: Chilean Women and the Challenges of Modernization at the Last Turn of the Century/ Hutchison  
 GEN32/ Race, Ethnicity and Gender in the Americas/ Lovell

- GEN33/ Mujeres y medio ambiente en México: experiencias, reflexiones y metodologías/ Maier  
 GEN34/ Women in Mexican Politics: Participation and Affirmative Action/ Martínez  
 GEN35/ Rethinking Sex and Gender Imagery in Latin America/ Melhuus and Stolen  
 GEN37/ Historia y trabajo femenino en Puerto Rico: Hacia un análisis crítico de las transformaciones y organización del espacio doméstico/ Mulero  
 GEN38/ Poverty and Labor Strategies of Latina Women on the U.S. - Mexico Border Region/ Padilla  
 GEN39/ Poder y Género: Una mirada desde lo cotidiano en Jalisco/ Palomar Vereá  
 GEN40/ Género y Trabajo en México/ Parker  
 GEN41/ Gender and Family in the Cuban Immigration to the United States/ Pedraza  
 GEN45/ Engendering Political and Economic Restructuring in Latin America/ Schild  
 GEN46/ Género, Poder e Imagen Na Longa Duração - Brazil (1750-1950)/ Soihet  
 GEN47/ The Engendering of Political Participation, Citizenship and Political Reforms in Latin America/ Stevenson  
 GEN48/ Reproductive Health in Latin American Population Policies: A Feminist View/ Szasz  
 GEN51/ Género y realidad contemporánea: La mujer en Cuba/ Vasallo Barrueta  
 GEN52/ Gender and Rural Development in Latin America/ Vazquez  
 GEN54/ Gender, Identity, and Household in Urban Mexico: Illustrations from Guadalajara/ Varley  
 GEN56/ Gender, Politics and Social Movements in Latin America/ Thayer  
 GEN57/ Gender, Violence and Resistance/ Lorentzen  
 GEN58/ Gender and Immigration: Latinas in the United States/ Poggio  
 GEN60/ Mujer, Trabajo y Pobreza: El impacto del ajuste económico en el empleo femenino/ Sautu

**History And Historical Processes: Dain Borges And Christine Hunefeldt, Section Chairs**

- HIS01/ Missions and Empire: A Regional View from Colonial Spanish America/ Austin Alchon  
 HIS04/ The Other Mirror I: Culture and Politics in Comparative Perspective/ Centeno  
 HIS05/ The Other Mirror II: The Rise of the State in Latin America/ López-Alves  
 HIS06/ The Other Mirror III: The Interaction of State and Economy/ Amayo-Zevallos  
 HIS08/ City and Society: Disease, Religion and Representation/ Armus  
 HIS10/ New perspectives on Northeastern Brazil in the 19th Century: Local change within a national and global context/ Barickman  
 HIS11/ One Hundred Years of "Os Sertoes": E. da Cunha in the 20th Century/ Bernucci  
 HIS12/ Mass Mobilization and the Wars of Independence/ McFarlane/ Blanchard and McFarlane  
 HIS13/ The Last "Fin de Siècle": The Argentine Generation of '80--Thought, Action and Setting/ Bower  
 HIS14/ Religion in Guatemala and Haiti in the Twentieth Century/ Brett Chambers  
 HIS17/ Imagining Latin American Family History/ Imaginar la historia de la familia latinoamericana/ Cicerchia and Thompson  
 HIS19/ New Perspective on the U.S.-Mexican War/ Corbett  
 HIS20/ New Approaches to the Study of Saints in Spanish America/ Cussen  
 HIS22/ Memories of Violence II: Military and Police Archives in the Americas/ Doyle  
 HIS23/ New Perspectives on Liberalism and Neoliberalism in Latin America/ Everett  
 HIS24/ Peripheral Visions of post-Revolutionary Mexico: Regional Political and Social Histories, 1917-1946/ Fallaw and Fowler-Salamini  
 HIS25/ La invasión norteamericana de Puerto Rico (1898): ¿liberación o dominación/ García Rodríguez  
 HIS27/ Luchas agrarias en América Latina en el siglo XX/ González  
 HIS28/ Panorama atual da cultura negra no Brasil/ Guimaraes  
 HIS29/ Religión y Fronteras Culturales en el Sur y Occidente de México/ Hernández Madrid  
 HIS30/ El reformismo en Cuba: perspectivas históricas y actuales/ Herrera  
 HIS31/ Who Owned the Streets: Elite Discourse on the Beggar Problem in Brazil and Mexico/ Holloway  
 HIS33/ Memories of Violence and Making History in Guatemala, Colombia and Brazil/ Levenson-Estrada  
 HIS34/ Conjuring Communities, Defining Identities: The Pueblos of Guatemala and the Concept of Community/ Little-Siebold and Little-Siebold  
 HIS35/ Myth, Memory and Postrevolutionary Mexican Culture/ Lorey

- HIS36/ Cultura e Ideología: Imagens do Brasil e America Latina/ Mota  
 HIS37/ México y sus relaciones históricas con el Caribe y el Brasil/ Munoz  
 HIS38/ Gremios y artesanos en el Zacatecas colonial/ Olmedo González  
 HIS39/ Intellectuals in Brazil/ Outtes  
 HIS40/ Latin American Nationalism: Past, Present, and Future/ Parodi  
 HIS41/ Regional Integration in the Southern Andes: Business and Family Networks in Bolivia and Northern Argentina, 18th and 19th Centuries/ Paz  
 HIS42/ Indigenous Reformulations of Colonial Christianity and Political Theory/ Penry  
 HIS43/ State and Nation in Latin America/ Pérez-Stable  
 HIS45/ El poder legislativo en México durante las décadas revolucionarias/ Piccato  
 HIS47/ Electoral Reforms in South America, 1830-1936/ Posada-Carbo  
 HIS48/ Gender, Legislation and Representation in "fin de siècle" Latin America: Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, 1860-1920/ Ramos Escandón  
 HIS50/ Discipline and Morality in State and Civil Society/ Roseblatt  
 HIS52/ The Triumphs of Science in Latin America: Argentina and Bolivia/ Ruggiero  
 HIS53/ Changing Identities: Brazil and Rio de Janeiro From Colony to Empire/ Russell-Wood  
 HIS54/ Historia Oral, Multiculturalidad y Poder/ Safa Barraza  
 HIS56/ Argentina and el Fin del Siglo Diecinueve: Intersections of the Local, National and International/ Supplee  
 HIS57/ Women and the Church in the Struggle for Justice in Latin America/ Sweeney  
 HIS58/ Race, Gender and Identity: Towards a Cultural History of the Banana Plantation/ Trefzger  
 HIS59/ Border Disorder II: A Theoretical Discussion of Identity and Power in Latin America/ Voekel  
 HIS61/ Crossings: The Paradoxes of Border-Formation/ Werner  
 HIS63/ Cultura y política del exilo Latinoamericano/ Yankelevich  
 HIS66/ Latin American Communism Revisited: Recent Research in the Comintern Archives/ Spenser  
 HIS67/ Transformations in Latin American Society/ Hunefeldt and Borges  
 HIS68/ Society and Politics in Mexico/ Hunefeldt and Borges

### **Indigenous Groups And Issues: Guillermo De La Peña, Section Chair**

- IND01/ Nuevos acercamientos a la problemática indígena del México Rural/ Ayala  
 IND02/ Indigenous Policy, Indigenous Practice: Regional, National and International dynamics shaping the experience of indigenous peoples in Brazil/ Bieber  
 IND03/ Habitando la casa de nuestros ancestros: conceptos de espacio e identidad en comunidades indígenas/ Brown  
 IND04/ Latin American Racism/ de la Torre  
 IND05/ Tecnología, Comunicaciones, y los Movimientos Indígenas Latinoamericanos/ Hale and Delgado  
 IND06/ Movimientos Indígenas y Ciudadanía Etnica en México/ Harvey  
 IND08/ Política española y condiciones de vida de los pueblos indígenas de México colonial/ Jiménez-Pelayo  
 IND09/ Mestizaje and Other Mixes: Identity Politics in the Age of "Hybridity"/ Khan  
 IND10/ La política de identidad y la identidad de la política de los Mayas en Yucatán/ Logan and Castañeda  
 IND11/ Las Lenguas indígenas de México hacia el siglo XXI/ Pellicer  
 IND13/ I. The Political Debate: Autonomy and the State/ Rus  
 IND14/ II. Indigenous Society in Chiapas in the Wake of the Zapatista Movement: Regional Experiences: New Political and Cultural Identities/ Mattiace and Hernández-Castillo  
 IND15/ Indigenous Institutions and the Bolivian State/ Salmón and Stephenson  
 IND16/ Studying Latin America from the Periphery/ Smith and Varese  
 IND17/ Public Education and Ethnic Identity in Mexico 1930-1994/ Vaughan  
 IND18/ The Politics of Ethnicity and Indigenous Movements in Ecuador and Colombia/ de la Pena  
 IND19/ Ethnicity, Migration and Globalization/ de la Pena

**International Relations: Pope Atkins, Section Chair**

- INT02/ El conflicto armado entre Ecuador y Perú: lecturas críticas y actores olvidados/ Andrade  
 INT05/ Mexican sovereignty in the post-cold war era/ Chabat  
 INT07/ Cuba's Strategies for Survival: The International Dimension/ Erisman  
 INT09/ La organización de estados Americanos como objeto de investigación académica/ de Hoyos  
 INT11/ The Sociopolitical Agenda of Integration in the Wider Caribbean/ Jácome  
 INT13/ Independence in the Americas: A Comparative Perspective/ Langley  
 INT16/ Chile-Asia: Cooperation Across the Pacific/ Silva and Montecinos  
 INT17/ México en el Nuevo Contexto Internacional: una propuesta analítica/ Pellicer  
 INT18/ Transnational Cultures in Mexico, Cuba, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic, and Panama/ Roorda  
 INT19/ México en el Nuevo Contexto Internacional: prioridades y acciones/ Ruíz-Paniagua  
 INT20/ Latin America, the United States, and Drug Control: Patterns and Prognosis/ Walker  
 INT21/ Changing Security Concerns/ Zackrison  
 INT26/ Globalization and Transnationalization in Latin America's International Relations/ Atkins  
 INT27/ Subregional Integration in Latin America/ Poitras

**Labor Relations: Francisco Zapata, Section Chair**

- LAB01/ Estrategias sindicales frente al TLCAN/ Bensusan Areous  
 LAB03/ Alternativas de Flexibilización Productiva ante la Reestructuración Industrial en América Latina/  
 Bueno Castellano  
 LAB04/ Nuevos modelos productivos: sociedad, género y clase/ Escobar Latapí  
 LAB05/ Gender, Popular Culture and Revolution in Twentieth Century Mexican Cities/ Fernandez-  
 Aceves  
 LAB06/ Universidad y Mercado de Trabajo/ Fernández Berdaguer  
 LAB07/ Reestructuración, Eslabonamientos Productivos y Competencias Profesionales/ Gallart  
 LAB08/ The Evolutions of Social Security Institutions: The Cases of Mexico, Chile and Uruguay/ Margel  
 Santos  
 LAB09/ Gender and Working-Class Memories in the Americas/ Gould  
 LAB10/ Estado, modernización industrial y procesos de trabajo/ Medina  
 LAB11/ Nuevas perspectivas en la relación trabajo y salud/ Ravelo-Blancas  
 LAB12/ Labor and the Free Trade Area of the Americas: Looking Ahead to 2005/ Smith  
 LAB15/ Unions, the State, and Economic Restructuring in the Latin American Auto Industry/ Morris  
 LAB16/ Flexibilización, informalidad y culturas laborales en México/ Várguez Pasos  
 LAB18/ Victims of the Miracles? Chilean Workers and Neo-Liberal Reform, 1973-96/ Winn  
 LAB19/ Frentes Culturales: Investigación e Interpretación a lo largo de la frontera México-EEUU/  
 Wright  
 LAB20/ Economic Restructuring and Labor Flexibilization in Brazil and Mexico/ Zapata  
 LAB22/ Latin American Labor History/ Bortz  
 LAB23/ Rural Workers/ Lindstrom  
 LAB24/ Labor and Democracy in Latin America/ Anner and Fitzsimmons

**Latinos In The Us: Susanne Jonas And Carlos Santiago, Section Chairs**

- LAT01/ El caso cubano en el contexto de las migraciones caribeñas y latinoamericanas hacia Estados  
 Unidos para fines de siglo/ Aja  
 LAT03/ Una nueva época sexual: Política de deseo y la constucción de comunidad/ Garza  
 LAT04/ Constructing Community Identities Accross National and Regional Social Movements/ Lacy  
 LAT10/ Latino-Caribbean Transnationalism in the United States/ Meléndez  
 LAT15/ Trayectoria migratorias y Espacio Social Transnacional entre México y EEUU/ Pries  
 LAT18/ Latino and Latin American Studies: Changing the Americas from Within the U.S./ Jonas  
 LAT19/ New Perspectives on North American Immigration/ Santiago  
 LAT20/ The Largest Minority: U.S. Latinos in the 21st Century/ Siles

- LAT21/ Wandering Culture: Itinerant Cultural Identities in the US/ Mexico Borderlands/ Vaquera  
 LAT22/ City, Space and Memory: Constructing Latino Places en el Norte/ Villanueva  
 LAT23/ Images of Latinos(as) in Theatre and Film/ Santiago  
 LAT24/ Transnational Migration I: Theorizing Latin American Transmigration/ Mahler  
 LAT25/ Transnational Migration II: Social Organization, Citizenship, and the State/ Lozano Ascencio  
 LAT26/ Latinos and the Global Society: Interdependence, Inequality, and Growth/ Pastor  
 LAT27/ Latinos and the Global Society: Transnational Politics, Culture, and Organizing/ Torres

**Law And Jurisprudence: Teresa Caldeira And James Holston, Section Chairs**

- LAW01/ Constitutionalism and the Civil Legal Tradition in Latin America/ Adelman  
 LAW02/ Politics, Rights and Judicial System, Part I: Democratic Transition and the Judicial System/  
 Adorno  
 LAW03/ Estado y derecho en América Latina/ Correa  
 LAW04/ Latin American Perspectives in Criminal Justice: Gender, Ethnicity and the State in Puerto  
 Rico, Dominican Republic and the USA/ DeJesús-Torres  
 LAW05/ Ideas of Social Justice in the Working of Latin American Courts/ Lopes  
 LAW06/ Autonomía y derechos indígenas/ López Bárcenas  
 LAW07/ Latin American Competition Policies in Comparative Perspective/ Oliveira  
 LAW08/ Limiting Amnesties in Latin America: Preventing Impunity for Human Rights Violators/  
 Popkin  
 LAW09/ Interculturalidad, Derecho y Discriminación/ Sierra  
 LAW11/ Politics, Rights and Judicial System, Part II: Justices in Everyday Life/ Jelin  
 LAW12/ Politics, Rights and Judicial System, Part III: The Politics of Rights, Judicial System in a  
 Context of Globalization/ Villegas  
 LAW13/ Judicial Reform and Democracy in Latin America/ Galleguillos

**Literature: Mabel Moraña, Section Chair**

- LIT01/ El sujeto de la escritura en la situación colonial/ Adorno  
 LIT02/ Fronteras Misioneras: Verbo e Imagen/ Ahern  
 LIT03/ Seducción y traición de la cultura popular/ Amar-Sánchez  
 LIT04/ Deseos, mito, kitsch: La agenda de los estudios culturales latinoamericanos/ Arias  
 LIT05/ Representación, ethos individual y transformaciones sociales/ Avelar  
 LIT06/ Argentina 1969: Literatura en la revolución, revolución en la literatura/ Balderston  
 LIT07/ El Neo-negrismo en el Caribe hispánico/ Barradas  
 LIT08/ Más Allá de lo Híbrido/Beyond Hybridity/ Além do Híbrido: Part I/ Verdesio  
 LIT09/ Más allá de lo Híbrido/Beyond Hybridity/Além do híbrido: Part II/ Bary  
 LIT10/ Tras lo poscolonial/ Thurner  
 LIT11/ La construcción imaginaria de México: José Emilio Pacheco/ Benavides  
 LIT12/ Culture and State in Latin America: Literature, Intellectuals and the Nation at the end of the  
 Twentieth Century/ Beasley-Murray  
 LIT13/ Trazando el margen desde el tungstend hasta Benetton: Procesos de representación de alteridades  
 sociales en las letras Americanas del Siglo XX/ Bencomo  
 LIT15/ Renaissance Norms and Delinquent Tests: The Adaptive Symbolics of Colonial Literature/  
 Bolaños  
 LIT16/ Primitivism in Latin American Aesthetics/ Camayd-Freixas  
 LIT18/ Indigenismo en el fin de siglo: cuestiones de raza, otredad y deseo/ Cerna-Bazan  
 LIT19/ O Comparatismo Brasil/ América (Hispanica): Sentido e Direções para o Novo Milênio/ Costigan  
 LIT20/ (Re)visiones históricas en la literatura y el cine latinoamericanos/ Dávila-López  
 LIT21/ Escritoras latinoamericanas de finales de siglo: Visiones estratégicas de la ficción/ Dimo  
 LIT22/ El cuerpo como territorio político: Reading the body politic in the Americas/ Dopic  
 LIT23/ Diaries and Diarists: The Fictive and the Real/ Espadas  
 LIT24/ Women on the Border/ Feal  
 LIT25/ Nuevas localidades para la producción cultural: diáspora, identidad y escritura/ Ferman

- LIT26/ La literarización de la historia mexicana/ Fernández  
 LIT27/ What's your nation? Exclusiones e inclusiones en la cultura latinoamericana del siglo XIX/ Fernández-Bravo  
 LIT28/ Reader and/ in The Text: Approaches to Spanish American Fiction/ Fernández-Levin  
 LIT29/ Apropiación e hibridez en el discurso del Perú colonial/ Fernández Palacios  
 LIT30/ Historia y ficción en la literatura latinoamericana a finales de siglo/ Ferreira  
 LIT31/ Cuban Women Writers After 1959/ Fleites-Lear  
 LIT33/ La oralidad en la historiografía andina/ Fossa  
 LIT35/ Dis-locating Narratives: Recent Women's Writing/ Garcia-Pinto  
 LIT37/ Figuras de la traición en el imaginario nacional hispanoamericano/ Garrels  
 LIT38/ Women as Culture Bearers in Colonial and Post-Colonial Latin America/ Gillespie  
 LIT41/ A escrita da conversão: Jesuitas, cronistas, indios e judeus/ Hansen  
 LIT42/ El Corrido a fin de siglo: nuevas perspectivas regionales y locales/ Héau Lambert  
 LIT43/ De Tomochic a Aguas Blancas: un siglo de resistencia y revolución en el corrido/ Nicolopulos  
 LIT45/ El tema negro en los umbrales del Siglo XXI/ Hidalgo  
 LIT46/ El espacio ideológico y discursivo del texto colonial: Reflexiones para un nuevo milenio/ Ilarregui  
 LIT47/ El ambiente raro del fin de siglo en Latinoamérica/ Irwin  
 LIT48/ Contrapunteo americano: Comparative Plantation Cultures in the Americas/ Handley  
 LIT49/ New Trends and Developments in the Study of Corrido/ Hernández  
 LIT51/ Translation, Gender and Sexuality in 20th Century Latin American Literature and Culture/ Larkosh  
 LIT52/ Neocolonialismo y Postmodernidad en América Latina/ Lehman  
 LIT53/ Isla o península: tendencias regionales en la literatura paraguaya de fin de siglo/ Lewis  
 LIT54/ El Perú en sus novelas: reflexiones sobre una sociedad en crisis/ Márquez  
 LIT55/ Cultural Narratives of the Americas in the Age of Civilization/ Masiello  
 LIT56/ Decir y silenciar: textos hispanoamericanos del siglo XIX y XX/ Mora  
 LIT57/ Literatura centroamericana: nuevas lecturas (M.A. Asturias, E. Cardenal y M. Argueta)/ Morales  
 LIT58/ Gender, Jazz and Cultural Politics in Contemporary Argentinian Literature and Film/ Murphy  
 LIT59/ Reflections from the Past, Visions of the Future: Yucatec Maya Language and Literature/ Mujica  
 LIT60/ Puerto Rican Women Writers: A Feminist View of Puerto Rican Identity/ Ocasio  
 LIT61/ La tinta y la historia: asedio a la cultura mexicana finisecular/ Ortiz-Márquez  
 LIT62/ Alegorías, estereotipos y metáforas...¿Dónde está sobreviviendo la nación en tiempos de postnacionalismos?/ Pons  
 LIT63/ Los intelectuales y la literatura a finales del Siglo XX/ Pozas Horcasitas  
 LIT64/ Inscripción de fronteras y construcciones de 'lo local'/ Ramos  
 LIT65/ Textos de frontera, frontera del texto: literatura(s) latinoamericana(s) hacia el 2000 (I)/ Reati  
 LIT66/ Límites, espacios y sexualidad en el siglo XIX/ Ríos  
 LIT67/ Ciudades, Ciudadanos, Ciudadanías/ Rodríguez  
 LIT69/ Crisis, modernización y cambio. Intelectuales y modelos culturales entre dos fin de siecle/ Rodríguez Persico  
 LIT70/ Vasos comunicantes en los discursos contemporáneos Latinoamericanos: Brasil y América Hispana/ Rojo  
 LIT72/ Del testimonio a la imaginación: el discurso de mujeres chilenas de los últimos diez años/ Rubio  
 LIT73/ Los escándalos de Paradiso: 30 años tras su publicación/ Salgado  
 LIT77/ Cine/ Literatura: agencias históricas y sujetos sociales para el siglo XXI/ Trigo  
 LIT78/ Los mundos culturales de Antonieta Rivas Mercado/ Unruh  
 LIT79/ Las escritoras de la provincia mexicana y el fin de siglo/ Valencia  
 LIT83/ La retórica en la Nueva España/ Vogeley  
 LIT85/ Convergencia de discursos metropolitanos y locales en la "perylene" del Cuzco/ Zevallos-Aguilar  
 LIT86/ Escrituras biográficas postmodernas/ Zuffi  
 LIT87/ Post-nuevo teatro: A Post-Modern or Post-Mortem Question/ González-Lustig  
 LIT88/ Historia sagrada y profana: perspectivas femeninas/ Garcíagodoy  
 LIT89/ Estrategias contra el poder en el discurso colonial hispanoamericano/ Alonso  
 LIT90/ Democracia y escritura en el Chile contemporáneo/ Nelson  
 LIT91/ Construcción de un imaginario en el siglo XIX hispanoamericano/ Moraña  
 LIT92/ Memoria, crónica y testimonio: Escrituras de la violencia en América Latina/ Moraña and Ortiz  
 LIT93/ Mujer y escritura en el Caribe contemporáneo/ Alonso Fuentes



**Politics And Public Policy: Henry Dietz, Section Chair**

- POL01/ Politics and Policies in the Informal Sector/ Aguilar  
 POL02/ Cultura Política y Elecciones Locales en México/ Alonso  
 POL03/ Género y gobiernos locales: abordajes prácticos y conceptuales/ Anderson  
 POL04/ Social Policy Reform in Latin America/ Avelino Filho  
 POL05/ Social Class and Family: The Hidden Narratives of Nicaraguan Politics/ Baltodano  
 POL06/ New Approaches to Political Behavior in Mexico/ Beltran  
 POL07/ Tax Reforms in Latin America: Social, Political, and Economic Perspectives/ Bergman  
 POL08/ The Politics of Health Policy Reform in Latin America/ Brachet-Marquez  
 POL09/ Liberalism and Anti-liberalism in Latin America/ Brandao  
 POL10/ Mercosur and the Redefinition of Economic and Political Interests in South America/ Cason  
 POL12/ Políticas Neoliberales y Desarrollo en Oaxaca/ Corbett  
 POL13/ América Central: Descentralización y Gobierno Local/ Córdova  
 POL14/ Latin American Electoral Systems: Causes and Effects/ Crisp  
 POL15/ Structural Social Security Reforms: Assessing Income Distribution and Equity Gains/ Cruz-Saco  
 POL16/ The Complexities of the Afro-Latino Experience/ Davis  
 POL17/ Covering Latin America from the US: A View and Critique From the Field/ Falk  
 POL19/ Política social y transformaciones económicas: Continuidad y cambio/ Ferriol Muruaga  
 POL20/ Latin American Health in Transition/ Frenk and Knaul  
 POL21/ AIDS in Latin America: Intersections of Activism and Social Policy/ Fiol-Matta  
 POL22/ Después de los acuerdos: Reconstrucción en Guatemala/ Frundt and LaRue  
 POL25/ Political Science in Latin America at the Fin de Siecle/ Groth  
 POL27/ Intermediación política e institucionalización de la vida pública/ Guillén  
 POL29/ The Future of Revolution in Latin America: Considering Gender/ Kampwirth and Selbin  
 POL30/ Salud y nuevas políticas sociales: ¿Avances o retrocesos?/ López-Arellano  
 POL31/ Resurgimiento del poder local: Relaciones con el poder central/ Marvan  
 POL32/ On Participation in the Age of Globalization/ Mato  
 POL33/ O Federalismo na America Latina: Balanço e Perspectivas/ Melo  
 POL34/ Both Sides Now: Defining and Defending Human Rights in Mexico and the United States/  
 Middlebrook  
 POL35/ Comparative Electoral Behavior in Latin America/ Molina  
 POL36/ Cuba in Transition/ Molyneux  
 POL37/ The Capital City Mayor and Latin American Politics/ Myers  
 POL38/ The Effects of the Electoral Systems on Party and Legislative Behavior/ Nielson  
 POL39/ "Race" Power and Citizenship in the Americas: Transnationalism in Question/ Oboler  
 POL41/ Networks and Political Culture: Argentina, Brazil, and Peru in the '90s/ Panfichi  
 POL44/ Analyzing the Nicaraguan Elections/ Prevost  
 POL45/ El estado pos Leviatán: desgaste y transformación en las políticas públicas puertorriqueñas/  
 Punsoda Díaz  
 POL46/ Between State and Civil Society: Comparing the Non-Profit Sector in Latin America/ Sanborn  
 POL49/ Relinking State and Society: New Perspectives on Policymaking in Mexico and Brazil/ Snyder  
 POL50/ Religion and Politics in Latin America in the 1990s and Beyond, Panel I: Mexico and Central  
 America/ Stein  
 POL52/ Política local y gestión municipal/ Torres González  
 POL54/ Paraguay's Institutional Development: Five Years After the Constitutional Convention/ Turner  
 POL55/ Cuba-United States: The Possibility of Detente Before the Third Millennium/ Weisman  
 POL57/ El estado neoliberal al nivel sub-nacional: procesos y consecuencias/ Zafra  
 POL58/ Decentralization, Local Government, and Urban Politics/ Edmonds/  
 POL59/ Elections and Electoral Behavior/ Alexander  
 POL60/ Economic Shock and Social Adjustment Policies: Multiple Examples/ Bailey  
 POL61/ Economic Shock and Social Adjustment Policies: Case Studies/ Uccelli  
 POL62/ Latin American Political Parties/ Benton  
 POL63/ Privatization and Reform of the State/ McQuerry  
 POL64/ Changes in Governmental Institutions: Executive and Legislature/ Ames  
 POL65/ Legacies of Fear in Post-Authoritarian Latin America: The Culture of Fear Revisited/ Hershberg

**Social Movements: Joe Foweraker, Section Chair**

- SOC03/ Rethinking South-North Linkages: The Globalization of Social Movements/ Barndt
- SOC05/ The Future of Revolution in Latin America/ Foran
- SOC06/ Latin American Democratization and Development: The Role of European and Latin American Civil Societies/ Freres
- SOC07/ Exceptions to the Rule: Rethinking Race and Ethnicity in Latin America/ Hanchard
- SOC08/ Movimientos sociales: la serpiente se muerde la cola/ Hernández
- SOC09/ The Paths of Collective Mobilization in Latin America: Social Movements and Politics of Democratic Consolidation/ Jacobs
- SOC11/ Saqueos y protestas en la era del neoliberalismo/ López-Maya
- SOC12/ The Catholic Church and Latin American Feminism/ Navarro Aranguren
- SOC13/ Ciudadanía y Movimientos Sociales/ Ramírez
- SOC15/ Distributive Conflicts, Movement Actors and the State/ Tavera Fenollosa
- SOC17/ Religion, Everyday Life, and Migration in the Americas/ Vasquez
- SOC19/ Rim of Christendom? Latin American Protestantism in Historical Perspective/ Garrard-Burnett
- SOC20/ Modern Methods of Social Movement Analysis/ Johnson
- SOC21/ Social Movements, Citizenship and the State/ Umlas
- SOC22/ Re-Presenting Social Movements: Mass Media, Images and Imaginaries/ Dagnino
- SOC23/ Social Movements, Consciousness and Community Networks/ Paley

**Technology And Scholarly Resources: David Barkin, Section Chair**

- TEC01/ Democratic pedagogy for the 21st Century: Innovators Share their Methods/ Abbassi
- TEC02/ La evaluación de los estudios de posgrado. América Latina y el fin de Siglo/ Alvarez Aragón
- TEC04/ Computers in Latin American Literature and Culture/ Hernandez
- TEC05/ Resources for Research on Gay and Lesbian Issues in Latin America/ Torres-Ortiz
- TEC07/ Integrating Technology in the College Classroom: Practical Applications/ McGinley Marshall

**Urbanization And Demography: Martim Smolka, Section Chair**

- URB01/ Squatting and Urbanization in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: The Limits of Local Action and Public Policies/ Marques da Silva
- URB02/ Latin American Cities and their Economic Challenges/ Ferreira Brusquetti
- URB03/ Migración Internacional de Guanajuatenses/ González-Martínez
- URB04/ Urban Revitalization in Mexico: Recapturing the Historic Center/ Herzog
- URB05/ Ports of the Spanish Caribbean, 18th and 19th Centuries/ Ocasio Melendez
- URB06/ Functioning of Urban Land Markets in Latin America: Part I/ Smolka
- URB07/ Functioning of Urban Land Markets in Latin America: Part II/ Smolka
- URB08/ The Construction of Spatially Delimited Social and Cultural Identities/ Hernández
- URB09/ Migration and Transformation of Latin American Urban Systems/ Van Lindert

**JOIN US FOR LASA97!**



## Guadalajara! Guadalajara! Fall Update from the LASA97 Program Committee by Victoria Rodríguez and Peter Ward, Co-chairs University of Texas at Austin

At the end of September final decisions on panel and individual paper proposals for the XX Congress were sent out. Given the high quality of proposals received, we should like to thank the Section Chairs for their excellent work in what was often a very difficult process of review and selection. Unfortunately, we were unable to accept many worthy proposals due to the fact that we received more panel and individual submissions than for the 1995 Congress in Washington and the Guadalajara site is more limited in space.

In order to maximize the number we could accept, we have insisted on a minimum panel size of four presenters and a discussant, although the majority have five or six panelists. Given that the panels have more participants than is customary for LASA Congresses, we have extended the time allotted to each session from one hour-forty five minutes to a full two hours. In order to make better use of time, we suggest that papers be summarized, not read; this would also allow more

time for discussion. We have sought to ensure LASA's rule that no one presents more than one paper nor appears on the program more than twice (as a presenter and as a discussant). All of this has led to a very intense but also very high quality program for the Guadalajara Congress.

The Official Program of the Congress will be mailed to all pre-registered participants and LASA members in late February, but a preliminary schedule of the day, time, and room for each session will be published in the *Winter Forum*. However, we will publish scheduling information as it becomes available in the LASA97 homepage, which will be ready in mid-November. Please check it regularly for updated information about the Congress and about Guadalajara.

But whether you are on the program or not, we very much hope that you will still join us and participate in what promises to be a very exciting event. ■

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### UT-LANIC TO HOST PC TRAINING CENTER AT LASA97

As part of ongoing efforts to bolster scholarly communication via the Internet among the Latinamericanist community, the University of Texas' Latin American Network Information Center (UT-LANIC) will be running a PC Training Center at the LASA97 Congress in Guadalajara. Equipped with 20 Internet-ready PC microcomputers, the focus will be on "hands-on" activities.

Located near the book exhibit and paper distribution area, the Training Center will be the site of a series of events and services designed to help Congress participants enhance their Internet skills.

On Wednesday, April 16, professional trainers will give a 3/4-day Internet tools workshop at the Center. A fee of US\$ 35.00 will be charged for the workshop. For information on registering for the workshop, contact UT-LANIC at the e-mail address below.

On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the Training Center will be open from 8:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. During these hours, a series of two-hour Internet training sessions and demonstrations of on-line resources and services for Latinamericanists will be held in the Center. These activities will be arranged to accommodate a variety of skill and experience levels, and there will be sessions in Spanish and Portuguese, as well as in English. All activities will be listed in the official Congress Program and will be available on a first-come, first-serve basis. Proctors will be on hand to answer Internet-related questions and times will be scheduled to allow Congress participants to send and receive e-mail, or to browse the World Wide Web, from the computers installed in the Center.

Please direct inquiries or comments regarding the PC Training Center to: [lasa97train@lanic.utexas.edu](mailto:lasa97train@lanic.utexas.edu).

## OUTSIDE EVENTS OF INTEREST AT GUADALAJARA

### RESEARCH WORKSHOP ON RURAL MEXICO

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies at the University of California, San Diego and the Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social de Occidente (Guadalajara, Mexico) invite the public to a research workshop on "The Transformation of Rural Mexico: Building an Economically Viable and Participatory Campesino Sector." The workshop will be held on April 16, 1997 in Guadalajara,

Mexico. For more information, please contact Richard Snyder after November 1 at the Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0510. Tel: 619-534-4681. Fax: 619-534-6447. E-mail: [ejido@weber.ucsd.edu](mailto:ejido@weber.ucsd.edu). Internet: <http://weber.ucsd.edu/Depts/USMex/rural.htm>.

### ENCUENTRO DE LA INVESTIGACION SOBRE CINE MEXICANO Y LATINOAMERICANO: BALANCE Y PERSPECTIVAS

Miércoles, el 16 de abril, 1997, 9:30 am-8:00 pm  
Casa Vallarta, Universidad de Guadalajara

#### Organizadores:

Julianne Burton-Carvajal, Director, The Cinemedia Project, Programa de Estudios Latinos y Latinoamericanos, Universidad de California, Santa Cruz y Eduardo de la Vega, Patricia Torres San Martín, y Guillermo Vaidovits, Coordinación de Medios, Universidad de Guadalajara.

#### Programa Preliminar con Participantes Confirmados Hasta la Fecha:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 9:30        | Bienvenida   |
| 10:00-11:30 | La Investigación del Cine Mexicano en Mexico: Eduardo de la Vega Alfaro, Aurelio de los Reyes, Julia Tuñón, Ricardo Pérez Montfort, Lauro Zavala |
| 11:30-12:00 | Receso   |
| 12:00-1:30  | La Investigación del Cine Mexicano y Chicano en EEUU: Chon Noriega, Sergio de la Mora, Susan Dever, Seth Fein                                    |
| 1:30-3:00   | Comida   |
| 3:30-5:00   | La Investigación del Cine Latinoamericano en Mexico y EEUU: Julianne Burton-Carvajal, Ana López, Patricia Torres San Martín, Ramón Gil Olivo     |
| 5:00-5:30   | Receso   |
| 5:30-7:00   | Direcciones Futuras y Posibles Proyectos de Colaboración: Emilio García Riera, José Alberto Lozoya, Jorge Ruffinelli, entre otros                |
| 7:30        | Coctel de Clausura   |

Si tiene interés en asistir, envíe nombre, dirección, número de teléfono, fax y e-mail a Julianne Burton-Carvajal—Tel: 408-459-4560; Fax: 408-459-3125; E-mail: [julianne\\_burton@macmail.ucsc.edu](mailto:julianne_burton@macmail.ucsc.edu)—o a Patricia Torres San Martín—Tel/fax: 523-825-30-18, 826-46-36, 825-78-94.

#### Slate continued

LASA members may propose additional candidates for the vice presidency by submitting petitions signed by at least 100 LASA members in good standing for each candidate. Additional candidates for the EC may be proposed through submission of petitions signed by at least 20 members in good standing for each candidate. The deadline for receipt of petitions at the LASA Secretariat is December 15, 1996.

The 1996-1997 Nominating Committee consisted of Francine Masiello, University of California at Berkeley, chair; Efraín Barradas, University of Massachusetts at Boston; Michael Coppedge, University of Notre Dame; Margaret E. Crahan, Hunter College; Gilbert W. Merckx (as EC liaison), University of New Mexico; and Joanna O'Connell, University of Minnesota. ■

### Make your travel plans *now* for LASA97!

See the preregistration packet for details.  
Write or e-mail the Secretariat for  
replacement packets.

Address program inquiries *only* to  
[lasa97@uts.cc.utexas.edu](mailto:lasa97@uts.cc.utexas.edu) or by fax to  
512-475-8169.



# NEWS FROM LASA

## LASA VOLUNTARY SUPPORT

Don't let the new title confuse you. In the past we have recognized support for the LASA Endowment Fund on this page of the *Forum*. This was appropriate since the bulk of contributions from the membership was directed to either of the two Endowment Funds.

However, we've long felt a desire to acknowledge the broader range of support the Association receives for its programs, from both LASA members and friends. And while this page will continue to reflect the generous response of the membership to appeals on behalf of the Fund, we will report to you as well on 1) contributions to other funds, 2) foundation/corporate support for LASA congresses and specific projects, and 3) other kinds of financial support as appropriate. *(As always, your input is very important to us. Let us know if there is some other kind of information you would find helpful.)*

### -- LASA Endowment Fund --

With the generous support of our membership both Endowment Funds continue to grow. The total Endowment now stands at nearly \$460,000! Our thanks to members who show their commitment to the Fund through 1) "rounding up" on membership renewal/Congress preregistration forms; 2) responses to the President's appeal on behalf of the Fund; 3) employer match of contributions. Many, many thanks for your support!

We gratefully acknowledge these donors to the LASA Humanities Endowment Fund since our report in the Summer *LASA Forum*:

Electa Arenal	Manolo García Florentino	Luisa Navarro Tavares
María Barceló-Miller	W. Nick Hill	Lise Nelson
Beatriz Castro	Gianna Hochstein	Diego A. Palomino Cotrina
María del Pilar Vila	Carolyn Howe	Peter Spink
Georgette Dorn	Francisco J. Gómez Carpinteiro	José Zelaya
Luis E. Diaz	Ana León	Pontificia Universidad Católica,
	Robin Marsh	Lima

And these donors to the General Endowment Fund:

Electa Arenal	Howard Handelman	Gilbert Merckx
María Barceló-Miller	W. Nick Hill	Toshimitsu Mitsuhashi
Diego Cardona	Scott McKinney	Diego A. Palomino Cotrina

### -- LASA Congress Travel Fund --

LASA members who had expressed interest in the creation of a LASA Travel Fund will be pleased to know that the LASA Executive Council has approved the creation of such a fund. Contributions to the Fund will be allocated directly by Finance Committees of the Congresses to official participants in LASA International Congresses. Unlike proceeds from the Endowment Fund, which will benefit congress participants when the Fund is fully endowed, contributions to the LASA Congress Travel Fund will be expended immediately.

A brief discussion of the purposes of the LASA Congress Travel Fund was included with the preregistration/1997 membership renewal packet for LASA members. We are delighted to acknowledge the first contributor to the new Fund:

Lesley Gill

Our thanks to you and to all our generous donors!



## Peruvian Government Publications on the Internet

by David Block  
Cornell University

Alberto Fujimori's neoliberal approach to government has an electronic reflection in its attempts to communicate information about itself through high technology channels. But unlike their Chilean and Argentine counterparts, featured previously in this section, Peruvian government documents have been organized and influenced by a national Internet provider, Red Científica Peruana (RCP). A pioneer in networking, developing new services and in establishing a space for Peru to project itself, RCP—it's U.S.-based URL is <<http://ekeko.rcp.net.pe>>—has recently been singled out as among the world's best Internet services.

**Directory Listings:** The "Sección Gobierno" of the Lima telephone directory, entitled *Publicación Bienal*, furnishes a list of ministries, their subagencies and telephone and address information. Postings on the Internet augment print sources: the administrative structure of the Ministerio de Justicia appears at <http://www.minjus.gob.pe/minjus.html>; the Congreso Nacional has a list of its members and their legislative activities at <http://ucongr01.congreso.gob.pe/CONGRESO/congreso.html>; and the Ministerio de Energía y Minas features basic directory information at the bottom of its homepage <http://apu.rcp.net.pe/E-M/indice.html>.

**Department and Agency Publications:** The President's annual message, titled, simply, *Mensaje*, (Lima: Presidencia de la República, 18??- ) continues in paper until 1993, this last entitled *La Construcción del nuevo Perú*. The fate of the 1994 message is unclear, but the 1995 message appears at the URL, <http://apu.rcp.net.pe/presidencia/transmision/mensaje.html>. Government ministries are now well represented on the Internet, either on servers they operate themselves or through the Red Científica Peruana (RCP) sites. The following list shows the ministries and their locations in mid-1996.

1. Presidencia <http://apu.rcp.net.pe/presidencia/>
2. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores

<http://www.rree.gob.pe/default.htm>

3. Ministerio de Justicia <http://www.minjus.gob.pe>

4. Ministerio de Energía y Minas  
<http://apu.rcp.net.pe/E-M/indice.html>

5. Ministerio de Agricultura <http://www.rcp.net.pe/MINAG>

6. Ministerio de Industria, Turismo, Integración y Negociaciones Comerciales Internacionales  
<http://apu.rcp.net.pe/MITINCI/PERUPEMI/perupemi.html>

**Legislative Reports and Judicial Proceedings:** Peru's official gazette is *El Peruano: Diario Oficial* (Lima: Empresa Peruana de Servicios Editoriales, 1838/39- ). *El Peruano* now has an electronic address at <http://www.rcp.net.pe/CCD/legislacion.html>. The *Diario de Debates de la Cámara de Diputados* (Lima: Cámara de Diputados, 18??- ) seems to have ceased with President Fujimori's disbanding of Congress in 1992. Perhaps replacing this summary of legislative activity, and certainly supplementing it, are two sources found at the Congreso Nacional Internet site: the legislative calendar, *Proyectos de Ley*, <http://ucongr01.congreso.gob.pe/CCD/proyectos/proyectos.htm>; and laws and pending resolutions of each session, *Leyes y Resoluciones Legislativas* <http://ucongr01.congreso.gob.pe/CCD/leyes/legislac.htm>. The decisions of the Supreme Court appear in a separate edition of the official gazette, subtitled *Ejecutorias Supremas: Publicación coordinada con la Corte Suprema de la República* (Lima: Empresa Peruana de Servicios Editoriales, 19??- ).

**Statistical Sources:** Peru's official statistical bureau is the Instituto Nacional de Estadística e Información which has yet to established presence on the Internet. In the breach, an executive agency, PromPeru, extracts from a number of statistical publications, including those produced by INEI, to produce the Internet compendium, *Perú en cifras* <http://apu.rcp.net.pe/promperu/CIFRAS/cifras.html>.

### HANDBOOK OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES (HLAS) ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB!

The Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress announces a more user-friendly Internet version of the *Handbook*. The *Handbook* home page on the World Wide Web, called *HLAS Online*, enables cumulative searches of all existing *HLAS* data, both current and retrospective. In addition to an in-depth help tutorial for beginning users, *HLAS Online* also offers the Subject Term Glossary and the Journal Abbreviation Table for current volumes.

At press time, final testing was almost complete; we anticipate that by the time you read this, *HLAS Online* will be ready for your use. Nonetheless, the nature of the Internet as a continuously changing environment is such that nothing is final. We will continue to add new features to the page as we go along, beginning with Spanish and Portuguese language versions of the help pages. The page is not yet accessible directly from the Library of Congress web site, but that will



happen in the near future. For now, the URL for *HLAS Online* is: <http://lcweb2.loc.gov/hlas/>

We are grateful to all of the contributors and friends of the *Handbook* who helped us to develop this site. We have received some excellent feedback that has helped us to design both the scope and the layout of the actual pages. The project has been generously supported by the family of Lewis U. Hanke, the *Handbook's* late founder. We are hoping to unveil the final version of the page by the end of September 1996. You will be able to access the most recent preliminary version of *HLAS Online* right away. Tax-deductible donations are being accepted by the Hispanic Division to help defray additional costs of maintenance and future developments. The *Handbook* continues to be available in other formats:

A CD-ROM containing all *Handbook* volumes published to date (volumes 1-53, dating from 1936-1994) is available for \$150. This one-disc title contains approximately 20 million words in 250,000 records—corresponding to all annotated bibliographic entries and scholars' introductory essays in the print edition of the *Handbook*. Published by the Fundación MAPFRE América (Madrid), with additional financial support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the *HLAS/CD* features context-sensitive help in both English and Spanish, as well as both novice and expert search capabilities. Full-text searches may be conducted on any combination of fields (author, title, description, annotation, subject, etc.) and may also be restricted to type of record (bibliographic citations, introductory essays, or both). The *HLAS/CD* interface uses the BRS Search engine which allows users to select from eight

Boolean and proximity operators. Search results may be saved or printed for later use, and the *HLAS/CD* may be installed on an institution's local network at no extra cost. The minimum requirements for using the *HLAS/CD* are a 386 personal computer (486 highly recommended) with 4 MB of RAM (8 MB recommended), DOS 5.0 or higher, Windows 3.1 or higher, a hard drive with at least 1 MB of free disk space and a CD-ROM drive. Both the *HLAS/CD* and the print volumes may be purchased from The University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819; toll free (800) 252-3206; telephone (512) 471-7233; fax (512) 320-0668. (To request offprints of the *HLAS 54* history chapter, see order form on p. 44.)

On June 3, 1996, the 41st Meeting of the Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials (SALALM), convened at New York University, presented the José Toribio Medina Award for "an outstanding contribution to Latin American scholarship" to the Hispanic Division of the Library of Congress and the Fundación MAPFRE América (Madrid) for the CD-ROM.

*The Handbook of Latin American Studies (HLAS)* continues to be available from the Library of Congress catalog on the Internet; however, we strongly recommend using *HLAS Online* (<http://lcweb2.loc.gov/hlas/>) as the primary means of accessing the database since it is a much more user-friendly electronic version of the *Handbook*. If you have any questions or suggestions about the *Handbook* or *HLAS Online*, please contact Tracy North at [tnor@loc.gov](mailto:tnor@loc.gov).



## LETTERS

### *To the Editor:*

The American Historical Association has formed a committee to encourage historians to write for the popular press. Our feeling is that we can enhance the public's understanding of current issues and deepen readers' knowledge of the past if more historians were to write newspaper pieces when their subject is in the news. For inside communication, we are the AHA ad hoc press committee; outside we are calling ourselves the History News Service.

Our initial contact with newspapers netted us a very interesting telephone call from a member of the editorial staff of the *New York Times* who said that he would like very much to receive our articles. He emphasized that he thought the Times' Op-Ed page was too "prospective." When historical scholarship was mentioned at all, it was merely as background. What he would like to see, he stressed, were op-ed pieces on items in the news (650-700 words) that pointed up what information would add to the readers' understanding of the event. The pieces would have to have a point, but it should be one that shows how historical knowledge could affect judgment. He also invited me to call him with ideas before going ahead. We'd very much like to

place articles that would give readers a better idea of the meaning and significance of the event in question.

We have a one-page guidelines sheet which you could get by e-mailing Vernon Horne ([vhorn@aha.msu.edu](mailto:vhorn@aha.msu.edu)). Of course the historical knowledge is our way into the press, but each article would have to have some kind of a point to make. If you would write such an essay, the History News Service would seek to get it placed, if not in the *New York Times*, in one of the other 32 newspapers we are in touch with. Any payment would go directly to you. Our goal is merely to enhance the historical intelligence of the nation, or at least the newspaper-reading part of the nation. The national press often pays for its articles, but if we failed to place it with a major newspaper, we would like to send it to a number of smaller papers which probably would not pay.

Joyce Appleby

*History Department, University of California/Los Angeles*

(For further information, e-mail Joyce Appleby at [appleby@history.ucla.edu](mailto:appleby@history.ucla.edu).)



## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Latin American and Puerto Rican Studies of **Lehman College of the City University of New York** anticipates the opening of a tenure-track position at the Assistant Professor level beginning in either February or September 1997. Applicant should have the Ph.D. in hand at the time of appointment in one of the disciplines in the Humanities or Social Sciences and should be a specialist in the historical and cultural experiences of Women in the Hispanic Caribbean and in Latino/Latina communities in the United States. A strong commitment to teaching, research, and scholarly writing is required. A record of published scholarship is desirable. Application closing date is *December 2, 1996*. Salary range is \$29,931 to \$52,213. Send curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation to Hispanic Women's Studies Search Committee, Department of Latin American and Puerto Rican Studies, Lehman College, 250 Bedford Park Blvd. West, Carman Hall 284, Bronx, NY 10468-1589. Tel: 718-960-8280. Fax: 718-960-7804. E-mail: [bergad@lcvox.lehman.cuny.edu](mailto:bergad@lcvox.lehman.cuny.edu). This position is subject to the availability of funding. Lehman College is an EO/AA/ADA Employer.

The **American Friends Service Committee (AFSC)** has an opening for the position of National Director of its Mexico-U.S. Border Program. The AFSC is a Quaker organization which includes people of various faiths who are committed to social and economic justice, peace, and humanitarian service. Its work is based on the Quaker belief in the worth of every person and faith in the power of love to overcome violence and injustice. The Mexico-U.S. Border Program addresses the complex economic, social and environmental problems that characterize the world's longest border between a developing country and an advanced industrial country. It is responsible for providing programmatic oversight and support to field programs along the border focusing on the *maquiladora* industry and the systematic violation of human and civil rights by border control policies, as well as interpreting the program's experience and perspectives throughout AFSC and to outside organizations and coalitions involved with such areas as international economic integration, environmental justice, Latino civil rights and immigrants' rights. This position is located in AFSC's National Office in Philadelphia, PA. The salary range begins at \$37,000. For a full job description and application information, please contact Willa Brown, Human Resources Department, AFSC, 1501 Cherry Street, Philadelphia, PA 19102 (215/241-7108 voice, 241-7247 fax).

The Institute for Puerto Rican and Latino Studies at the **University of Connecticut** is seeking candidates for an anticipated tenure-track position of assistant or associate professor to begin on September 1, 1997. We seek candidates whose research and teaching interest will focus primarily on survey research within the Puerto Rican, Mexican-American and other Latino communities in the United States. The candidates should have a Ph.D. in Political Science or Communication Sciences. The position will be a joint appointment between the Institute for Puerto Rican and Latino Studies, the department of the candidate's discipline, and the Institute for Social Inquiry/Roper Center for Public Opinion

Research. Requirements include training and background in survey methodology and experience in public opinion survey research, a commitment to teaching, and the capacity to establish and run a regional and national survey program focusing on Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans, and other Latinos. Salary is competitive. Screening of applicants will begin December 1, 1996 and continue until the position is filled. Send curriculum vitae, three letters of recommendation and a statement describing your research and teaching interests to Professor Scott Cook, Acting Director, Institute for Puerto Rican and Latino Studies, 354 Mansfield Road, Beach Hall, Room 412, U-137, Storrs, CT 06269-2137. We encourage applications from underrepresented groups including minorities, women and people with disabilities.

The **University of Connecticut** invites applications for an anticipated tenure-track position beginning August 23, 1997 at the rank of Assistant Professor in the field of Spanish Caribbean history, with a preference for, but not limited to Puerto Rican history; ability to teach Latin American and other survey courses. A Ph.D. is required; publications and teaching experience are desired. Send application, curriculum vitae, and three letters of recommendation to: Latin American Search, c/o Professor Karen Spalding, Department of History, 241 Glenbrook Road, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT 06269-2103. Screening of applications will begin November 1, 1996. At the University of Connecticut, our commitment to excellence is complemented by our commitment to building a culturally diverse community. We encourage applications from underrepresented groups including minorities, women, and people with disabilities. ■

[Note: LASA Forum publication schedules preclude placement of notices with certain deadlines. Consult LASA's Electronic Job Bulletin Board at <http://www.pitt.edu/~lasa/empl.html> for all current postings.]

Want to have your latest book read by academics from overseas? Purchased by foreign students interested in your work? Discussed by publics who don't speak English? Have it translated into Spanish! From Mexico to Argentina, there are literally thousands of potential publics eager to read new scholarship such as yours. I have lots of experience translating the works of U.S. and U.K. scholars. High quality, quick turnaround, and reasonable rates. For examples of my work, my vitae, and my prices, drop me a line at:

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e-mail: [vargasrm@bisnet.tfnet.org](mailto:vargasrm@bisnet.tfnet.org)  
La Paz, Bolivia

## DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

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 and is instituting a strong professional Master's program. The Graduate School of International Studies is composed of eleven full-time core faculty and 150 graduate students, mostly at the M.A. level. The School brings together core and participating faculty from relevant social science disciplines. Its curriculum includes such areas as international relations theory, security and conflict, economics, and foreign policy and Latin American, European, Post-Soviet, and Middle-Eastern studies.



The successful candidate will be an active scholar and an experienced teacher. He or she will have demonstrated administrative skills and the ability to work with and lead faculty with a commitment to collegiality. The dean will be key to international studies development throughout the University of Miami. 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 from scholars with wider experience are also encouraged.

Applications should include a current curriculum vitae and a brief statement of the candidate's educational and administrative philosophy. Review of applications and nominations will begin on November 1, 1996, and will continue until a dean is appointed. Letters of application and nomination should be sent to William Hipp, Dean, School of Music, Chair, GSIS Dean Search Committee, P.O. Box 248165, Coral Gables, FL 33124-7610. Tel: 305-284-2241. Fax: 305-284-6475.

**AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, AFFIRMATIVE ACTION EMPLOYER, DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE**

### ASSISTANT PROFESSOR, LATINA/O STUDIES Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey

The Department of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Caribbean Studies is soliciting applications for a tenure-track appointment as Assistant Professor to start in the Fall of 1997. Ph.D. required. Candidates should be engaged in Latino base research in the following areas:

- \*Urban Communities, with a focus on contemporary issues in labor markets, political participation, or social movements.
- \*Cultural Studies, with a focus on critical theory, literary studies, or cultural politics

Candidates will be expected to have an active research profile that will lead to scholarly publications, and a demonstrated commitment to undergraduate teaching. This is a joint appointment with 25% of the line weight in an appropriate department of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences. Send a letter of application, writing sample (chapter of dissertation acceptable), curriculum vitae and three letters of recommendation by *November 15, 1996* to Pedro A. Caban, Chairperson, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, Department of Puerto Rican and Hispanic Caribbean Studies, Tillett Hall Room 231, New Brunswick, NJ 08903.

*Rutgers University is an AA/EO employer; women and minority candidates are strongly encouraged to apply.*

### PROFESSORSHIP IN COLONIAL LATIN AMERICA

The University of Minnesota announces the availability of an advanced tenure-track Assistant or tenured Associate Professorship in Colonial Latin American history (depending upon qualifications and experience and consistent with existing college and university policy) to begin in September 1997 (contingent upon funding approval). Specialization is open within colonial Latin America but candidates with interests in comparative and socio-ethnic history are urged to apply. A Ph.D. in history or a relevant field, 3 years minimum teaching experience and a strong record of publication are required.

Send letter of application describing training, scholarly interests and courses prepared to teach, plus c.v., and three letters of reference postmarked by *November 15, 1996* to Professor Robert McCaa, Search Committee Chair, Dept. of History, 614 SST, 267-19th Avenue South, Minneapolis, MN 55455. *The University of Minnesota is an equal opportunity educator and employer.*



## RESEARCH AND STUDY OPPORTUNITIES

The Kellogg Institute is dedicated to advancing research in comparative international studies, with emphasis on Latin America. For the 1997-98 academic year (August 25-May 15), the Institute will offer up to six residential fellowships of up to one or two semesters at the University of Notre Dame. Normally the awards are for one semester, but exceptions will be considered. Visiting Fellows work on individual or joint research projects related to the Institute's themes, are expected to be in residence at the Institute, and take part in Institute seminars and other meetings. Visiting Fellows have faculty status within the University. They may hold joint appointments in academic departments for which they may be invited to teach a course. Fellows' work may be published as Institute Working Papers, on recommendation of the editorial committee. For book-length manuscripts, the Institute cooperates with the University of Notre Dame Press, each exercising independent editorial judgment. The Institute's research reflects commitments to democracy, development, and social justice, and focuses on five priority themes: 1) Democratization and the quality of democracy; 2) Paths to development; 3) Religion and the Catholic Church; 4) Social movements and organized civil society; and 5) Public policies for social justice. The Kellogg Institute seeks scholars of high accomplishment and promise whose work and presence will contribute creatively to its major research themes. It welcomes applications from candidates of any country who hold the Ph.D. or equivalent degree in any discipline of the social sciences or history. Candidates will be evaluated individually, but joint projects will be considered. Stipends vary with seniority. Fellows from abroad may receive one direct round-trip economy airfare from the Institute. A complete application, including references and all documentation, must be received by *November 15, 1996*. Awards will be announced by January 31, 1997. For application forms and more information, contact Joetta Schlabach, Academic Coordinator, University of Notre Dame, The Kellogg Institute for International Studies, Notre Dame, IA USA 46556-5677. E-mail: [schlabach.2@nd.edu](mailto:schlabach.2@nd.edu).

The John Carter Brown Library will award approximately fifteen short and long-term Research Fellowships for the year June 1, 1997-May 31, 1998. Short-term fellowships are available for periods of two to four months and carry a stipend of \$1,000 per month. These fellowships are open to foreign nationals as well as to U.S. citizens who are engaged in pre and post-doctoral, or independent, research. Graduate students must have passed their preliminary or general examinations at the time of application. Long-term fellowships, partly funded by the NEH, are for five months and carry a stipend of approximately \$2,600 per month. Recipients of NEH fellowships may not be engaged in graduate work and must be U.S. citizens or have resided in the U.S. for the three years immediately preceding the term of the fellowship. In addition to long-term NEH fellowships, the Library offers a single ten-month fellowship each year to a senior scholar from Argentina,

Brazil, or Chile, funded by the Lampadia Foundation. It should be noted that the Library's holdings are concentrated on the history of the Western Hemisphere during the colonial period (ca. 1492 to ca. 1825), emphasizing the European discovery, exploration, settlement, and development of the Americas, the indigenous response to the European conquest, and all aspects of European relations with the New World, including the impact of the New World on the Old, and the African slave system. Research proposed by fellowship applicants must be suited to the holdings of the Library. All fellows are expected to be in continuous residence at the Library for the entire term of the fellowship. Several fellowships have thematic restrictions: the Jeannette D. Black Memorial Fellowship in the history of cartography; Center for New World Comparative Studies Fellowships for research in the comparative history of the colonial Americas; the Alexander O. Viator Memorial Fellowship in early maritime history; the Ruth and Lincoln Ekstrom Fellowship in the history of women and the family in the Americas; and the Touro National Heritage Trust Fellowship for research on some aspect of the Jewish experience in the New World before 1960. Maria Elena Cassiet Fellowships are restricted to scholars who are permanent residents of countries in Spanish America. The application deadline for fellowships during the 1997-98 year is *January 15, 1997*. For application forms and fuller information, write to Director, John Carter Brown Library, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. Tel: 401-863-2725. Fax: 401-863-3477. E-mail: [karen\\_demaria@brown.edu](mailto:karen_demaria@brown.edu).

The School for International Training announces three new study abroad programs for U.S. undergraduates. The first is a 16-credit semester long program in Nicaragua based in Managua at the Universidad Centroamericana. Students will receive 60 hours of Spanish classes and 90 hours of a multidisciplinary seminar on Nicaragua. The seminar will cover History and Politics; Economics and Development; Cultural Anthropology and the Humanities and Women's Studies. During this period, students live in homestay families, visit community and governmental organizations as well as participating in a two credit seminar on Methods and Techniques of Field Study. In addition, students spend a week in a village stay, and have educational excursions to Matagalpa, Estelí, Masaya and Bluefields. The final month of the program is dedicated to a four credit Independent Study Project, conducted under the direction of a Nicaraguan project advisor. Students are required to have a minimum of three semesters of college Spanish and the ability to follow coursework in Spanish. The 16-credit Cuba program, the first semester long program for U.S. undergraduates, is based in Havana at the Instituto Superior Politécnico "Jose Antonio Echeverría" and draws on professors from that university and from the University of Havana. Students live in dormitories with Cuban students from all over the island and visit community and governmental institutions. Sixty hours of Spanish language training is conducted on this campus. The

curriculum of the 90-hour multi-disciplinary seminar covers Cuban History and Politics; Economics and Development; Social Institutions and Cultural Anthropology and the Humanities. Students also participate in a two credit Methods and Techniques of Field Study seminar. The program includes educational excursions to Pinar del Río, the Isle of Youth as well as a trip across the island to Santiago and Guantánamo, which includes a week at a rural work camp. The final month of the program is dedicated to a four credit Independent Study Project, conducted under the direction of a Cuban project advisor. Students are required to have a minimum of three semesters of college Spanish and the ability to follow coursework in Spanish. In the absence of full diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States, this program is open only to mature students, selected on the basis of a personal or telephone interview. The Venezuela Language Intensive program is designed to address the needs of beginning to intermediate Spanish speakers and offers 12 credits of Spanish language instruction at the Universidad de Los Andes in Merida. Students live in homestays and attend a four credit multidisciplinary seminar on Venezuelan History and Politics; Geography and Economics; Arts and the Humanities and Cultural Anthropology. They spend a week in a village stay and two weeks strengthening their Spanish speaking skills during a community development internship in a local non-governmental organization. Educational excursions are taken to Caracas and the Caribbean coast. For more information on these programs, faculty are encouraged to contact Linda Farthing, Regional Director for the Americas at [linda.farthing@worldlearning.org](mailto:linda.farthing@worldlearning.org) or at 802-258-3288. Students interested in applying should contact an Admissions representative at 1-800-336-1616.

The Center for U.S.-Mexican Studies of the University of California, San Diego is issuing a Call for Applications for its Researcher-in-Residence Program Competition. The Center invites applications for Visiting Research Fellowships and for non-stipend Guest Scholar affiliations for the 1997-98 academic year. Awards support the write-up stage of research on any aspect of contemporary Mexico (except literature and the arts), Mexican history, and U.S.-Mexican relations. Comparative studies with a substantial Mexico component will also be considered. Special emphasis will be given to research examining the sociopolitical, institutional, and foreign policy implications of North American economic integration; institutional arrangements and production strategies that promote participatory and socially equitable development in the Mexican countryside; Mexican immigration to the United States; and the role of political parties, power sharing, and new patterns of state-society relations in Mexico's transition from authoritarian rule. The deadline for receipt of applications is *January 10, 1997*. For further information and application materials, please contact the Center. Tel: 619-534-4503. Fax: 619-534-6447. E-mail: [usmex@ucsd.edu](mailto:usmex@ucsd.edu). Application forms can be downloaded from the Center's web page: <http://weber.ucsd.edu/Depts/USMex/welcome.htm>.

A 5-week Field Seminar in Ecuadorian Quichua Culture and Language is tentatively scheduled July 12-August 17, 1997 in Otavalo, Ecuador, under auspices of the University of

Wisconsin-Madison. PLEASE NOTE THAT THIS OFFERING AND SCHEDULE ARE CONTINGENT ON FUNDING. Notification of funding is expected in mid-February. The seminar will (1) offer Quichua instruction for those with previous exposure to Quechua/Quichua; (2) offer cultural instruction on highland Andean peoples, with emphasis on Ecuador; (3) offer special workshops for integrating studies of Native South America into college instruction, (4) include ten field excursions to sites important to Quichua-speaking communities, with lectures by local experts; (5) include a period of residence with a Quichua-speaking household in one of the communities of Cantón Otavalo. The Seminar is directed to people who fulfil either or both of the following criteria: (A) Elementary or better knowledge of Quichua/Quechua as of the opening date of Seminar; (B) Current or confirmed teaching appointment in a 2- or 4-year college, with commitment to teaching Latin American Studies and/or Native American studies. Applicants must know Spanish. The total number of openings will be 18. If funded, the seminar will provide international transport and stipend; participants are responsible for a participant fee, for their own transport to Miami, for registration fees if they opt to receive University of Wisconsin academic credit, and for their own insurance. Please send expressions of interest to Frank Salomon, 5240 Social Sciences, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison, WI 53706-1393. Email: [salomon@macc.wisc.edu](mailto:salomon@macc.wisc.edu). Fax 608-265-4216. If the program is funded you will receive an application form.

The ACLS/SSRC International Postdoctoral Fellowships 1996-1997 Competition is announced. This competition will provide approximately 15 postdoctoral fellowships of \$20,000 each to support scholars doing humanistic research on the societies and cultures of Asia, Latin America, and sub-Saharan Africa. The fundamental criteria for selection of awards will be the intellectual value of the proposed research and the likelihood that the research will produce significant and innovative scholarship on foreign societies, scholarship which makes important theoretical or substantive contributions to particular disciplines, or to multidisciplinary or comparative research. This competition is supported by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. These fellowships are intended as salary replacement, although travel funds may also be requested, to help scholars devote six to twelve continuous months to full-time research and writing. Tenure of the grant may begin no earlier than July 1, 1997 and no later than February 1, 1998. US citizens, permanent residents, and others who have resided in the US for at least three consecutive years at the time of application are eligible to apply. All applicants must have the Ph.D. or its equivalent by the application deadline. Interested scholars should apply to the ACLS. Completed application forms must be postmarked not later than *December 1, 1996*. To request an application form, please send the following information: (1) Highest academic degree held and date received; (2) Academic or other position; (3) Geographical area(s) of research; (4) A brief, descriptive title of the proposed research; (5) Country of citizenship or permanent residence; (6) Proposed date for beginning tenure of the award and duration requested; (7) Specific award program for which application is requested; (8)



Full name and mailing address. You may send that information by any one of the following means: Writing: Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 228 East 45th Street, New York, New York 10017-3398; Fax: 212-949-8058; E-mail: [grants@acsls.org](mailto:grants@acsls.org). Note: Application forms will be sent only by U.S. Postal Service first-class mail, or air mail to addresses abroad. Application forms will not be sent or accepted by fax or other electronic means. ACLS offers other fellowships and grants which may be of interest to LASA members. Access the ACLS website at <http://www.acsls.org>.

The Project on Cities and Urban Knowledges, of the International Center for Advanced Studies at New York University, is inviting applications for a variety of residential fellowships, ranging from a few weeks to one year. Visiting Scholars are the most flexible opportunities, but one or two semesters are also available. The Center is a residential site for Rockefeller Humanities Fellowships, and two such year-long Fellowships will be available in 1997-98. Up to three Postdoctoral Fellowships will be available for younger scholars who received their degrees in 1993 or after. Applications from candidates in all fields of the humanities and social sciences will be considered. Writers, artists, and urban professionals are urged to apply. Depending upon category, support offered will, on an annual basis, range between \$35,000 and \$45,000. Fellows and Visiting Scholars will be provided with office space, and every effort will be made to secure low-cost university housing for them. The application deadline is *January 15, 1997*, for Fellowships to be held in 1997-98. The ICAS is a research center that brings together an international community of scholars, presently focused on the comparative and global study of cities. The Project on Cities and Urban Knowledges seeks to explore urban experience and understanding (disciplinary and popular) in an international and comparative context. Women, members of minority groups, and foreign scholars and intellectuals are especially invited to apply. For 1997-98, the focus will be Divided Cities. Subsequent years will focus on Cities and Nations, Political Obligation, and Metropolitan Life and Popular Culture. For information and application materials, please direct your inquiries to Professor Thomas Bender, Director, Project on Cities and Urban Knowledges, International Center for Advanced Studies, 5 Washington Square North, Second Floor, New York, NY 10003. Fax: 212-995-4208. E-mail: [bender@is2.nyu.edu](mailto:bender@is2.nyu.edu).

The University of Hawai'i at Mānoa announces its 1997 NFLRC Summer Institute, entitled "Foreign Language Instruction via Distance Education," tentatively scheduled from July 7-August 1, 1997. Partial financial support is available. The deadline for applications is *February 14, 1997*. For more information, contact the 1997 NFLRC Summer Institute, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, East-West Rd., Bldg. 1, Rm. 6-A, Honolulu, HI 96822. Tel: 808-956-9424. Fax: 808-956-5983. Internet: <http://www.lll.hawaii.edu/nflrc>. E-mail: [nflrc@hawaii.edu](mailto:nflrc@hawaii.edu).

The National Research Council plans to award approximately 20 Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities in a program designed to provide a year of continued study and

research for Native American Indians Alaskan Natives (Eskimo or Aleut), Black/African Americans, Mexican Americans/Chicanos, Native Pacific Islanders (Micronesians or Polynesians), and Puerto Ricans. In a national competition, Fellows will be selected from among recent doctoral recipients who show greatest promise of future achievement in academic research and scholarship in higher education. This fellowship program, sponsored by the Ford Foundation, is open to citizens of the United States who are members of the designated minority groups, who are engaged in a teaching and research career or planning such a career, and who have held the Ph.D. or Sc.D. degree for not more than seven years. Awards in the Ford Foundation Postdoctoral Fellowships for Minorities Program will be made in the behavioral and social sciences, humanities, engineering, mathematics, physical sciences, and life sciences, or for interdisciplinary programs composed of two or more eligible disciplines. Awards will not be made in professions such as medicine, law, public health, nursing, social work, library science, and in areas related to business, administration, management, fine arts, performing arts, health sciences, home economics, speech pathology, audiology, personnel, guidance, and education. Each Fellow selects an appropriate not-for-profit institution of higher education or research to serve as host for the year of postdoctoral research. Appropriate institutions include universities, museums, libraries, government or national laboratories, privately sponsored not-for-profit institutes, government chartered not-for-profit research organizations, and centers for advanced study. The deadline for submission of applications is *January 3, 1997*. Address all inquiries concerning application materials and program administration to the Fellowship Office, TJ 2039, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington, DC 20418. ■

#### RUTGERS CENTER FOR HISTORICAL ANALYSIS

invites applications for senior and post-doctoral fellowships from individuals engaged in research on topics related to

#### **The Black Atlantic: Race, Nation, and Gender**

Starting in the academic year 1997-1998, the Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis will host a two-year project on the Black Atlantic. Designed to map the comparative and international history of the modern black experience, this project will welcome applications from all disciplines and regional specializations. While individual projects need not be explicitly comparative, weekly seminars and annual conferences will explore a variety of broad themes common to the Black Atlantic world. Applicants need not be US citizens. AA/EOE. For further information and fellowship applications, write to:

Professors Deborah Gray White and Mia Elisabeth Bay,  
Project Directors  
Rutgers Center for Historical Analysis  
Rutgers--The State University of New Jersey  
88 College Avenue  
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903 USA

Closing date for applications for 1997-1998 fellowships is **December 15, 1996**. Those interested in giving a paper in 1997-1998 should also write to Professors White and Bay.

The State University of New Jersey  
RUTGERS





## FORTHCOMING CONFERENCES

The Association of Iberian and Latin American Studies of Australasia (AILASA) announces a First Call for Papers for an International Interdisciplinary Conference titled "Contested Spaces: Spain, Portugal and the Americas," to be held July 9-11, 1997 in Auckland, New Zealand. As the twentieth century comes to a close, we remember the last colonial war fought over Latin America 100 years ago and the subsequent physical and conceptual realignments of boundaries and national identities that took place in the Iberian peninsula as well as in the Americas. Contests over space have always existed in Spain, Portugal and the Americas, however, and continue today in the economic, political, commercial, cultural, racial, sexual, environmental, and religious arenas. This conference will look at these struggles over past, present, and future geographies, and the colonial, post-colonial and neo-colonial issues they raise and represent. Papers are invited from scholars and students interested in the study of these contested spaces before and after the arrival of the Spanish and Portuguese. While panels will be primarily based around the disciplines of economics, history, geography, literature and politics, contributions by anthropologists and members of interdisciplinary fields such as environmental, cultural and media studies are welcomed, and papers not directly related to the themes outlined above will also be considered. A seminar on trade and commerce entitled "Markets and Cultures in Transition: Latin America and the Pacific Rim" will precede the AILASA Conference, on July 9. Abstracts of papers must be received by *March 1, 1997*. Direct materials to one of the following: AILASA Conference, Co-ordinator for Latin American Studies, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand. E-mail: [m.omeagher@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:m.omeagher@auckland.ac.nz). Tel: 64-9-373-7599, ext. 5263 or 6651. Fax: 64-9-373-7000 OR Markets and Cultures, Robert Scollay, Economics Department, University of Auckland, Private Bag 92019, Auckland, New Zealand. E-mail: [r.scollay@auckland.ac.nz](mailto:r.scollay@auckland.ac.nz). Tel: 64-9-373-7599, ext. 6910. Fax: 64-9-373-7427.

The Eleggua Project announces two upcoming conferences on Cuba. "We Are Not Extinct": Cuba's First Nations," an Interdisciplinary Conference and Intensive Field Study, will be held December 28-January 4, 1997 in Cuba. Conference Advisors are Dr. Barreiro—Cornell University, Ithaca—and Dr. Hartmann—Matachin Museum, Baracoa. This conference and field research is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of Cuban ethnogenesis, focusing principally on the pre-contact and living First Nations cultures of Cuba. The conference provides an opportunity to gather descendants of Taino culture from the eastern region of Cuba as well as Puerto Rico and the United States. The program will also explore other elements of the ethnogenesis including the Indigenous, AfroCuban and Spanish contributions to the country. Conference participants will explore culture and social transformation in Cuba through conferences, professional

exchanges and visits. Special access is being arranged for visits to restricted access archaeological sites and venues with Cuban specialists. Principal cities are Santiago de Cuba, Baracoa, and Guantánamo. The conference package includes round trip airfare to/from Santiago with departures from Toronto (direct flight), Cancun or Nassau (arrive Havana with domestic connections to/from Santiago - due to undependable flight schedules forced overnights in Havana in/out may be required at additional cost), 7 nights accommodation double occupancy in mostly air-conditioned rooms with private bath, breakfast and dinner daily, coordination of visits and exchanges, permits for restricted sites and areas, conference registration, Cuban visa, processing of U.S. Travel License applications on request. For curriculum inquiries contact Jose Barreiro, e-mail [jeb23@cornell.edu](mailto:jeb23@cornell.edu). The Project also announces an upcoming conference entitled "Culture and Social Transformation: Annual Interdisciplinary Conference & Intensive Field Study," to be held January 3-17, 1997 (early return available January 10). This program is designed to provide a comprehensive overview of the dynamic relationship between culture and social transformation with emphasis on the contemporary expressions of history, music and AfroCuban religion of the eastern regions of the country. Program participants will explore Cuban elements of culture and social transformation through conferences, professional exchanges and field observations. This includes access to important sites of contact between Cuba's indigenous nations and Europeans as well as personal interviews with practitioners of African derived religious traditions with demonstrations of their influences on Cuban life, art and music. Principal cities in Cuba's study of eastern provinces include Santiago de Cuba, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Las Tunas, Manzanillo, and Bayamo. For curriculum inquiries contact Jualynne Dodson, e-mail [jualynne.dodson@colorado.edu](mailto:jualynne.dodson@colorado.edu). For a registration package and/or more information on either conference, contact the Field Studies Coordinator, Eleggua Project, 7171 Torbram Road, Room 102, Suite 51, Mississauga (Toronto), Ontario, CANADA L4T 3W4. Tel: 905-678-0426. Fax: 905-678-1421. E-mail: [cancuba@pathcom.com](mailto:cancuba@pathcom.com). Internet: <http://www.pathcom.com/~cancuba>. The Eleggua Project is a cooperative partnership of North American and Cuban non-governmental agencies with a shared interest in developing opportunities to study in Cuba. The Project is financially dependent on program fees and volunteer service and refuses financial support from any government in order to remain apart from the implications of politics. The project's name honors "Eleggua" who opens pathways to be explored. The Eleggua Project ensures that all aspects of study, travel to Cuba and travel within the country are facilitated for United States professionals, researchers and students.

The third joint PCCLAS-RMCLAS meeting will be held in San Diego under the campus auspices of San Diego State University from February 12-16, 1997. We look forward to

# *Hispanics and the US: Cultural Locations*

*An Interdisciplinary Conference*

*10-12 October 1997  
University of San Francisco  
San Francisco, California*

*This conference will promote the discussion and analysis of the situation of Hispanics in the US, Caribbean, and Latin America as the next millennium approaches. The nature of the conference will be interdisciplinary with a focus on the social sciences and the humanities.*

*For further information:*

*Write: Hispanics and the U.S. Conference  
University of San Francisco  
2130 Fulton Street  
San Francisco, CA 94117-1080*

*Phone: 415-422-2940*

*Fax: 415-422-2517*

*E-mail: HISPANIC@USFCA.EDU*

*Website: [http://www.usfca.edu/events/hispanics\\_and\\_US](http://www.usfca.edu/events/hispanics_and_US)*

seeing you at that meeting. The deadline to submit proposals is *November 15, 1996*. Please submit individual paper proposals or complete session proposals to RMCLAS/PCCLAS Program, c/o Frederick M. Nunn, Office of International Affairs, Portland State University, Portland, OR 97207. Fax: (503) 725-5320.

Un **Congreso Internacional** titulado "La República Dominicana en el Umbral del Siglo 21" se realizará en Santo Domingo del 25 al 27 de julio de 1997, con el auspicio de la Pontificia Universidad Católica Madre y Maestra (PUCMM). El congreso tendrá una agenda temática abierta en las ciencias sociales y humanidades. Los interesados en presentar ponencias deben enviar un resumen de 150 palabras y sus datos personales (dirección, afiliación institucional, teléfono, fax, e-mail) antes del 30 de noviembre de 1996 a Rosario Espinal, Department of Sociology, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA 19122. Tel: 215-204-7713. Fax: 215-204-3352. E-mail: [espinal@vm.temple.edu](mailto:espinal@vm.temple.edu); Fernando Valerio, Department of Modern Languages, Allegheny College, Meadville, PA. Tel: 814-332-2319. Fax: 814-337-4445. E-mail: [fvalerio@alleg.edu](mailto:fvalerio@alleg.edu).

Visit Cuba for the **Ninth Conference of North American and Cuban Philosophers and Social Scientists**, to be held in Havana, Cuba from June 6-20, 1997. Commissions are being formed on the following thematic areas: Global Economy and Global Capitalism; Neo-liberalism; Models of Socialism; Construction of Socialism/Problems of Socialism; Cooperatives; Renovation of Marxism; Democracy and Social Justice; Post-Modernism and Marxism; Marxist Theory and Philosophy; Epistemology and Methodology; Ethics and Society; Education and Society; Class, Race, Gender and Sexuality; Identity and Culture; Literature and Popular Culture; Science, Technology and Ecology; U.S. Relations with Cuba and Latin America; Revolutionary Thinkers, and more. Abstracts of 1-2 pages are due *January 22, 1997*. Papers (8 pages maximum) are due *March 1, 1997*. Completed applications are due *April 1, 1997*. For more information write the Cuba Conference, 1443 Gorsoch Ave., Baltimore, MD 21218. Tel: 410-243-3118. Fax: 410-235-5325. E-mail: [cdurand@jewel.morgan.edu](mailto:cdurand@jewel.morgan.edu). ■



## PUBLICATIONS

*Revista Mexicana de Política Exterior* is an influential foreign affairs journal in Mexico. Each issue features more than ten essays covering, with a comprehensive analysis from Mexican and foreign diplomats, policy makers and qualified scholars, an important international topic for Mexico. Our last issues are devoted to "US-Mexico Relations: New Instruments and New Challenges" (num. 46, Spring 1995); "The UN at 50" (num. 47, Summer 1995); "Outcomes of the UN Conference on Women" (num. 48, Fall 1995); "European Union and its Relations with Mexico" (num. 49, Winter 1995-1996). *Revista Mexicana de Política Exterior* has recently been improved with new sections: documents, book reviews and a detailed chronology of Mexican Foreign Policy. It is published quarterly, in Spanish, by the *Instituto Matías Romero de Estudios Diplomáticos*, the Mexican diplomatic academy; *Revista Mexicana de Política Exterior* includes a special abstracts section, in English. Each issue is normally available at US \$8. *LASA Forum* readers can get a free copy of one issue of their choice, while supplies last, if they write to the Instituto Matías Romero de Estudios Diplomáticos, Av. Paseo de la Reforma Norte 707, Col. Morelos C.P. 06200, México D.F., México. Request subscription information at the same address.

The *Colonial Latin American Review*, an interdisciplinary journal sponsored by the Simon H. Rifkind Center for the Humanities and the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures of The City College of the City University of New York (CUNY), publishes studies, review essays and book

reviews in English, Portuguese and Spanish dealing with the art, anthropology, geography, history and literature of Colonial Latin America with the aim of fostering a dialogue among these disciplines. For manuscript submission contact Professor Raquel Chang-Rodríguez, General Editor, *CLAR*, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures (NAC5/223), Convent Ave. at 138th St., The City College, CUNY, New York, NY 10031. All submissions will be reviewed by specialists. Review essays and book reviews will be solicited by the Book Review Editor. If you are interested in reviewing books, send your curriculum vitae to Professor Kenneth J. Andrien, Book Review Editor, *CLAR*, Department of History, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210. For subscription information, contact Ms. Anita Lane, CARFAX Publishing Co., P.O. Box 25, Abingdon, Oxfordshire OX14 3UE, UK. Fax: 44-1-235-401-550. E-mail: [anita.lane@carfax.co.uk](mailto:anita.lane@carfax.co.uk).

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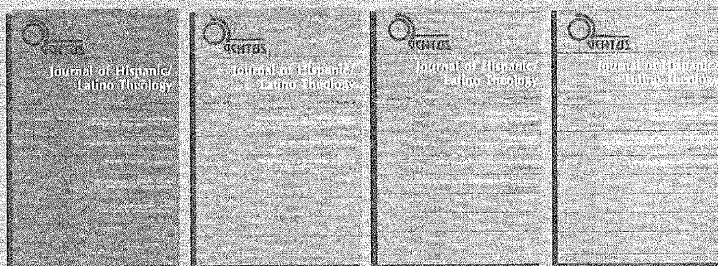
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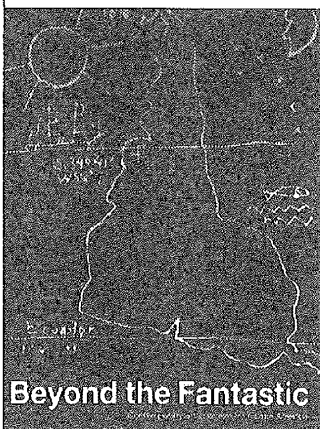
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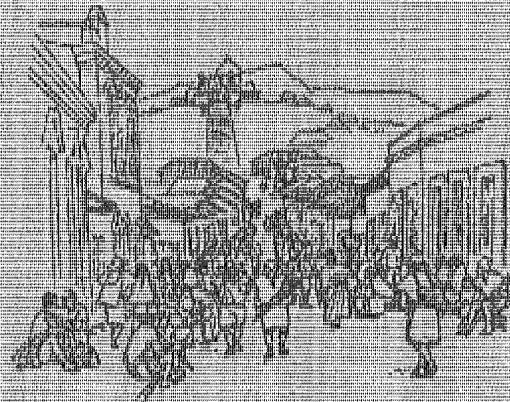
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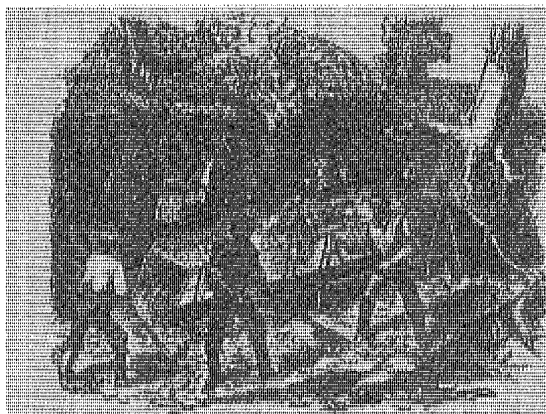


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## HISTORY AND PURPOSE

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

## ACTIVITIES

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

## ORGANIZATION

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

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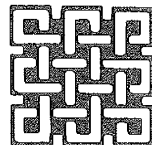
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